Report on the

Administration of Public Affairs

in the

Bengal Presidency for the Years

1855-56, 1856-57 & appendix

for 1857-58

00132947

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

1855-56 & 1856-57
& 1853-58

REPORT

ON THE

132947

ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

IN THE

BENGAL PRESIDENCY,

FOR THE YEAR 1855-56.

00132947

Contents.

Page.

Extent of the Provinces 1

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Regulation Provinces .. .. *ib.*
Non-Regulation Provinces 7
Assam 8
Arracan 9
Chota Nagpore 10
Tenasserim 11
Cachar 12

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Regulation Provinces 13
Non-Regulation Provinces 16
Assam .. .. *ib.*
Arracan 17
Chota Nagpore 18
Tenasserim 19
Cachar 20

POLICE.

System of General Control .. .. *ib.*
Patna Division 21
Bhaugulpore ditto 22
Rajshahye ditto .. .. *ib.*
Dacca ditto 23
Nuddea ditto 24
Burdwan ditto 25
Cuttack ditto .. .. *ib.*
Chittagong ditto.. 26
Summary 27
Sonthal Insurrection 29

Dacoity Commissioner's Office.

Operations of this Officer in 24 Pergunnahs 30
Ditto Ditto Baraset .. .. *ib.*
Ditto Ditto Howrah .. .. *ib*
Ditto Ditto Hooghly .. .. *ib*
Ditto Ditto Burdwan 31
Ditto Ditto Nuddea .. .. *ib.*
Ditto Ditto Midnapore .. .. *ib.*
Ditto Ditto Jessore 32

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

	Page.
Inspector of Jails	32
Prisoners in Custody and their Cost	33
Discipline	34
Labor and Manufactures	*ib.*
Classification	35
Health and Mortality	*ib.*
Prison Education	36

REVENUE.

Land Revenue	*ib.*
Customs	38
Abkarry	40
Stamps	41
Salt	*ib.*
Opium	42

EDUCATION.

Public Education	43

MARINE.

Chief Controlling Officers of the Department	48
Employment of the *Beacon* during the past year	*ib.*
Ditto ditto of the *Grappler* during ditto	*ib.*
Groundings of Ships in the River	*ib.*
Collisions	49
Houses of Refuge	*ib.*
Arrivals and Departures	*ib.*
Strength of the Pilot Service	*ib.*
Trials of Pilots	50
Number of Pilot Vessels	*ib.*
Light Vessels	*ib.*
Light Houses	*ib.*
The Anchor Boats	51
The Screw Steamer *Despatch*	*ib.*
Pilotage Receipts and Charges of the Port	*ib.*
Harbour Master's Department	*ib.*
Moyapore Powder Magazine	52
Semaphore at Hooghly Point	*ib.*
Diamond Harbour Establishment	*ib.*
Surveyor and Builder's Department	*ib.*
Steam Dock Yard and Foundry	53
The Engineer School	54
Registrar of Merchant Seamen	55
Inland Steam Department	*ib.*
Condition of the Vessels	*ib.*
Dacca and Assam Line	*ib.*
The River Mutlah	56

PUBLIC WORKS.

	Page.
Expenditure on Works in the Public Department	56
Ditto Ditto Judicial ditto	57
Ditto Ditto Ecclesiastical ditto	*ib.*
Ditto Ditto Education ditto	*ib.*
Ditto Ditto Revenue ditto	*ib.*
Ditto on Embankment, Irrigation and other Works	*ib.*
Ditto on Works in the Marine Department	59
Ditto on Military Works	*ib.*
The Arracan Road	60
The Patna ditto	*ib.*
The Darjeeling ditto	*ib.*
The Jessore ditto	*ib.*
The Cuttack ditto	61
Bridges on the Trunk Road	*ib.*
Shahabad Irrigation Works	62
Measures for controlling the Mahanuddy River in Cuttack	63
Removal of a portion of the Damoodah Embankments	*ib.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical	67
Political	*ib.*
Emigration	72
Surveys	*ib.*
Hospitals and Dispensaries	73

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICTS UNDER

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

DURING THE YEAR 1855-56.

1. THE following Statement shows the extent of the Provinces included within the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal.

2. These Provinces may be conveniently divided into seven portions, namely :—

Behar, having an area of about	42,000	Square Miles.
Bengal	85,000	„
Orissa	7,000	„
Orissa Tributary Mehals.....	15,500	„
Chota Nagpore and the Tributary States on the S. W. Frontier	62,000	„
Assam	27,500	„
Arracan	14,000	„
Total Area	2,53,000	Square Miles.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

3. The existing Civil Courts in Bengal are Her Majesty's Supreme Court and the Small Cause Court at Calcutta; the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the Courts of the Zillah Judges, the Principal Sudder Ameens, the Sudder Ameens, and the Moonsiffs in the Interior.

4. This Report will not refer to Her Majesty's Supreme Court or the Small Cause Court.

5. The following description, taken chiefly from the first Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners on Judicial Establishments in India, exhibits the jurisdiction of the four grades of Courts for the administration of Civil Justice in each District or Zillah in the Regulation Provinces of Bengal :—

A Moonsiff has original jurisdiction in all cases where the value of the property in dispute is not more than 300 Rupees.

A Sudder Ameen has original jurisdiction in all cases where the value of the property in dispute is above 300 Rupees and not more than 1,000 Rupees.

The Principal Sudder Ameen has original jurisdiction in all cases where the value of the property in dispute is above 1,000 Rupees.

The Zillah Judge has a jurisdiction unlimited as to value, and he also has the power of withdrawing any case from the files of the subordinate Court and trying it himself. With small exceptions, his duties, under the ordinary practice as at present existing, are wholly appellate.

6. From all decisions of the Moonsiff and Sudder Ameen there is an Appeal to the Zillah Judge. But if, from the state of his files, the Judge should deem it impracticable to dispose of all the Appeals before him, he may report the matter to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and obtain its permission to refer a specified number of the cases to the Principal Sudder Ameen. He ought, however, to retain enough of them on his own file to enable him to judge how business is conducted by the Moonsiffs and Sudder Ameens.

7. From all decisions of the Principal Sudder Ameen, where the value of the property does not exceed 5,000 Rupees, there is an Appeal to the Zillah Judge; where the value is above 5,000 Rupees, the Appeal is to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. This and the appeal from the Moonsiff and Sudder Ameen, are called the Regular Appeal, which goes in to the whole merits of the case. But there is a further or Special Appeal to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut from all decisions on Regular Appeals passed by the Zillah Judge or Principal Sudder Ameen, on any of the following grounds, *viz.:* 1st. Where the decision has failed to determine all material points in difference, or has determined them contrary to law, or usage having the force of Law. 2nd. Misconstruction of any document. 3rd. Ambiguity in the decision affecting the merits. 4th. Substantial error or defect in procedure apparent on the record, and likely to have produced error or defect in the decision upon the merits of the case.

8. The Sudder Dewanny Adawlut exercises no Original Jurisdiction. The Regular and Special Appeals coming before it have been already noticed, and in addition to these there are other Appeals from interlocutory orders, and in cases of execution of decrees, which are generally called Miscellaneous Appeals.

9. There are thirty-seven Districts, but only twenty-six Zillah Judges in the Regulation Provinces. The larger portion of the time of most of these Officers is occupied by their Sessions or Criminal duties. Several Zillah Judges are practically Judges of two Zillahs, being required to pay periodical visits to a contiguous Zillah subordinate to their authority. Thus Monghyr is subject to the Judge of Bhaugulpore; Furreedpore belongs to Dacca; Pubna to Rajshahye; and in Cuttack the Zillahs of Balasore and Pooree are both under the Judge of Cuttack. Additional Judges are occasionally appointed, and in the year 1855, there were five Officers so employed, one of them, however, being engaged solely in the Criminal (Sessions) trials of the Districts near Calcutta, in order to afford relief to the Judges of those Districts so as to enable them to attend to their Civil duties.

10. There is a Principal Sudder Ameen in every District in which there is a Zillah Judge, and in two Districts (Monghyr and Furreedpore) there is a Principal Sudder Ameen specially belonging to the District. Additional Principal Sudder Ameens are also occasionally appointed, and in 1855 there were five Officers so employed.

11. There are now twenty-seven Sudder Ameens; but this grade of Officers is found to be unsuited to the wants of the Country according to the valuation of suits by

which their jurisdiction is limited. The Sudder Ameen is usually also employed as Moonsiff in the Sudder (Chief) Station of the Zillah, where he holds his Court.

12. There are 51 Moonsiffs of the first grade and 141 Moonsiffs of the second grade employed in the several Zillahs in the Regulation Provinces. They are distributed in the Zillahs according to the requirements of each District, and their appointments, transfer and superintendence are entirely subject to the Sudder Court.

13. The number of Original Suits which came before the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in 1855 was 1,15,859. Of these 46,415 were decided on their merits ; 5,488 were dismissed on default ; 27,619 were adjusted or withdrawn ; leaving 36,337 pending at the end of the year. Of these cases only 2,438 came before European Judges, whilst the great bulk, amounting to 77,084, were solely in the hands of the Native Judges.

Pending 1st January.....34,844
Instituted during the year,71,628
Received by transfer,.....9,387

14. The large number of cases entered as received by transfer is not to be taken into account as augmenting the real number of institutions, they being merely cases interchanged between separate Zillahs, and either depending on the 1st January 1855 or instituted during the year.

15. There has been a gradual decrease year by year, during the last five years, in the number of suits dismissed on default. The two Rules of Practice contained in the Circular Order noted in the margin, promulgated by the Sudder Court for the guidance of the Lower Courts and the operation of Act 17 of 1847 as it became better understood are believed to have led to this result.

1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
14,730	13,917	11,671	7,944	5,488

No. 111, dated 5th Sept. 1845.

16. The Original Suits are sub-divided into five classes :—

1	Connected with land rent.....	15,702
2	Otherwise connected with land.....	7,250
3	Connected with debts, wages, &c,...	46,177
4	Caste, Religion, &c.	361
5	Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c., ...	2,138
		71,628

17. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of Institutions during the last five years, as shown in the margin. This reduction is, however, almost entirely in the class of cases connected with debts, wages, &c., and it will be observed that the decrease first occurred in 1854, in which year the new Law of Evidence Act XIX of 1853 came into operation. The greater part of these cases are for bond-debts, the party borrowing money giving a bond to the money-lender. As a general rule, it was not the practice for the name of the witnesses to be affixed to these bonds at the time when they were made. But if it became necessary for the money-lender to sue in Court the names of Witnesses prepared to depose to the transaction were written in the bond before it was produced in Court. A Defendant was therefore unable to tell what Witnesses would be brought against him by the Plaintiff until they actually appeared in Court.

1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
85,754	84,607	84,607	71,501	71,628

1851	8521	1853	1854	1855
58,542	57,205	58,826	641,982	46,177

18. By the new Law, the chief documents on which the Plaintiff relies must be filed with the plaint, so that the Defendant can at once learn the exact nature of the claim against him and the evidence by which it is to be supported. Formerly, the defence usually relied on in an action on a bond was an *alibi*. Under the new law, moreover, both the parties can be examined in the suit, and the money-lenders chiefly belong to a class who would not willingly appear in Court to give evidence, unless every other chance of recovering their money had failed. It is worthy of notice that the Law has not affected those suits which are of a *bonâ fide* character as connected with land or land rent. The suits for land rent consists chiefly of those in which the parties are contesting the summary decisions of the Revenue Courts regarding the recovery of rent, or when a party has failed to bring his claim for rent within the time prescribed for a summary suit in the Revenue Courts, or where an under-tenant is sued to establish a claim to enhance his rent. The suits, otherwise connected with land, refer to questions of disputed boundary, dispossession, reversal of sales for arrears of revenue, claims to partitions of Estates or to inheritance of shares therein, &c.

	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Connected with land rent, ...	16,900	17,335	16,506	15,204	15,702
Otherwise connected with land, ...	6,586	6,845	6,609	6,688	7,250

19. Suits connected with Caste and Religion are not numerous. The sudden increase noticeable in 1854, has been apparently followed by a corresponding reaction in 1855.

1851	1852	1853	1854	1855.
775	699	508	1304	361

The number of suits regarding Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c., is not large with reference to the amount of capital invested in these important staples. It seems probable that the increase in these suits in 1854 may be referable to the new Law of Evidence Act XIX of 1853, which may have induced capitalists to urge demands the realization of which might have appeared hopeless under the previous state of the Law.

1851	1852	1853	1854	1855.
2,951	2,523	2,158	6,593	2,138.

20. Taking the Institutions in each District separately, the largest number is 5,320 in Chittagong, whilst the smallest number is 1053 in Patna. The average number of Institutions for all the Zillahs is 2370 per Zillah. Fourteen Zillahs have institutions in excess of the average number. In 12, the number is less than the average.

21. The suits connected with Land Rent are most numerous in East Burdwan, where they amount to 2,042, and fewest in Dinagepore, where they only number 212. Other suits connected with land are most numerous in Chittagong, whilst the smallest number is in Dinagepore. Suits connected with debts, wages, &c., are the most numerous in Dinagepore, where they amount to 4,639, and the smallest number—420—is at Patna. The largest number of suits connected with caste is found at Tipperah, where it reaches 68. In Cuttack, Purneah and Behar there are no suits under this head.

22. Suits for Indigo, Sugar and Silk are most numerous in Rungpore, 384, and Tipperah, 370 ; but there are no actions of this description entered in West Burdwan, Behar or Patna.

23. The result of the Original Suits brought to trial and decided on their merits gives 31,211 decisions in favor of the Plaintiff to 15,204 in favor of the Defendant. This

ratio of 2 to 1 in favor of the Plaintiff may be accepted as a correct representation of the general integrity of the litigation of the Country.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

24. The number of Appeals for disposal before the Principal Sudder Ameens during the year was 11,566. Of these 1,725 were decided in favor of the Appellant, and 4,148 in favor of the Respondent; 1,275 were remanded; 416 dismissed on default; 315 adjusted, withdrawn, or otherwise disposed of, leaving 3,687 pending on 31st December.

25. The number of Appeals coming before the four Additional Judges who do civil duty was 2,363. Of these 232 were decided in favor of the Appellants and 463 in favor of the Respondents; 127 were remanded, 44 dismissed on default, and 30 adjusted or withdrawn. The remainder are entered as otherwise disposed of or pending on 31st December.

26. There were 14,818 Appeals before the Zillah Judges in 1855. This entry is in a great measure nominal, the Appeal being merely filed in the Judge's Court and transferred to the Principal Sudder Ameen's Court for disposal. Of the cases heard by the Zillah Judges 673 were decreed for the Appellants and 1600 for the Respondents; 432 were remanded; 275 dismissed on default; 62 were adjusted or withdrawn, and the remainder are entered as pending or otherwise disposed of.

27. In the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut there were pending, on 1st January 1855, 466 Regular Appeals and 183 admitted Special Appeals. To these were added, during the year, 245 Regular and 70 Special Appeals, making a total of 711 Regular and 253 admitted Special Appeals for decision. During the year 105 Regular Appeals and 155 admitted Special Appeals were disposed of, leaving on the 31st December 606 Regular Appeals and 98 admitted Special Appeals awaiting judgment.

28. The following figures show of the number of Appeals, Regular and Special, which were admitted in the Sudder Court from the decisions of the Zillah Judges, Additional Judges, and Principal Sudder Ameens, which were opened to Appeal of either description :—

	Zillah Judges.		Additional Judges.		P. S. Ameens.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Orders open to Appeal ...	67	2,682	10.	822	240	7,450
Appeals preferred...	59	31	4	21	182	18
Pending on 1st January ...	106	92	7	32	353	59
Affirmed	8	33	1	5	31	23
Modified	1	4	0	4	0	0
Reversed	1	19	0	9	14	9
Remanded...	5	24	0	13	5	8
Dismissed on default	4	2	0	0	8	0
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	21	3	0	0	6	0
Pending 31st December...	125	39	10	22	471	37

29. The above Return gives a very inadequate notion of the business of the Sudder Court in the Department of Special Appeals, only those which were admitted after a hearing being entered in it.

30. There were 1162 applications for Special Appeal pending in the Court on 1st January 1855 and 1,904 were filed during the course of the year, making a total of 3,066 for decision. Of these 618 were disposed of, the result being that only 70 were admitted for argument, the remaining 548 being struck off or rejected as valueless. It is evident that the enlargement of the grounds on which an application for Special Appeal may be preferred and the permission to file these Appeals in the Local Courts has opened a door to the admission of a mass of useless and injurious litigation, which is much to be deplored. The new Code of Procedure will, however, abolish the whole system of Special Appeals.

31. The average duration of suits in each grade of the Courts shows a decided improvement over the Return for 1854, except in the Courts of the Zillah Judges.

	1854.			1855.		
	Year	M.	D.	Year	M.	D.
Sudder Court	1	8	0	1	3	4
Zillah Judges...	0	9	26	0	11	3
Additional Judges	0	10	22	0	9	14
Principal Sudder Ameens	1	2	19	1	0	14
Sudder Ameens...	0	11	20	0	9	6
Moonsiffs	0	8	26	0	6	26

32. In the Moonsiff's Courts the shortest average duration of suits is in Dinagepore, *viz.*, two months and twenty-eight days. In Sylhet the average duration is set down as three years two months and three days, but this is an evident miscalculation. The largest average duration in any other District is shown as eight months in Purneah. Leaving the Sylhet Return out of the calculation, the average duration of suits in Moonsiff's Courts is reduced to five months and ten days.

33. The following are the most important changes that have taken place in the Civil Law during the course of 1855. Time has been given for the operation of Act IX of 1854, which provides for the decision of Appeals upon the merits of the case without reference to technical points, which have not been productive of injury to either party in the Court of First Issue. A very important decision of the Sudder Court on the construction of this Law will be found at pages 222 to 229 of the Court's printed Decisions dated 30th April 1855, where it is held that in an Appellate Court no breach of the Stamp Law can be considered, which was unproductive of injury to either party, but merely affected the Government Stamp Revenue. Much good is also attributed to the operation of Act 33 of 1854, which extends the provisions of Act XII of 1843, making it compulsory on every Judicial Officer to record his final order in every Judicial case in his own language. Act 2 of 1855, amending the Law of Evidence, is also held to have contributed to the general good administration of Justice. On the other hand, the doubtful effect of Act 16 of 1853, in enlarging the opportunities for Special Appeal to the Sudder Court, has been already pointed out above.

34. Several of the decisions of the Sudder Court may also be noticed as carrying out principles of great importance. At pages 501 to 530, Sudder Dewanny Report, 10th September 1855, will be found the ruling that the Common Law of Limitation is applicable to suits instituted by Zemindars for the resumption of Rent Free Tenures in their Estates. At page 234, Sudder Dewanny Reports, 9th April 1855, the Court have ruled that in a Court whose Original Jurisdiction is not limited, over-valuation of a suit is not a valid ground of nonsuit. At page 281, Sudder Dewanny Reports 23rd May 1855, it is decided that when a cause of action accrues during minority, the Law of Limitation will not take effect until twelve years from the date on which the minor attains his majority, and lastly, at page 299, Sudder Dewanny Report, 30th May 1855, the Court have ruled that on a seizure of contraband Salt it is not necessary to serve notice on the actual Owner to be present at the weighment thereof previous to confiscation; but that it may be weighed in presence of the Owner's servants who have charge of the Salt on his behalf.

35. Among the most important Circular Orders issued by the Sudder Court during the year are No. 59, dated 12th January 1855, prescribing a new and abbreviated form of Decree for the use of the Lower Courts in supersession of the more lengthy form previously in use, and No. 61, dated 9th March, prohibiting the Uncovenanted Judges from appointing any of their own connections to situations in their Ministerial Establishments.

36. In their Circular, No. 68, dated 9th July, the Court have laid down very careful instructions for the guidance of the Lower Courts in drawing the issues for decision in the suits before them, and in Circular Order, No. 71, dated 26th July 1855, Rules were issued for the better custody and preservation of the valuable collections of books which have accumulated in the course of years in most of the Judge's Offices.

37. The total value of the suits pending in the Civil Courts on 31st December, 1855, was as follows:—

Original Suits	3,57,13,544
Zillah Appellate Courts	21,67,274
Sudder Court	1,47,96,832
Total	5,26,77,650

38. The total annual cost of the Judicial Establishments for the trial of Civil Suits may be calculated at 20,00,000 Rupees; but it is impossible to make a correct estimate of the real cost of the Civil Judicial Establishment, as the above sum includes the entire salary of the Sudder Court and the Zillah Judges, of whose time and labor nearly one-half is devoted to Criminal duties, in addition to which a considerable amount of Criminal work is disposed of by the Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs as subordinates to the Zillah Magistrates.

NON-REGULATION PROVINCES.

39. The following are the chief results, showing the Administration of Civil Justice in the Non-Regulation Provinces.

Assam.
Arracan.
Chota Nagpore.
Tenasserim.
Cachar.

ASSAM.

40. Assam is divided into seven Districts, including the Cossya Hills, and the number of cases coming before and disposed of by the several Moonsiffs, was as follows :—

	Cases.	Decided on Merits.	Dismissed on Default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1855.
Gowalparra	142	74	35	4	29
Kamroop	1,395	515	313	260	307
Durrung	537	287	124	58	68
Nowgong	1,102	478	196	200	228
Seebsaugor	479	191	114	45	129
Luckimpore	360	125	76	127	32

41. There was a Sudder Ameen only in three Districts.

	Cases.	Decided on Merits.	Dismissed on Default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1855.
Kamroop	144	54	16	37	37
Seebsaugor	116	18	30	64	4
Luckimpore	295	115	91	13	76

42. There is a Principal Sudder Ameen only in three Districts.

	Cases.	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Decreed for Defendants or Respondents.	Dismissed on Default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1855.
Gowalparra	363	218	0	64	25	56
* Kamroop	242	59	67	26	38	52
Nowgong	754	400	27	135	37	155

* The Principal Sudder Ameen also decided 67 Appeals in favor of the Respondent.

43. In the above Courts the Officers employed are all Native. In the remaining Courts the presiding Officers are, with one exception, Europeans, styled Assistant or Sub-Assistant Commissioners.

	Total number of Suits & Appeals pending on 1st Jan. 1855 and received during the year.	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Decreed for Defendants or Respondents.	Dismissed on default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1855.
Gowalparra	931	124	50	115	583	59
Kamroop	1,598	45	27	180	1,307	39
Durrung	577	23	17	19	450	68
Nowgong	1,394	40	58	15	1,270	11
Seebsaugor	661	22	48	34	480	77
Luckimpore	781	121	43	70	528	19
Cossya Hills	64	15	0	22	12	15

44. The Civil business coming before the Deputy Commissioner was as follows:—

	Total number of suits & appeals pending on 1st Jan. 1855 and received during the year.	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Decreed for Defendant or Respondent.	Dismissed on Default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1855.
Original	18	0	0	0	18	0
Appeal	35	4	1	4	0	16

45. A Special or Regular Appeal lies to the Sudder Court from the order of the Deputy Commissioner according to the value of the case.

ARRACAN.

46. In Arracan the lowest grade of Native Judges is styled Tarama Thoogree.

47. The Province consists of three districts—Akyab, Ramree and Sandoway. Tarama Thoogrees were only located at the two first-mentioned Districts during the year. Their powers are co-equal with those of Sudder Ameens.

48. The out-turn of work performed by these Officers was as follows:—

	Cases.	Decided on Merits.	Dismissed on Default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1855.
Akyab	762	454	260	0	48
Ramree	245	130	69	7	39

49. The Assistant Commissioners disposed of the under-mentioned amount of civil business.

There is no class of Civil Officers between the Tarama Thoogrees and the Assistants.

	Total number of Suits and Appeals pending on 1st Jan. 1855, and received during the year.	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Decreed for Defendants or Respondents.	Dismissed on default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1855.
Akyab	337	99	53	57	1	127
Ramree	222	71	18	43	12	78
Sandoway	128	95	0	16	0	17

50. The Commissioner's file stood as under :—

	Total number of Suits and Appeals pending on 1st Jan. 1855 and received during the year.	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Decreed for Defendants or Respondents.	Dismissed on default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1855.
Original	0	0	0	0	0	0
Appeal	61	24	28	1	4	4

CHOTA NAGPORE.

51. Chota Nagpore is composed of the Districts of Hazareebaugh, Maunbhoom, Singbhoom and Lohardugga.

52. The accompanying Table exhibits the quantity of work performed by the Moonsiffs during the year :—

	Cases.	Decided on Merits.	Dismissed on Default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1855.
Hazareebaugh	1,429	670	62	204	493
Maunbhoom	2,018	978	138	379	523
Singbhoom	24	9	10	3	2
Lohardugga	719	173	17	298	231

53. There are no Sudder Ameens in the South West Frontier; but there is a Principal Sudder Ameen attached to three out of the four Divisions of the Province.

	Cases.	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Decreed for Defendants or Respondents.	Dismissed on Default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1855.
Hazareebaugh ...	69	0	0	0	69	0
Maunbhoom ...	302	61	79	8	154	0
Lohardugga ...	53	0	0	0	53	0

54. There is an Assistant Commissioner in each District.

	Total number of Suits and Appeals pending on 1st January 1855 and received during the year	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Decreed for Defendants or Respondents.	Dismissed on Default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1855.
Hazareebaugh	353	43	110	3	39	153
Maunbhoom	460	19	19	3	209	210
Singbhoom	50	1	3	8	19	19
Lohardugga	395	30	35	3	199	128

55. The Appeals preferred to the Deputy Commissioner from the decisions of his subordinates were disposed of as follows :—

There were no Original Suits instituted before him during the year.

	Total number of Appeals pending on 1st January 1855 and received during the year.	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Decreed for Defendants or Respondents.	Dismissed on Default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1855.
Appeals	210	43	49	5	3	110

TENASSERIM.

57. The Tenasserim Province consists of the three Districts of Amherst, Tavoy and Mergui. There is a Moonsiff attached to each District.

	Cases.	Decided on Merits.	Dismissed on Default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1855.
Amherst	1,386	1,001	338	1	46
Tavoy	571	484	73	9	5
Mergui	217	175	41	0	1

58. There is also a Tseetkay in each District. Their Civil Powers are analogous to those of a Sudder Ameen. They have slight Magisterial Powers, but rarely exercise them.

	Cases.	Decided on Merits.	Dismissed on Default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1855.
Amherst	2,560	1,230	920	235	175
Tavoy	470	356	102	9	8
Mergui	559	424	119	3	13

59. The Assistant Commissioners are all Europeans, being Military Officers in Civil employ.

	Total number of Suits and Appeals pending on 1st January 1855 and received during the year.	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Decreed for Defendants or Respondents.	Dismissed on Default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1855.
Amherst	1,078	527	0	474	0	77
Tavoy	179	174	0	4	1	0
Mergui..	136	118	0	7	0	11

60. The Commissioner disposed of no Original Suits during the year.

	Total number of Appeals pending on 1st January 1855 and received during the year.	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Decreed for Defendants or Respondents.	Dismissed on Default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1855.
Appeals	109	77	0	6	9	17

CACHAR.

61. The Moonsiff stationed at Cachar disposed of the following Civil Cases:—

Cases.	Decided on Merits.	Dismissed on Default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1855.
656	413	24	134	85

62. The Superintendent of Cachar, in his Civil capacity, had sixty-three Original Suits and Appeals before him during the year, which were thus disposed of:—

	Total number of Suits and Appeals pending on 1st Jan. 1855 and received during the year	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Decreed for Defendants or Respondents.	Dismissed on default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1855.
Original	5	2	1	0	0	2
Appeal	58	20	26	3	8	1

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

63. The following Courts are established in Bengal for the administration of Criminal Justice :—1 Her Majesty's Supreme Court. 2 The Calcutta Magistracy. 3 The Nizamut Adawlut. 4 The Sessions Judge's Court. 5 The Courts of the Magistrate and his Subordinates.

64. There are at present 37 Districts in the Bengal Regulation Provinces, in 25 of which a Covenanted Civil Servant is appointed as a Magistrate solely for that duty, whilst in the remaining 12 Districts the Magistrate also discharges the functions of Collector.

65. There are also 33 Sub-divisions or Out-stations which have been constituted of two or more Thannahs or Police Divisions belonging either to one District or to two or more contiguous Districts. Each out-station is under the direct control of either an Uncovenanted Deputy Magistrate or of a Covenanted Assistant Magistrate; but the District Magistrate is held as much responsible for the good management of the Thannahs under a Sub-division as for those under his own control.

66. The full Magisterial complement of a District may be said to consist of a Magistrate, an Assistant Magistrate, and an Uncovenanted Deputy Magistrate. The Establishment, however, varies according to the emergencies of the Service, and in many Districts very material aid is derived, in the disposal of petty Criminal Cases, by the Principal Sudder Ameens and other Civil Judicial Officers exercising Criminal Powers at the Sudder Station. The Mahomedan Law Officers and Hindoo Law Officers are especially made serviceable to the Magistrate, very little of their time being now occupied by the duties proper to their own appointments.

67. The highest punishment which can be inflicted by a Magistrate or an Officer vested with the full powers of a Magistrate amounts to three years' imprisonment in cases of burglary and theft.

68. The highest punishment which can be awarded by an Assistant Magistrate or other Magisterial Officer exercising Special Powers under Regulation 3 of 1821 does not exceed one year's imprisonment.

69. An Assistant Magistrate, or an Officer vested with the powers of an Assistant, cannot inflict a punishment exceeding two months' imprisonment.

70. The total number of persons coming under the cognizance of the Criminal Courts of all descriptions in 1855 was 84,621. Of these 2,375 had been pending from the previous year, 81,877 were apprehended during the year, and 369 were received by transfer.

71. These persons were disposed of as follows :—

Discharged without trial	1,033
Acquitted	24,357
Convicted	52,765
Committed for trial at the Sessions	3,357
Otherwise disposed of	658
Under trial 30th December	2,450

72. The following were the sentences passed by the Magisterial Officers on the Criminals convicted before them :—

Discharged on Security	5,312
Dismissed from Office	2,269
Fined	32,229
Flogged	819
Imprisonment not exceeding one month	9,289
„ above one, not exceeding six months ...	1,072
„ „ six months „ one year... ...	776
„ „ one „ two years ...	125
„ „ two „ three years ...	893

East Burdwan	3,430
Hooghly	3,412
Midnapore	4,575
Nuddea	3,205
24-Pergunnahs	5,227
Backergunge	2,904
Dacca	3,494
Sylhet	2,298
Bhaugulpore	3,682
Beerbhoom,	2,555
Patna	3,563
Monghyr	2,343
Moorshedabad	2,549
Purneah	2,733
Behar	2,594
Sarun	2,895

73. In the 37 Zillahs the general average number of Prisoners brought to trial before the Magistrate's Courts was 2,280; but there are only 16 Districts in which the average number was exceeded, many of the remaining 21 Zillahs falling far below it. The smallest number was in the District of Maldah, where it only amounted to 570. The proportion of Convictions to Acquittals has been already shown; but no judgment can be formed, regarding the success of a Magistrate's administration, by this test, where the result of heinous, petty and miscellaneous Offences are all exhibited together.

Acquittals	24,357
Convictions....	52,765

74. The following is the result of the proceedings in the Courts of the Sessions Judges, to whom all Prisoners are committed for trial if the offence is beyond the Magistrate's cognizance, or it appears to him that the punishment which he is competent to award is inadequate.

There were under trial in the Sessions Courts on 1st January 1855, Prisoners	517
Committed during the year	3 450
Received by transfer	60
Total	4,027

75. They were disposed of as follows :—

Discharged without trial	53
Acquitted	1,207
Convicted	1,644
Referred to Nizamut	636
Otherwise disposed of	27
Under trial on 31st December	460

76. The punishments inflicted by the Sessions Judges on the Prisoners convicted by them were as follows :—

5 Fined.

459 Imprisonment not exceeding three years.

966 Imprisonment above three years, but not exceeding seven years.

222 Imprisonment above seven years, but not exceeding fourteen years.

10. Imprisonment above fourteen years, but not exceeding sixteen years.

77. As the punishment which a Magistrate is competent to award amounts to three years' imprisonment, the commitment of the 459 Prisoners sentenced by the Sessions Judges to terms not exceeding three years might have been avoided if the state of the Law had been such as to permit the Magistrates to dispose of all Offences not requiring a penalty exceeding three years.

78. The largest number of Prisoners committed to any one Sessions Court was from the Districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah and Baraset, where the total amounted to 262, of whom 173 were either convicted or referred to the Sudder, whilst 89 were acquitted. The smallest number of commitments was in the District of Sarun, where it amounted to 47, of whom 9 were acquitted and 38 were convicted or referred to the Sudder Court.

79. In the Sudder Nizamut the number of Persons coming before the Court in 1855 amounted to 1,792. Of these there were :—

In Cases pending on 1st January 1855	164
Ditto referred during the year	594
Ditto proceedings called for or appealed	1,034
	1,792

80. These persons were disposed of as follows :—

Released unconditionally	445
Convicted	1,060
Died, remanded, &c.	56
Pending on 31st December 1855	231
Total	1,792

81. It has been shown above that the Cases of 636 persons were referred by the Sessions Judges to the Nizamut in 1855 ; but the cases of only 594 reached the Court in the year 1855, most of those whose cases were referred by the Sessions Judges in the end of December 1855 not being included in the Sudder Court's statements until January 1856.

82. During the year the Sudder Nizamut passed sentence of death on 38 persons, 167 were sentenced to transportation for life, and 11 to imprisonment for life.

83. In the cases which were referred for the decision of the Nizamut, the following was the average duration of the cases :—

	Days.
From apprehension of prisoner to commitment	61
From commitment to reference	71
From transference of record to its receipt in Sudder Court	15
From receipt of record to issue of sentence, ...	34
Total, ...	181

In 1854, the average duration was only 139 days ; but in 1853 it amounted to 185 days.

84. The decisions of the Sudder Nizamut in every case that comes before it are published in English in monthly numbers. There are many cases of interest, but none requiring particular notice, nor are there any very important decisions or points reserved for argument before the full Court.

85. Among the Circular Orders issued for the guidance of the Criminal Authorities during the year, there are several worthy of notice. No. 14, dated 9th February, prescribed tabular forms for the record of Magistrate's decisions under Act 33 of 1854, superseding the old system of Roobukarees, and curtailing the power of the Omlah in that respect. No. 16, dated 21st June, prescribed certain precautions to insure the proper record of confessions and depositions. No. 22 of 12th November took away the discretionary power formerly entrusted to Magistrates of authorizing the Police to detain a prisoner beyond 48 hours, this liberty having been found liable to abuse by the Police.

NON-REGULATION PROVINCES.

86. The following is the result of the administration of Criminal Justice in the several Extra Regulation Provinces for the year 1855.

ASSAM.

87. The out-turn of the proceedings in the Magistrate's Courts was as follows :—

	Persons under trial.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed to Sessions.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.
Gowalparrah	506	87	317	102	0	0
Kamroop	1,510	434	1,002	33	3	38
Durrung	1,093	282	744	38	1	28
Nowgong	753	193	520	38	0	2
Seebsaugor	858	287	524	34	0	13
Luckimpore	560	186	356	7	0	11
Cossyah Hills	103	25	52	26	0	0

88. The sentences passed by the several Officers may be thus classified :—

3 years' imprisonment	37
2 „ „	17
1 „ „	109
6 months' „	156
Less than 6 months' ditto	480

The remainder being fined, or flogged, or dismissed from service.

89. The Deputy Commissioner is the Sessions Judge of the Province. During the year, 311 persons were committed for trial, of whom 30 were discharged without trial, 30 were acquitted, 170 were convicted, 39 were referred to the Sudder Nizamut, 1 prisoner was otherwise disposed of, and 41 were under trial on 31st December.

90. The following sentences were passed by the Deputy Commissioner :—

14 years' imprisonment	2
10 „ „	7
7 „ „	22
6 „ „	1
5 „ „	48
4 „ „	1
3 years' and under	38

The remainder were fined or discharged from service.

91. The result of the cases referred to the Sudder Court was as follows :—

	Persons.
Death...	6
Transportation for life	11
14 years' imprisonment	2
7 years and under...	4

The remainder had not been disposed of at the end of the year.

ARRACAN.

92. The Magistrates stationed in the several Districts in this Province disposed of the cases connected with the following number of prisoners :—

	Persons under trial.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed to Sessions.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.
Akyab...	1,684	811	809	31	2	24
Sandoway	386	100	285	0	1	0
Ramree	726	285	431	3	0	7

93. The following is an analysis of the sentences passed :—

2 years' imprisonment	4
1 „ „	13
6 months' „	47
Less than 6 months' ditto	239
Ordered to find security	74

The remainder were fined, flogged, or dismissed from office.

94. The duties of Sessions Judge are performed by the Commissioner. 36 prisoners were committed for trial during the year, of whom 3 were discharged without trial, 22 were acquitted, 7 were convicted, and the cases of 4 prisoners were referred to the Nizamut Adawlut, 1 prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment for 9 years, 2 for 7 years, and the remainder for 3 years and under.

95. The cases referred to the Sudder Nizamut were thus disposed of:—1 was imprisoned for 5 years, and the rest were pending at the close of the year.

CHOTA NAGPORE.

96. The several Magistrates disposed of the following criminal business :—

	Persons under trial.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed to Sessions.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.
Hazareebaugh ...	839	201	590	37	0	11
Lohardugga ...	808	225	522	38	5	18
Maunbhoom ...	1,430	560	770	32	16	52
Singbhoom ...	82	39	39	0	0	4

97. The sentences passed by them are thus classified :—

3 years' imprisonment...	75
2 „ „	90
1 „ „	74
6 months' „	71
Less than 6 months' ditto	333
Ordered to find security	255

The remainder being either fined, flogged, or dismissed from office.

98. The functions of a Sessions Judge are discharged by the Deputy Commissioner. 113 persons were committed for trial during the year, who were disposed of as follows;—63 were acquitted, 19 were convicted, 30 were referred to the Sudder Court, and 1 prisoner was otherwise disposed of.

99. The sentences passed by the Deputy Commissioner are noted below :—

14 years' imprisonment	2
7 „ „	6
5 „ „	6
3 years' and under	5

100. The cases referred to the Sudder Court were thus decided :—

8 persons were sentenced to death.
11 „ to transportation for life.
3 „ to imprisonment for life, and the rest were pending.

TENASSERIM.

101. There is a Magistrate in each District. There is likewise a separate Magistrate for the Town of Moulmein.

	Persons under trial.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed to Sessions	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.
Amherst	531	57	450	19	0	5
Tavoy...	579	225	347	6	0	1
Mergui	363	186	171	6	0	0
Moulmein	1,695	606	1,055	19	1	14

102. The following is a classification of the sentences passed by the several Officers :—

3 years' imprisonment	4
2 „ „	5
1 „ „	27
6 months' „	73
Less than 6 months' ditto...	448
Ordered to find security	43

The remainder were fined, flogged, or dismissed from service.

103. The commitments to the Sessions were disposed of by the Commissioner in his capacity of Judge, 51 prisoners were committed for trial during the year, of whom 3 were discharged without trial, 6 were acquitted, 20 were convicted, the cases of 11 prisoners were referred to the Nizamut Adawlut, and 11 persons were under trial at the close of the year.

104. The following sentences were passed by the Commissioner :—

10 years' imprisonment	2
7 „ „	2
5 „ „	5
4 „ „	6
3 „ „	1

105. The cases referred to the Sudder Court were thus disposed of :—

	Persons.
Death	1
Transportation for life	2
Imprisonment for life	1
Ditto for 14 years...	7

CACHAR.

106. The Superintendent of Cachar, in his capacity of Magistrate, disposed of the following :—

Persons under trial.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed to Sessions.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.
208	30	170	8	0	0

107. The Sessions commitments are heard by the Judge of Sylhet. 28 persons were under trial during the year, of whom 13 were acquitted, 4 were convicted, and 11 were referred to the Nizamut Adawlut.

108. The following sentences were passed on the 4 prisoners convicted :—

5 years' imprisonment	1
4 „ „	2
2 „ „	1

109. The cases referred to the Sudder Court had not been disposed of at the end of the year.

POLICE.

110. Since the abolition of the Office of Superintendent of Police for the Lower Provinces in 1853, the Commissioners of Circuit have had the general control of the Police in their respective divisions, submitting their periodical Returns and annual Reports regarding each District, direct to Government. The Magistrate of each District is, of course, responsible for the actual management of his own Police, and is bound to keep the Commissioner constantly informed of all his proceedings, whilst in all cases of difficulty he is entitled to the assistance and support of the Commissioner.

111. The state of the Police in Bengal has been so fully described in the Lieutenant Governor's printed Minute, dated the 30th April 1856, that it is unnecessary to go into any particular detail in this Report to show how extensively it has been condemned.

112. For Police purposes Bengal is now apportioned into eight Commissioner's Divisions, containing 37 Districts, or rather less than 5 Districts in each Division.

113. There are also 33 sub-divisions, or out-stations, constituted of parts of one or more Districts, in which an Assistant or a Deputy Magistrate is stationed, subject, in all respects, to the Magistrate of the District or Districts in which the sub-division is situated.

114. There are, at present, 486 Police Darogahs, presiding over a corresponding number of Police Thannahs in the Lower Provinces, so that, in the 37 Districts, the average number of Thannahs is rather above 13. At each Thannah are stationed, besides the Darogah, a Mohurrir or Clerk, and a Jemadar, with ten or twelve Burkundauzes or Constables.

These form the whole of the Government Stipendiary Police.

115. The main body of the Police consists of the Village Chowkedars, of whom a full description will be found in the Lieutenant Governor's Minute above referred to.

116. With this inadequate machinery at their disposal, and dealing with a people notorious for timidity and dishonesty, it is almost a matter of surprize to see how efficiently some Magistrates manage to carry on their duties, and by personal zeal, ability, and tact, to infuse a temporary character of utility into their subordinates.

PATNA DIVISION.
Barh.
Nowadah.
Sewan.
Sasseram.
Shergotty.

117. The Patna Commissioner's Division comprises the Districts of Patna, Behar, Sarun, Shahabad and Chumparun, with their respective sub-divisions. In Chumparun the Magistrate is also Collector of the District. In the year 1855, in the Patna Division there were 15,879 cases before the Police, in which 12,051 persons were arrested, of whom 5,854 were convicted or committed, 5,716 were acquitted, 355 were pending trial at the end of the year, and the remainder were otherwise disposed of.

118. The following Return shows the result of the operations of the Police in the offences of theft and burglary which came before them in the course of the year, as well as the value of the property stolen and recovered :—

		Number of Cases reported.	Number of Cases enquired into.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted or committed.	Persons acquitted.	Pending.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value of Property stolen.	Value recovered.
PATNA ..	Theft ...	888	387	709	320	385	4	0	47,756	3,683
	Burglary ...	2,143	61	136	39	97	0	0		
BEHAR ...	Theft ...	738	202	365	137	197	24	7	58,336	3,351
	Burglary ...	1,879	90	132	29	86	10	1		
SARUN ...	Theft ...	729	189	266	109	147	10	0	28,724	3,276
	Burglary ...	1,401	48	58	22	34	2	0		
SHAHABAD	Theft ...	505	137	153	85	57	8	3	42,317	3,116
	Burglary ...	568	20	40	11	27	2	0		
CHUMPARUN	Theft ...	617	211	296	173	91	3	29	22,254	8,986
	Burglary ...	441	24	48	31	17	2	0		

These results speak for themselves. The crime of burglary is committed with almost total impunity. The amount of property recovered is only about seven per cent. in Patna

and Shahabad, whilst in Behar it is as low as 5 per cent. In Sarun it is 11 per cent. and in Chumparun, where the success of the Police in cases of theft is remarkable, the percentage recovered is as high as 43 to the property stolen.

BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.

Note—The District of Tirhoot has since been temporarily transferred to the Patna Division.

Buhera.
Deoghur.
Kissengunge.
Mudypoorah.

119. The Bhaugulpore Division contains the Districts of Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, Tirhoot and Purneah, with the several sub-divisions marginally noted. The duties of Collector and Magistrate in the Bhaugulpore District have lately been united under one Officer.

120. In the year 1855 there occurred in this division 10,971 cases, in which 10,649 persons were arrested. Of these 7,149 were convicted, 2,798 were acquitted, 394 were pending trial at the close of the year, and the remainder were otherwise disposed of.

121. The following tabular statement shows the result of the operations of the Police in the offences of theft and burglary which were reported in the course of the year, and also the value of the property stolen and the proportion recovered :—

		Number of Cases reported.	Number of Cases enquired into.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted or committed.	Persons acquitted.	Pending.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value of property stolen.	Value recovered.
BHAUGULPORE	Theft ...	830	250	622	237	374	11	0	23,811	4,329
	Burglary ...	1,079	35	155	43	112	0	0		
TIRHOOT ...	Theft ...	345	152	188	99	86	3	0	17,135	1,751
	Burglary ...	1,502	67	70	56	14	0	0		
MONGHYR ...	Theft ...	289	197	297	282	15	0	0	13,429	2,004
	Burglary ...	942	43	73	57	15	1	0		
PURNEAH ...	Theft ...	204	84	64	45	18	1	0	22,116	4,140
	Burglary ...	549	44	97	35	52	10	0		

These Returns are scarcely less remarkable than those of the Patna division in showing the impunity with which the crime of burglary is committed. The proportion of convictions to acquittals in the Monghyr District is curiously high. The average of stolen property recovered in this division is above 15 per cent, and in the Bhaugulpore and Purneah Districts it exceeds 18 per cent.

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

122. The Rajshahye division consists of the District of Rajshahye, Pubna, Rungpore, Bograh, Dinagepore and Maldah, with the two sub-divisions of Nattore and Sookanee. In Pubna, Bogra and Maldah, the Magistrate is also Collector of the District.

123. In the year 1855 there occurred in this division 13,405 cases, in which 10,551 persons were arrested. Of these 5,688 were convicted or committed, 3,435 were acquitted, 444 were pending trial, and the remainder were otherwise disposed of.

124. The following Return shows the result of the operations of the Police in the offences of theft and burglary which were reported in the course of the year, and also the value of property stolen and the proportion recovered :—

		Number of Cases reported.	Number of Cases enquired into.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted or committed.	Persons acquitted.	Pending.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value of property stolen.	Value recovered.
RAJSHAHYE ...	Theft ...	286	92	142	101	34	7	0	9,745	1,526
	Burglary ...	724	39	35	27	8	0	0		
PUBNA ...	Theft ...	208	97	140	91	44	1	4	14,727	1,155
	Burglary ...	767	66	55	44	10	0	0		
RUNGPORE ...	Theft ...	222	109	198	77	109	6	6	48,703	2,292
	Burglary ...	338	106	144	52	85	0	7		
BOGRA ...	Theft ...	817	111	182	64	113	0	5	25,823	1,623
	Burglary ...	1,166	49	53	18	35	0	0		
DINAGEPORE..	Theft ...	840	221	378	178	180	14	6	20,912	1,445
	Burglary ...	1,171	80	163	62	101	0	0		
MALDAH ...	Theft ...	129	48	62	36	24	1	1	8,193	162
	Burglary ...	43	12	34	9	24	0	1		

In this division also thefts and burglary are committed with comparative impunity. The amount of crime reported in Maldah is small; but the circumstances of that District are peculiar. The average of stolen property recovered is less than 7 per cent., and in Maldah it is less than 2 per cent.

DACCA DIVISION.

Jumalpore.
Moonsheegunge.
Manickgunge.
Madareepore.
Serajgunge.

125. The Dacca Division includes the Districts of Backergunge, Dacca, Furreedpore, Mymensing and Sylhet with 5 sub-divisions. In Furreedpore the Magistrate is also Collector of the District. In this division 13,244 cases came before the Police during the year 1855, in which 11,404 persons were arrested. Of these 7,405 persons were convicted or committed, 3,189 were acquitted, 581 were pending trial at the close of the year, and the remainder were otherwise disposed of.

126. The number of cases of theft and burglary ascertained to have been committed, and the number of those cases enquired into at the request of the parties concerned, together with the number of persons convicted or acquitted, as well as the value of property stolen and recovered, is shown in the following statement: —

		Number of Cases reported.	Number of Cases enquired into.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted or committed.	Persons acquitted.	Pending.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value of property stolen.	Value recovered.
BACKERGUNGE...	Theft ...	169	153	48	16	25	7	0	6,497	574
	Burglary ...	101	82	44	6	36	2	0		
DACCA ..	Theft ...	220	194	165	113	47	4	1	16,087	1,753
	Burglary ...	642	134	81	46	13	21	1		
FURREEDPORE...	Theft ...	42	12	52	10	15	25	2	7,966	2,071
	Burglary ...	255	27	63	28	30	0	5		
MYMENSING ...	Theft ...	338	225	197	82	99	14	2	58,838	1,736
	Burglary ...	332	91	80	22	49	8	1		
SYLHET ...	Theft ...	342	133	116	71	43	2	0	12,317	2,257
	Burglary ...	238	29	21	10	4	7	0		

It will be observed from the foregoing table that the state of crime in this division, under the two heads indicated, is less than in either of divisionsalready noticed. The number of convictions, taken in connection with the number of crimes reported, is also more favorable.

127. In Dacca and Sylhet the per-centage of convictions to acquittal shows to advantage. The value of property recovered to stolen is poor, the per-centage in Sylhet being under 2 per cent. In Furreedpore, where the result is most favorable, it is 26 per cent.

		Per-centage.
Dacca ...	Theft	46
	Burglary	28
Sylhet ...	Theft	60
	Burglary	40

128. The division of the Commissioner of Nuddea is formed of the Districts of Nuddea, Jessore, Moorshedabad, 24-Pergunnahs, and Baraset, with 7 sub-divisions. The Magistrate of Baraset is likewise Collector of the District.

Nuddea Division.

Aurungabad.
Santipore.
Kalarooa.
Kurreempore.
Kallygunge.
Koolnah.
Magoorah.

129. During the year under review, there occurred 13,240 cases, in which 14,303 persons were arrested. Of these 9,433 persons were convicted or committed, 4,428 were acquitted, 326 were pending trial at the close of the year, and the remainder were otherwise disposed of.

130. The accompanying statement shows the number of crimes coming under the heads of theft and burglary and the results, as also the value of property stolen and recovered.

		Number of Cases reported.	Number of Cases enquired into.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted or committed.	Persons acquitted.	Pending.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value of property stolen.	Value recovered.
Nuddea	Theft ...	345	202	427	131	296	8	0	14,113	1,365
	Burglary	739	31	57	20	33	2	1		
Jessore	Theft ...	172	119	102	62	35	3	1	20,362	2,227
	Burglary	537	147	58	28	31	0	1		
Moorshedabad	Theft ...	495	11	60	24	36	0	0	38,262	5,050
	Burglary	334	19	263	89	169	3	2		
24-Pergunnahs	Theft ...	578	4	848	481	358	2	7	16,208	5,811
	Burglary	196	13	76	35	40	0	1		
Baraset	Theft ...	55	37	47	28	17	1	1	2,688	511
	Burglary	290	23	30	18	11	1	0		

The crime of Dacoity is prevalent in all the Districts, but obtains to a greater extent in Nuddea and Jessore, where but few of the perpetrators were captured. When the Dacoity Commissioner's proceedings in those Districts shall have been fairly in operation, a more favorable result may reasonably be looked for. The proportion of convictions to acquittals under both heads is generally favorable.

131. The per-centage of property recovered by the aid of, or through the instrumentality of the Police in this division is very favorable.

The general average is over 16 per cent. The 24-Pergunnahs and Baraset exhibit the most favorable result, being 35 per cent. and 19 per cent. respectively. In Nuddea, which is the lowest, it is 9 per cent.

BURDWAN DIVISION.
Bood Bood.
Nugwan.
Cutwa.
Serampore.
Gurbetah.
Tumlook.
Jehanabad.
Mungulpore.

132. The Burdwan Division consists of the Districts of Beerbhoom, Bancoorah, Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah and Midnapore, with 8 sub-divisions. The Magistrates of Bancoorah and Beerbhoom are likewise Collectors of their respective Districts. Howrah having been formed into a separate District for criminal purposes only, the Collectorate duties are performed by the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs.

133. 13,034 cases were reported in this division during 1855, in which 17,653 persons were arrested, who were disposed of as follows:—

11,591 were convicted or committed, 4,997 were acquitted, and 574 remained for trial at the close of the year; the rest were transferred to other Districts or otherwise disposed of.

134. The result of the operations of the Police, in the offences of theft and burglary, as likewise the value of property stolen and recovered, is given below:—

		Number of Cases reported.	Number of Cases enquired into.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted or committed.	Persons acquitted.	Pending.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value of property stolen.	Value recovered.
BEERBHOOM...	Theft ...	312	160	120	76	37	4	3	15,706	1,988
	Burglary ...	162	43	27	17	4	4	2		
BANCOORAH...	Theft ...	333	141	141	61	69	11	0	14,487	1,041
	Burglary ...	404	88	48	3	42	3	0		
BURDWAN ...	Theft ...	331	161	150	71	78	1	0	8,934	499
	Burglary ...	224	103	37	18	18	0	1		
HOOGHLY ...	Theft ...	230	169	273	100	158	3	12	13,416	836
	Burglary ...	308	83	56	27	28	1	0		
HOWRAH ...	Theft ...	357	260	301	155	135	0	11	11,548	1,767
	Burglary ...	162	56	21	8	13	0	0		
MIDNAPORE...	Theft ...	458	265	275	137	134	3	1	11,430	1,554
	Burglary ...	419	117	96	34	61	1	0		

This Return does not by any means exhibit a favorable result. In Bancoorah burglary is committed with the greatest impunity, only 3 persons having been convicted during the year, whilst no less than 404 cases of burglary were ascertained to have been committed. The average of property recovered is likewise small, being only 10 per cent. Howrah, Midnapore, and Beerbhoom furnish the best proportion, being 15, 13 and 12 per cent. respectively.

CUTTACK DIVISION.
Bhuddruck.
Khoordah.

135. This division comprises only the three Districts of Cuttack, Pooree and Balasore, with two sub-divisions. The Magistrates of the several Districts are likewise Collectors and Salt Agents. During the past year 3,434 cases came before the Police, and 2,545 persons were arrest-

ed. Of these 1,643 persons were convicted or committed, 819 were acquitted, 71 were awaiting trial, and the remainder were otherwise disposed of.

136. The accompanying Return gives the number of offences under the heads of theft and burglary that occurred during the year; the number of persons arrested, convicted and acquitted, and the value of property stolen and recovered:—

		Number of Cases reported.	Number of Cases enquired into.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted or committed.	Persons acquitted.	Pending.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value of property stolen.	Value recovered.
CUTTACK ...	Theft	446	*0	191	70	112	9	0	5,867	458
	Burglary	127	*0	18	7	11	0	0		
POOREE ...	Theft	234	170	158	82	72	3	1	3,380	641
	Burglary	95	46	24	9	14	1	0		
BALASORE	Theft	129	*0	46	29	16	0	1	6,111	171
	Burglary	87	*0	24	16	8	0	0		

The Results show that the offences of Theft and Burglary are not so rife in this division as elsewhere, the latter offence more especially. Very few of the perpetrators, however, were arrested, and a still smaller number were convicted. The proportion of convictions to acquittals under both heads is most favorable in Balasore. The amount of property recovered was 7 per cent. in Cuttack, 18 per cent. in Pooree, and 2 per cent. in Balasore.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

137. The Chittagong Division consists of the three Districts of Chittagong, Noakholly and Tipperah, with the two sub-divisions of Cox's Bazar and Dakhin Shabazpore. The Magistrate of Noakholly is likewise Collector of the District. There were 2,795 cases reported during the year, in which 4,996 persons were apprehended. Of these 3,098 were convicted or committed, 1,673 were acquitted, 220 were awaiting trial, and the rest were otherwise disposed of.

138. The number of cases of theft and burglary, and the number of arrests, convictions and acquittals, together with value of property stolen and recovered, is given below:—

		Number of Cases reported.	Number of Cases enquired into.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted or committed.	Persons acquitted.	Pending.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value of property stolen.	Value recovered.
CHITTAGONG	Theft	120	73	101	54	46	0	1	5,466	603
	Burglary ...	28	15	25	14	11	0	0		
NOAKHOLLY	Theft	152	49	114	61	50	3	0	5,710	564
	Burglary ..	244	24	38	24	13	1	0		
TIPPERAH ...	Theft	229	85	116	49	61	6	0	9,063	1,762
	Burglary ...	150	20	59	20	19	20	0		

The general results in this division are favorable when compared with those of other divisions The offence of burglary is more prevalent than in Cuttack; but the success of the Police in the apprehension and conviction of the offenders has been much greater, as will be seen from the excess proportion of convictions over acquittals. The general per-centage of property recovered was nearly 14½ per cent.

SUMMARY.

139. The general results of the year for the Districts comprised within Lower Bengal may be briefly stated as follows:—There were 86,002 cases of all descriptions that came before the notice of the Police, in which 84,152 persons were arrested. Of this number 51,861 persons, or nearly two-thirds of those arrested, were convicted; 27,055 were acquitted; 2,915 were awaiting trial at the close of the year; and the remainder were otherwise disposed of.

140. In like manner the number of thefts and burglaries, with the number of persons arrested, convicted and acquitted, and the value of property stolen and recovered is as follows:—

	Number of Cases reported.	Number of Cases enquired into.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted or committed.	Persons acquitted.	Pending.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value of property stolen.	Value recovered.
Thefts...	13,734	5,110	8,110	3,997	3,813	202	105	7,08,437	78,078
Burglaries * ...	19,787	1,995	2,539	1,375	1,375	103	25		

This cannot be considered as, by any means, a favorable result. The very small number of cases of thefts and burglaries (but the latter more especially) enquired into at the request of the parties concerned is undoubtedly the main cause to which this is attributable; but until an improvement in the Police is effected, it is not probable that the Legislature will alter the Law under which it is now optional with the party injured to demand an inquiry, or abide by his loss.

141. The great want of success on the part of the Police in tracing and bringing to justice the perpetrators of the offence of burglary is even more apparent than in the offence of theft. Only 2,053 persons were apprehended out of 17,691 burglaries ascertained to have been committed, and of this number only 844 persons were convicted, being but a little above one-third of the number of arrests.

142. The proportion of property recovered to stolen, was 11 per cent.; but in taking into account the reputed value of property stated to have been stolen, it must be borne in mind that the Returns of the Police are based entirely upon the lists of articles stolen furnished by the sufferers, and that there is little or no check to the exaggerated value occasionally placed upon property when stolen.

---

* The Return under this head, for two Districts, is not given.

† There is a difference of 4 between the number of arrests under the head of burglary, and the total of the 4 succeeding columns caused by slight mistakes in the returns of Behar and Chumparun.

143. The Returns for the year give very uncertain results in the crimes of wilful murder and affray.

144. In the Patna Division 46 cases of wilful murder were reported, in which 142 persons were arrested, of whom 82 were acquitted by the Magistrate, 37 were committed to the Sessions for trial, and the remainder were either pending trial or otherwise disposed of. Only 7 cases of affray are reported in this division, in which 76 persons were arrested, of whom 60 were either convicted by the Magistrate or committed for trial at the Sessions, 15 were acquitted and the other was pending trial.

145. In the Bhaugulpore Division 37 cases of wilful murder were reported, in which 74 persons were arrested, of whom 20 were committed for trial at the Sessions, 47 were acquitted in the preliminary inquiry, and the remainder were pending trial or otherwise disposed of during the course of the year. Only 6 cases of affray were reported, in which 107 prisoners were arrested, of whom 44 were convicted by the Magistrate or committed for trial at the Sessions, 36 were acquitted, and the remainder were pending trial. These figures do not include the cases of persons mixed up in the Sonthal Insurrection, which will be separately noticed.

146. In the Rajshahye Division 43 cases of wilful murder were reported, in which 134 persons were arrested by the Police.

Of these only 7 were committed for trial to the Sessions, 89 were acquitted in the preliminary inquiries, and the remainder were pending trial or otherwise disposed of. The cases of affray reported were 48 in number, in which 127 persons were arrested, 82 of these were either convicted by the Magistrate or committed for trial at the Sessions, 4 were acquitted, and the remainder were pending trial or otherwise disposed of. One of the cases which occurred in the Rajshahye District was the most serious offence of this description reported during the year. Two of the principal native servants of the Indigo Planters, Messrs. Watson and Co., were convicted and transported for life; but until a change in the Law takes place there is no penalty which can reach those for whose interests such offences are committed.

147. In the Dacca and Nuddea Divisions the results are not such as to call for any particular notice.

148. In the Burdwan Division 57 cases of wilful murder were reported, of which no less than 27 occurred in the Midnapore District, 150 persons were arrested by the Police; but of these only 13 were committed for trial at the Sessions, 108 were acquitted during the preliminary inquiry, and the remainder were pending trial or otherwise disposed of. This result is very bad. There were 47 cases of affray, in which 306 persons were arrested by the Police, 227 persons are returned as convicted or committed to the Sessions, 74 were acquitted, and the remainder were pending trial or otherwise disposed of. In one District in this division affrays of a petty description have been unfortunately entered without distinction from those of a serious character.

149. In the Cuttack and Chittagong Division crime of all description is rare. The District of Balasore was unstained by a single case of wilful murder during the year; but two affrays occurred in which 13 persons were implicated. There were 6 murders

in Central Cuttack and 1 case of affray. In Pooree there were 3 murders, and no affrays. In the Chittagong Division no affrays occurred; but there were 24 cases of wilful murder, in which 18 persons were committed to the Sessions, and 33 acquitted during the year.

SONTHAL INSURRECTION.

150. The Sonthal Insurrection was the most remarkable occurrence of the year 1855. All the circumstances have been so fully reported on, that it is unnecessary to do more than refer to the leading facts.

151. It has been clearly shown, that the grinding oppression of the Bengali Mahajuns on the ignorant Sonthals, was the main cause of the outbreak.

152. The Sonthal had no sufficient protector against the crafty Bengali, and the machinery of the Civil Courts was employed only as an instrument of oppression.

153. The insurrection suddenly came to a head in July 1855 by the murder of the Rajmehal Darogah Mohesh Dutt and two of his Burkundauzes. The wildest tales of alarm and superstition instantly spread in all directions, and before any Military Force could be brought to bear, the Sonthals had come out on the Plains and plundered many Bengali villages, killing men, women and children in the most ruthless manner.

154. But a small force of Native Infantry from Berhampore soon put the Rebels to rout below Rajmehal, and though some alarm continued to be felt at Beerbhoom, the course of the insurrection in that quarter was also checked from the moment that the Troops appeared.

155. Towards Bhaugulpore the general consternation and excitement were still greater, a party of the Hill Rangers having been discomfited, and the whole Country thus apparently left open to the ravages of the Sonthals. But here too again, as soon as the Regular Troops were brought down, the Insurgents were checked and driven back to the Jungles.

156. Eventually, a sufficient force having been organized, and the weather becoming more suitable for operations, a Military Force swept through the Country and speedily subjugated all those whose spirit had not been already broken by the ravages of hunger and disease from which the Sonthals had been suffering grievously since the line of Troops had been drawn round them. Many of the Sonthals tried to quit the Country and escape to the South, but were not suffered to cross the Grand Trunk Road.

157. As soon as Military operations ceased measures were adopted for restoring the disturbed Country to a more secure condition. A law was passed, making the Country occupied by the Sonthals independent of the jurisdiction of the Regular Courts, and a Deputy Commissioner, with four Assistant Commissioners, was appointed to the Civil control of the division, subject to the general control of the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore. But the result of these measures has not been yet fully reported on by the Local Authorities, and will more properly belong to the history of next year.

DACOITY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

158. The appointment of Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity was held by Mr. E. Jackson during the early part of 1855, and by Mr. J. R. Ward from April to the end of the year. The Deputy Magistrate, Baboo Chunder Seekur Roy, was an Assistant to the Commissioner at his Head Quarters, and Captain Keighly, of the Thuggee Department, also carried on operations against the Dacoits at Midnapore as an Assistant to the Commissioner.

159. There has been a very great decrease in Dacoity in the Districts around Calcutta, in which the Dacoity Commissioner has as yet been able to carry out his system.

160. *In the 24-Pergunnahs* the figures in the margin show that the crime had almost disappeared in 1854, though in 1855 a slight increase occurred. In four of the cases which occurred in 1855, 40 out of 45 Dacoits arrested were ultimately convicted, and in the fifth case, the gang which escaped all detection for some months, was ultimately brought to justice through information received by Mr. Fergusson from a prisoner in the Allipore Jail. Mr. Ward, in reporting on the above cases, observes :—" These figures speak for themselves. If the Police of other Districts could work with the same success, Dacoity would soon disappear." Undoubtedly the result reflects great credit on Mr. Fergusson.

1852	1853	1854	1855
11	7	2	5

161. *In Baraset* Dacoity is shown to have nearly ceased. Mr. Jackson, who was Magistrate of this District before he was appointed Dacoity Commissioner, pursued with unceasing vigor the gangs who had formerly infested it. Mr. Ward believes that the two Dacoities committed in 1855 were the work of a gang which came from another Zillah.

1852	1853	1854	1855
36	23	9	2

162. *In Howrah*, though there is a decrease in the number of Dacoities, Mr. Ward is of opinion that the crime would have utterly ceased if the Sulkea gang had not been released. See Sudder Nizamut Decisions, February 1855, page 263. Mr. Ward shows that when this gang was in prison Dacoity ceased ; but on their release it immediately recommenced in that part of the Country which had been the scene of their previous depredations.

1852	1853	1854	1855
37	27	9	5

Mr. Ward arrested a notorious Dacoit named Madhu Chung, of the Howrah District, who has given an account of 24 Dacoities in which he was engaged. He commenced his career as a Dacoit in 1841. He was arrested eleven times by the Local Police on different charges of Dacoity, and on five occasions he was committed to the Sessions ; once he was convicted at the Sessions, but was released on Appeal to the Sudder Court.

163. *In Hooghly*, though there has been a most important reduction in the amount of Dacoity, the crime still exists. The most unfortunate parts of the District are Thannahs Bydeabatty and Dhunyakholly. The former stretches along the whole river front (with the exception of the town of Serampore) from Sulkeah to Chandernagore, and is full of wealthy inhabitants. It is particularly open to the inroads of Dacoits from Calcutta and all the adjacent Districts. In Dhunyakholly Mr. Ward states that he has as yet been able to do little. 7 offenders belonging to this Thannah were under trial at the close of the year, but 3 of them were subsequently acquitted by the Sudder Court.

1852	1853	1854	1855
128	93	59	33

164. *In Burdwan* also the crime of Dacoity still existed, though much reduced since 1852. Sona Fakeer and Goohee Sheikh, two important members of the Fakeer gang of Dacoits, who used to prey on this District, escaped after they had been arrested and convicted. A reward of 1,000 Rupees was offered for the capture of Sona Fakeer, and through the incessant exertions and pursuit maintained, he has since been re-apprehended. The history of the career of Sonatun Mundul, a Dacoit, arrested in this District, is very remarkable. During the most active part of his life as a Dacoit, he was nine times arrested by the Local Police and five times committed to the Sessions. On three trials at the Sessions he was acquitted; but though convicted on two others, he was on both occasions released on Appeal to the Sudder Court. The cases of this man and of Madhu Chung, above noticed, in the Howrah District, strongly exemplify the inefficiency of the ordinary Courts in dealing with the crime of Dacoity, for although both these offenders were well known to the Police, it was impossible to secure their conviction by the formality of a Sessions trial, subject to an ulterior Appeal.

1852	1853	1854	1854
65	50	47	27

165. *In Nuddeah*, Dacoity has received a considerable check, although the Dacoity Commissioner states that his proceedings are not yet thoroughly matured. A Police Jemadar named Goluck Roy, who was in league with the Dacoits of this District, has been convicted in the course of the current year,—a result which Mr. Ward scarcely anticipated. This is the only Police Officer who has been named by the Dacoit Approvers as having been systematically in league with them. The capture of a notorious offender named Golakatta Hurish Ghose, has also been recently effected.

1852	1853	1854	1855
72	71	40	23

Mr. Ward states, that in the Thannahs North of Santipore, on the left bank of the Bhagerutty, and along the Jellinghy, Dacoity has all along been committed by the *lattials*. The gangs are small, but very numerous, three or four usually joining together in each Dacoity. They are composed chiefly of Goalas and Mussulmans.

166. *Midnapore*. The operations against Dacoity in this District are conducted by Captain Keighly, who acts as an Assistant to Mr. Ward, by working against old offenders on the Approver system, and also undertakes the investigation of all the cases of Dacoity occurring in the District immediately they are reported.

1852	1853	1854	1855
29	37	27	15

133. Dacoits were arrested by Captain Keighly, and have been disposed of as follows:—

15	Transported for life.
10	Sentenced to 9 years' banishment.
10	Pending reference to the Sudder Court.
2	Sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.
4	Committed to Sessions.
1	Proceedings quashed by the Sudder.
4	Sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment.
9	Acquitted at the Sessions.
23	Released by Captain Keighly, (5 on security).
55	Awaiting trial.
Total,... 133	

167. *Jessore.* Whilst Dacoity has decreased in all the other Districts, it has increased in a considerable proportion in Jessore. The Dacoity Commissioner accounts for this circumstance by showing that he has as yet been unable to do any thing in this part of his jurisdiction, having been too fully occupied with his other duties. Additional assistance has recently been given to Mr. Ward to enable him to attack the gangs infesting this District.

1852	1853	1854	1855
16	40	47	68

168. The beneficial effect of the Dacoity Commissioner's operations in the 7 Districts in which he has been actively employed, is best shown by the reduction noted in the margin in the total number of Dacoities which have occurred there.

	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
24-Pergunnahs. Baraset. Howrah. Hooghly. Burdwan. Nuddea. Midnapore.	461	524	411	327	212	111

169. The total number of persons under trial before the Dacoity Commissioner during the year amounted to 229, of whom 136 were committed to the Sessions, 23 were pending before the Deputy Commissioner, 33 were released for want of evidence, 5 died, and the remainder were otherwise disposed of.

170. Although only 136 prisoners were committed to the Sessions during the year, there were, including the prisoners pending from the previous year, altogether 168 prisoners for trial at the Sessions during 1855. Of these only 7 were acquitted, 6 died, and 99 were referred to the Sudder Court, 56 being pending trial at the close of the year. Of the 99 prisoners referred from the Sessions to the Sudder,—64 were transported for life,—3 were acquitted, 1 died, and the cases of 31 were pending trial.

171. The, trials of the 56 prisoners pending before the Sessions Court at the end of the year had all been disposed of before the 31st March by the Additional Sessions Judge.

172. The Dacoity Commissioner complains, that the differences of opinion among the Judges of the Sudder Court, on points of Law connected with his proceedings, have not been removed by any authoritative ruling of the full Court during the year. He observes, "There has been no argument on the law or the system under which we are endeavouring to carry it into operation, and no decision of the full Court to decide for our guidance what will be found sufficient in all cases and by all Judges. The result of our commitments thus still depends on the Judges, before whom they go."

173. The figures in the margin exhibit the comparative number of Dacoities which have been committed in all the Districts in Bengal during the last four years.

1852	1853	1854	1855
826	817	574	511

174. The decrease is almost entirely in the Districts affected by the operations of Mr. Ward's office.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

INSPECTOR OF JAILS.

175. In December 1853, the Office of Inspector of Jails of the Lower Provinces was instituted, and Mr. T. C. Loch, of the Civil Service, was appointed to the situation.

176. The number of Jails placed under his superintendence was 45. From the 6th of February 1854, to the 5th of March 1855, Mr. Loch visited every Jail in his jurisdiction, with the exception of those in the South-Western Frontier Agency, Darjeeling, Cherra Poonjee, Cachar and Maldah.

177. Mr. Loch's services being specially required by Government in connection with the Sonthal Insurrection, he was unable to complete his entire circle of Inspection, and subsequently his health having failed, he was obliged to go to England on Medical Certificate. Previous to his departure he prepared an Annual Report for the year 1854-55, which was completed and published by his Successor.

178. In November 1855, Doctor Mouat, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, was appointed to succeed Mr. Loch.

179. The number of Jails placed under the management of that Officer is now 55, those of Assam and Arracan having been added to his jurisdiction.

180. From the date of his nomination to the 30th of August 1856, in ten months, Doctor Mouat inspected and reported on 45 of the Jails under his charge, and hopes to be able to visit the remainder during the ensuing cold season.

181. The distance to be travelled over by the Inspector in his tour, is calculated at seven thousand miles, many of the places embraced in the vast area of Bengal Proper, Behar, Orissa, Assam and Arracan being scarcely accessible at certain seasons of the year. A large amount of time is thus necessarily consumed in completing a journey of such magnitude. The services of Government Steamers have been occasionally placed at Doctor Mouat's disposal to enable him to inspect the Jails in Assam, Arracan, and the Eastern Provinces of Bengal.

182. In 1854-55, in the 45 Jails noted in the margin, the daily average number of Criminal Prisoners in custody was 17,807½.

Prisoners in custody and their cost.

Alipore.
24-Pergunnahs.
Backergunge.
Balasore.
Bancoorah.
Baraset.
Beerbhoom.
Behar.
Bhaugulpore.
Bograh.
Burdwan.
Cachar.
Chittagong.
Chumparun.
Cossiah Hills.
Cuttack.
Dacca.
Darjeeling.
Dinagepore.
Furreedpore.
Hazareebaugh.
Hazareebaugh Penitentiary.
Hooghly.
Howrah.
Jessore.
Lohardugga.
Maldah.
Maunbhoom.
Midnapore.
Monghyr.
Moorshedabad.
Mymensing.
Noakholly.
Nuddeah.
Patna.
Pooree.
Pubnah.
Purneah.
Rajshahye.
Rungpore.
Sarun.
Shahabad.
Sylhet.
Tipperah.
Tirhoot.

183. The whole cost of the Jails for rations, money allowance, clothing, bedding, fixed and fluctuating Establishments, Medicines, Contingencies, and Additions and Alterations of Buildings in 1854-55, was Company's Rupees, 6,70,391-12-3.

184. The average total cost of each Prisoner was Rupees 37-10-4 $\frac{2}{10}$

185. The net profit yielded by Manufactures during the same year was Company's Rupees 81,616-9-3.

186. During the year 1855-56, the daily average number of Prisoners in custody in the 55 Jails now under the superintendence of the Inspector, those in the margin having been added, was 19,589, and the total outlay Rupees 8,14,936-13-2¼, the total average cost of each Criminal Prisoner being Rupees 42-10-7 $\frac{1}{10}$

Sumbulpore.
Durrung.
Gowalparrah.
Kamroop.
Luckimpore.
Nowgong.
Seebsaugor.
Akyab.
Ramree.
Sandoway.

187. The net profit yielded by Manufactures was Company's Rupees 90-859-2-1.

Discipline.

188. With the exception of the Great Jail at Alipore, of which the order and regularity are as complete as those of any Prison in England, the discipline of all the Jails in the Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces is more or less imperfect.

189. The Guards, as a body, are represented by the Inspector, and by nearly every Magistrate, to be worthless and corrupt.

190. With such instruments it is difficult, if not impossible, to prevent irregularities, or to enforce strict discipline.

191. Measures are now in contemplation with a view to re-organize the Jail Establishments so as to remove, if possible, this vital defect in their management, and the Inspector has been called on to report, after consultation with the Magistrates, as to the best means of placing the Guards on a more effective footing.

192. Another prolific cause of laxity of discipline exists in the employment of Prisoners on the Station Roads—a system which still prevails to a great extent in most of the Districts in Lower Bengal.

193. The evils of this mode of employment, as pointed out by the Prison Discipline Committee of 1838, are still very rife, although in Bengal the system of sending out large bodies of Prisoners in tents to a great distance from the Sudder Station has been entirely discontinued; but so long as the practice continues in any shape, the result must be prejudicial to discipline.

194. Means are now being gradually taken to provide in-door employment for all Convicts, except in the Provinces of Assam and Arracan, where, from the sparseness of the population, free labour is not procurable, and the employment of Convicts on Public Works can, under strict supervision, be rendered both penal and profitable.

195. Even there, however, it is continued rather as a measure of necessity, than one of propriety or expediency.

Labour and Manufactures.

196. Although a system of in-door labor has not yet been universally introduced, and there are still great difficulties to be overcome, a considerable and most creditable amount of success has been attained in Jail Manufactures at Alipore, Patna, Monghyr, Sylhet, Hazareebaugh, Hooghly, Burdwan and Jessore.

197. Other Jails are fast following in the footsteps of those mentioned.

198. An Exhibition of Jail Manufactures from Bengal and the North Western Provinces has been held in Calcutta with very satisfactory results, which will be duly reported in the next annual statement.

199. In enforcing a system of in-door labor, the object to be steadily kept in view is to render it penal as well as profitable, the latter point being, however, for the sake of discipline, held to be subordinate in importance to the former.

200. The most successful results that have been attained are at Alipore, Hooghly, Howrah and Jessore, where the value of the labour of each Convict employed in Manufactures has been considerable. The chief Manufactures are Paper, Gunny, Cotton Cloths, Blankets, Carpets, Thread, Twine, Articles of Bamboo, Rattan and Reeds, and also Bricks. The largest profits are made in the Alipore Jail, whilst Jessore and Rajshahye exhibit the largest profits among the ordinary District Jails.

Classification.

201. The construction of most of the Jails in Bengal does not at present admit of any further separation than that of locking up certain classes of Convicts separately at night.

202. Except at Alipore, and, in a minor degree, at Hooghly, the whole body of Criminal Prisoners associate together more or less according to the size of the wards or working sheds during the day, and hitherto no systematic attempt has ever been made to prevent them from doing so.

203. There is an entire absence of classification among the female Prisoners ; no attempt has been made to separate them from one another. They are generally very few in number in each Jail, there being only 535 in all the Jails under the Inspector on 30th April 1855. It is exceedingly difficult to provide proper and separate accommodation for Prisoners of this class, and it has been proposed to establish a Central Jail for all those sentenced to lengthened terms of imprisonment.

Health and Mortality.

204. The sickness and mortality in the Jails during the year 1855 have been very heavy.

205. Some portion of this has been due to the occurrence of Epidemics ; but much is directly traceable to defective drainage, ventilation, bad conservancy arrangements, over crowding, the out-door employment of convicts, particularly during the rains, and to errors in diet.

206. The Inspector's printed special Reports on each Jail visited by him will show that minute attention has been paid by him to all these matters, and that remedies have, in the majority of instances, been suggested, which will, it is hoped, show progressive amendment in succeeding years.

207. The Inspector considers that the form of Reports at present submitted by Medical Officers, does not admit of results being so distinctly traced to their causes as could be wished. Means will be taken to remedy this for the future.

208. In 1854-55 the mean mortality of the 45 Jails, then under the superintendence of the Inspector, was 7.045 ; the greatest mortality, 21.901 per cent., having occurred at Bhaugulpore ; the next, 17.021 per cent., at Rungpore ; the third, Tirhoot, 12.939 ; the fourth, Bancoorah, 11.930. Four other Jails—Alipore, Chumparun, Hooghly and Moorshedabad exhibited a mortality in excess of 10 per cent.

209. Of the 1253 deaths which occurred during the year 1854-55, 211 were among Prisoners who had been less than three months in Prison, and the majority of them in all probability brought into the Jail with them the seeds of the diseases that proved fatal to them.

210. The averages from which the calculations are made do not appear to be obtained at present on one general uniform plan. The Returns do not show what proportion of the deaths occurred as a consequence of natural decay and what amount of preventible mortality can fairly be attributed to the Jails themselves. The Results are, therefore, liable to be so full of fallacies as to render it difficult to regard them as trustworthy or as more than rough approximations to the truth.

211. In the year 1854-55, among the average number of 11037.64 Hindoos in confinement, 804, or about 7.284 per cent died. The mortality was greater among labouring than non-labouring Convicts. Hindu Females were remarkably healthy.

212. Of 6465.93 Mussulmans 411 or 6.356 per cent. died. Of 29 Mahomedan Females, 2 died, giving an apparently high percentage; but no results of any value can be deduced from such small numbers.

213. Of other classes of Prisoners 38 have died out of an average total number of 218.80, or nearly 13.485 per cent. In the absence of all detailed particulars in the Records, it is difficult to account for this excess over the mortality of the Hindoos and Mussulmans, except that in this class are included the Prisoners of the wild Hill Tribes, who are seldom able to endure incarceration in the Plains.

214. The mortality of out-door labouring Prisoners of all classes was considerably in excess of those employed within the several Jails; but the exact percentage is not reported by the Inspector.

215. In 55 Jails, containing 19,589 Prisoners during the year 1855-56, the mean mortality has been 10.307.

216. The greatest mortality again happened at Bhaugulpore, where the frightful loss of 40.245 per cent was sustained. This Jail was fearfully over-crowded in consequence of the Sonthal Insurrection; but of the extreme loss referred to, no less than 24.65 per cent. occurred from Cholera,—a disease which defies all laws and calculation.

217. Detailed particulars on the subject will be found in the Report of the Inspector of Jails.

Prison Education.

218. No general attempt has been yet made to introduce Education as a means of the reformation of Prisoners in the Jails of Bengal. The attention of the Inspector has, however, been directed to this important subject.

219. The Returns submitted by the Inspector up to 30th April 1854 show that on that date, out of 9,305 Male Hindoo laboring Prisoners, there were 792 who could read and write; and out of 5,122 Male Mussulman laboring Prisoners, 241 who could read and write; out of 825 non-labouring Male Hindoo 222 could read and write, whilst out of 457 non-labouring Male Mussulman Prisoners 56 could read and write. Among 595 Female Prisoners, on the same date, there were only 3 reported to be able to read and write.

REVENUE—LAND.

220. The Revenue Administration of the whole of the Country under the Bengal Government is subordinate to the Board of Revenue in Calcutta.

221. Under the Board there are 11 Commissionerships comprising 49 separate Revenue Jurisdictions, as follows :—

BHAUGULPORE ...	Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, Purneah, Tirhoot
BURDWAN ...	Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, Burdwan, Hooghly, Midnapore
CHITTAGONG ...	Bullooah, Chittagong, Tipperah
CUTTACK ...	Balasore, Cuttack, Pooree
DACCA ...	Backergunge, Cachar, Dacca, Furreedpore, Mymensing, Sylhet
NUDDEAH ...	Jessore, Moorshedabad, Nuddeah, 24-Pergunnahs
PATNA ...	Behar, Patna, Sarun, Shahabad
RAJSHAHYE ...	Bograh, Dinagepore, Maldah, Pubna, Rajshahye, Rungpore
ASSAM ...	Durrung, Gowalparah, Kamroop, Luckimpore, Nowgong, Seebsaugor
CHOTA NAGPORE ...	Hazareebaugh, Lohardugga, Maunbhoom, Singhbhoom, Sumbulpore
ARRACAN ...	Arracan, Ramree, Sandoway

Besides the above, there is a small separate Revenue Jurisdiction managed by the Superintendent of Darjeeling, in direct communication with the Board of Revenue, and there is also a Jurisdiction in the Cossyah Hills, from which, however, little or no Revenue is, at present, collected.

222. In the Regulation Provinces, with the exception of three Districts of the Cuttack Commissionership, and the District of Cachar, the Revenue is permanently settled. The District of Gowalparah, in the Province of Assam, is also a permanently settled District.

223. The Revenue in the permanently settled Districts of the Regulation Provinces, is realized with ease under the provisions of Act I of 1845. Few estates are sold for Arrears of Revenue, and of those which come to the hammer, by far the greater number are of very insignificant jummas.

224. The Revenue demand from the 31 permanently settled Districts, of the Regulation Provinces, constituted in 1855-56 88.8 per cent. of the entire demand, and 5.5 per cent. of the entire demand was realized from the District of the Cuttack Commissionership, thus leaving only 5.7 per cent. to be realized from the Non-regulation Provinces of Assam, Chota Nagpore, and Arracan, and the Districts of Cachar, Darjeeling and the Cossyah Hills. The following Table shows the total demands, collections and

remissions of Land Revenue for 1855-56. It is to be observed, that the large balances which appear, are the balances which were due at the close of 1855-56, nearly the whole of which were realized on or before the 28th of June, which is the last quarter day for the payment of the Revenue of the past year.

	Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
In the permanently settled Districts of Bengal and Behar...	3,60,54,853	3,33,02,208	3,62,649	23,99,998
In Orissa ...	22,48,261	16,59,763	60,984	5,27,514
In Assam ...	10,36,190	8,66,061	19,154	1,50,975
In Chota Nagpore ...	3,58,012	3,11,086	5,332	41,594
In Arracan ...	7,42,576	7,33,507	353	8,715
In Cachar ...	82,154	81,640	283	230
In Darjeeling and the Cossyah Hills ...	35,211	34,855	297	59
Total ...	4,05,67,257	3,69,89,120	4,49,052	31,29,085

CUSTOMS.

225. The financial results of the Administration of the Customs Revenue in Bengal for the year 1855-56, compared with the Returns of the preceding year, and the Returns of two previous years, at intervals of 5 and 10 years respectively, will be seen in the following statement :—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.
1840-41	50,20,517	5,63,230	44,57,287
1850-51	1,04,30,255	7,70,504	96,59,751
1854-55	89,75,765	6,43,625	83,32,140
1855-56	1,42,10,871	6,97,753	1,35,13,118

226. The receipts from the duty upon imported Salt in each of the above years were as follows :—

1840-41	17,13,384
1850-51	59,80,398
1854-55	41,60,345
1855-56	84,45,196

227. Therefore the Customs collections from the general trade of Bengal will be represented by the following figures :—

1840-41	33,07,133
1850-51	44,49,857
1854-54	48,15,420
1855-56	57,65,675

228. The following figured statements show the value of the Import and Export Trade and the amount of the Shipping* and Tonnage which arrived at the Port of Calcutta during the same years as those given above :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

		1840-41.	1850-51.	1854-55.	1855-56.
Imports ...	Merchandise	4,88,97,449	5,90,40,567	6,63,22,292	8,06,08,182
	Treasure ...	97,80,222	1,14,92,343	64,08,606	5,81,00,445
Exports ...	Merchandise	8,28,31,237	10,44,99,469	10,72,10,593	12,60,92,637
	Treasure ...	46,19,693	27,81,426	1,20,54,114	1,14,28,310

ARRIVALS OF SHIPPING.

	1840-41.		1850-51.		1854-55.		1855-56.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British Vessels	537	2,01,019	587	2,58,224	525	2,82,951	667	3,74,011
„ Steamers	0	0	33	23,118	47	33,972	46	33,997
American Vessels	22	8,479	48	23,210	126	97,223	202	1,61,552
Arab Vessels	14	6,405	25	11,436	12	6,618	9	4,453
French Vessels	38	11,789	59	20,230	121	44,578	180	64,691
Other Vessels	10	2,462	15	5,074	36	16,539	30	11,616
Total ...	621	2,30,154	767	3,41,292	867	4,81,881	1134	6,50,320

229. The following table shows the average tonnage in each year taken upon the whole number of ships, and separately upon each class of ships :—

	1840-41.	1850-51.	1854-55.	1855-56.
	Average Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.
British Vessels (inclusive of Steamers)	374	453	554	572
American Vessels...	385	483	771	709
Arab ... ...*	457	457	551	494
French	302	342	368	359
Other	246	338	459	387
Total number of Vessels	370	445	555	573

230. The following general results are deducible from the two last tables :—

The number of British and Foreign ships that arrived in the Port of Calcutta in 1855-56 was greater than it was in 1840-41 by 82°6 per cent. and than in 1850-51 by 47°8 per cent.

* Exclusive of Native craft.

The aggregate tonnage of the British and Foreign ships that arrived in 1855-56 was greater than in 1840-41 by 182°5 per cent, and than in 1850-51 by 90°5 per cent.

231. The actual increase in each of the two classes of vessels is shown by the following table :–

	Number of Ships.		Amount of Tonnage.		Average Tonnage.	
	1840-41.	1855-56.	1840-41.	1855 56.	1840-41.	1855-56.
British	537	713	2,01,019	4,08,008	374	572
Foreign	84	421	29,135	2,42,312	346	573

ABKAREE.

232. The following Statement exhibits the Demand and Collections on account of the Abkaree Revenue during the year :—

Demand.	Collections.		Balance being difference between Columns 1 and 2.	Charges.
	Spirit and Drugs.	Opium Sale proceeds.		
28,74,980	27,86,029	3,28,482	88,950	3,12,945

233. During the year, a Bill for the consolidation of the Abkaree Laws, previously scattered through enactments extending over several years, was brought under the consideration of Government by the Legislative Member of Council.

234. This is a measure, the necessity of which has been felt for many years past. In 1851, the Board of Revenue were addressed on the subject by the Government in the following terms :—"It appears to the Deputy Governor that a new Law for all sorts of spirit "and perhaps for every article whence Abkaree Revenue is or may fairly be derivable is "very desirable. In a letter written more than seventeen years ago the late Board thus "characterized the Abkaree Laws. It is not easy to administer the Abkaree Laws, in some "places loose and vague, in others all but contradictory, in others again complex and inappli- "cable from the very nature of the forms and checks they prescribe, and the misfortune is "that, while these defects are glaring, and admitted on all hands, so heavy and increasing "is the weight of business which presses on all the Authorities, that there is literally no "time to devise a better system, which would require reflection, leisure and opportunity "for the collection of opinions and of information from all quarters. The Law remains in "the same state now, with the additional complication of the relaxation and rules that "have been intermediately introduced by orders of Government."

235. It was mainly with regard to Spirits manufactured in Distilleries after the European method that an alteration of Law was required.

236. The existing Law Regulation 2, 1802, prescribed a still-head duty of six annas the gallon on spirits made at European Distilleries. The practice, however, for a long course of years, had been not to levy any still-head duty properly so called, but to take, under the authority given by or assumed under Regulation VII. 1824, a consolidated still-head and Abkaree tax of eight annas the gallon on all spirits passed from the Distilleries, except such as were removed for exportation under bonds.

237. When Regulation II of 1802 was passed, the Customs duty on imported Spirits was 3½ per cent *ad valorem*. It is now one rupee eight annas the gallon. Under the discretion allowed by Act No. XI. 1849, the Board of Revenue had fixed the duty on Bengal Rum, consumed in Calcutta, at one Rupee the gallon, and it was recommended "that this should be the rate of duty throughout the Country." The Bill accordingly has provided for that rate.

238. The Bill also gives a legal sanction to the practice which has obtained for many years past, of allowing Spirits to be passed from Distilleries under bond; and allows the free export, (so far as Excise duty is concerned,) of bonded Spirit, and a drawback of the whole, (instead of one-half), duty on all exported Spirit for which duty may have been paid.

239. The Bill was introduced into the Council by Mr. Currie, and did not, with one exception, give rise to much discussion. The exception referred to was the question whether offences against the Excise Laws should be adjudicated by the Revenue Officers, as had been the case for the past forty years, or whether their adjudication should be transferred to the Magistrates. The Officers of the Local Government, the Lieutenant Governor, and the majority of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council were opposed to any change in the existing Law, by which the adjudication of such offences was vested in the Revenue Officers. On the Bill, however, coming before a Committee of the whole Council, it was amended so as to transfer the adjudication to the Magistrates.

STAMPS.

240. The Net Revenue derived from Stamps in the Lower Provinces in 1855-56, as well as the Revenue derived in 1854-55, 1850-51 and 1840-41 is shown below:—

	1840-41.	1850-51.	1854-155.	1855-56.
Net Revenue	20,72,056	19,74,954	20,74,822	20,31,214.

SALT.

241. The subjoined Tabular Statement shows the Receipts, Disbursements and Net Revenue for the several years therein specified:—

	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Net Revenue.
1840-41	1,93,23,003 7 10	46,52,461 4 11	1,46,70,542 2 11
1850-51...	1,10,57,964 6 0¼	33,39,446 12 6¼	77,18,517 9 6
1854-55	1,45,54,026 15 5	33,14,880 13 9¼	1,12,39,146 1 7¾
1855-56...	1,09,35,916 12 3¼	38,53,620 12 5¼	70,82,295 15 10

242. The falling off in the Revenue in the past year, is to be attributed partly to a falling off in the out-turn of the manufacture of the year, and partly the expense incurred

for the importation of Madras Kurkutch Salt. The duty upon the increased imports of Foreign Salt, however, more than makes up the deficiency which is shown.

243. During the year a new system of retail sales in Chittagong has been commenced upon. The supply of Salt by retail for that portion of the District which lies North of the Sûnker River, has been given out of the hands of Government and left entirely to private traders. The Government Golahs in the North of the District have been consequently abolished; but no direct pecuniary saving to Government has resulted from the measure, the savings having been applied to increase the efficiency of the Preventive Establishment.

244. The wholesale purchasers of Salt commenced about August 1855, using the Railroad as a means of transport for Salt, and since that time large quantities have been conveyed by rail to the populous marts on the Hooghly and to the Country beyond the Chokey limits. It has, therefore, become necessary to have Chokey Stations and Establishments along the line of the new Traffic, and these have been recently sanctioned by the Supreme Government.

245. On the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, each person actually engaged in the Salt Manufacture is now allowed, free of charge, during the manufacturing season, an allowance of 2 seers of Salt a month for himself and family. This indulgence was proposed with the view of depriving the Molunghies of all excuse for smuggling.

246. Under the orders of the Supreme Government, the 24-Pergunnahs Agency was re-opened during the past year.

247. The Lieutenant Governor was of opinion, that there were such reasonable grounds for expecting large importations of Salt during the year, as to render this measure unnecessary, and the actual importations did not disappoint the expectations which he had formed. The private importations of Salt during 1855-56, amounted to nearly 37 lakhs of maunds, and the importations of the current year have already exceeded 26 lakhs.

OPIUM.

248. The following table gives the receipt and charges of this branch of the Revenue for the several years specified :—

	1840-41.	1850-51.	1854-55.	1855-56.
Receipts ...	1,25,81,833	3,12,62,578	3,59,98,268	4,18,00,301
Charges ...	55,73,193	1,04,14,256	1,35,03,039	1,32,58,195
	70,08,639	2,08,48,322	2,24,95,228	2,85,42,105

249. It must be mentioned, however, that the bulk of the receipts of any one year arises from the sale of the Opium of the former year, so that a comparison cannot be instituted between the actual receipts and the charges of any given year. The reduction of the charges for the year 1855-56, as compared with those of the year immediately preceding, is stated by the Board of Revenue to be mainly attributable to the reduction in

the price per seer to the Cultivator from 3-8 to 3-4, which measure was adopted with the sanction of the Supreme Government.

250. This branch of the Revenue presents nothing further that calls for special remark except the arrangements which it has become necessary to make regarding the purchase of Opium from the Province of Oude. It has been recommended to the Supreme Government that the system of purchasing Opium from the actual Cultivators without advances, should be introduced, and the cultivation of the Poppy be left unrestricted, the only stipulation being that the whole of the Drug shall be sold to Government, Officers who will supply the licensed Vendors. If this system should be adopted, it is proposed to have a weighing and receiving house at Jaunpore, or some other convenient place or places, to which the Ryots, on the borders of Oude and the vicinity, may themselves come, and to which also the local Officers purchasing in Oude will despatch the Opium they procure. A Sub-Deputy Opium Agent will be located at the station during the receiving and weighing season.

251. A proposition was made during the year by the Legislative Member of Council for Bengal, to remodel the Laws which regulate the cultivation and manufacture of Opium, and since the close of the year a Bill has been introduced into the Council for that object.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

252. The following is a brief narrative of the proceedings of the Education Department for the year 1855-56 :—

2. The limits prescribed for each subject, preclude the insertion of any thing more than a very general sketch of the operations of the year, and the Director of Public Instruction has been unable to furnish any statistical details, the materials for them having not yet been received by him from the Accountants' and other Offices.

3. July 9th 1854 was the date of the great dispatch which has given such an impulse to Education in India, and under which the Office of the Director of Public Instruction was constituted. In January 1855, a commencement towards carrying out its provisions was made by the appointment of Mr. Gordon Young to be Director of Public Instruction. The appointment of the University Committee and of a certain number of Inspectors and Sub Inspectors followed soon after wards, though several months elapsed before the necessary Rules were laid down, establishments sanctioned, and other preliminaries arranged so far as to enable the Department to set to work to good purpose. It may thus be said with truth, that although it is now two years since the Education Dispatch was penned, the new machinery has been at work scarcely more than one year.

4. The chief provisions of the Despatch, so far as this part of India is concerned, were that a Department of Public Instruction was to be constituted, an University to be established, a system of grants-in-aid set on foot, and other measures adopted with a view, principally, to assist the efforts of private benevolence and enterprize, and to bring Education within the reach of the great mass of the people.

5. The University Committee, which was appointed by the Government last year, was charged with the duty of preparing a scheme as a basis for the Establishment of

Universities for Madras and Bombay as well as for Bengal. It has now framed a scheme for the Examination of Candidates and the granting of Degrees in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine and Civil Engineering, and it only remains for the Supreme Government to approve that scheme, and to appoint Senates at the three Presidency Towns for carrying out its provisions. The Legislature will probably be, shortly moved to pass an Act incorporating and establishing the Universities.

6. The Presidency College has now been placed upon the improved footing sanctioned by the Hon'ble Court of Directors in their Despatch dated 13th September 1854, and made a model for imitation, as far as possible, by the Mofussil Colleges. In framing the course of instructions, the Director has endeavoured to guide himself by the standard fixed by the University Committee for the Bachelor's Degree in "Arts," and with the efficient and well-paid instructive Staff now entertained, a fair proportion of its Students will, it is hoped, attain that standard every year.

7. The Law Department of the Presidency College is efficiently organized, and it may be expected to bring up every year a supply of qualified Candidates for the University Law Degree. Out of eight Students who completed their course this Session, and who were examined by Messrs. Charles and Edward Trevor, of the Civil Service, seven obtained diplomas of the College, which, under the Sudder Court's Orders, qualified the holders, (on their proving that they possess a sufficient knowledge of the Vernacular to transact business) to practise in any Court, or to hold the appointment of Moonsiff. The Examiners expressed themselves pleased with the proficiency exhibited by the Law Students.

8. The result of the Examination of the Medical College was satisfactory ; eight Students obtained the Diploma of Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Two of these have since proceeded to England to compete for appointments in the Covenanted Service. The Examiner, Dr. McKinnon, reported that the Papers of this year were altogether better than those of former years, that they afford satisfactory evidence that each branch of the profession is taught up to the latest and most approved standard, and that the Professors perform their duties with proficiency and zeal.

9. The state of the Madrissas in Calcutta and at Hooghly, as regards discipline and Educational Progress, is satisfactory. The creation of an "Anglo Persian Department" in each of these Institutions has been attended with considerable success, and has done much to encourage the desire for instruction in English and in other subjects of a practically useful kind, which is beginning to actuate the Mahomedan Community.

10. The attendance in the Arabic Department of the Calcutta Madrissa has fallen off during the year, in consequence of the fee paying system having been introduced here, while at Hooghly free tuition was still offered to all. This inequality has lately been remedied, and a small fee, (viz. half a rupee a month) is now levied from Arabic Scholars in both Institutions, one Rupee being paid by those who attend the Anglo-Persian Department.

11. The Zillah English Schools, 40 in number, have been, with very few exceptions, visited once or more frequently by the Inspectors during the year, and they are generally well reported on by those gentlemen. In many respects, however, they are susceptible

of improvement, and, with a view to effecting what is necessary in this respect, the Director proposes to constitute a Committee, to be composed of some of the Inspectors of Schools and other gentlemen of experience, with whose aid a proper and uniform course of instruction and set of Rules for Zillah and perhaps also for Vernacular Schools may be devised.

12. A great improvement in the system of examining Zillah Schools and granting English Junior Scholarships has been effected during the past year. Hitherto the examination of each School has been entirely conducted by its own Local Committee. The questions, therefore, and the standard by which the answers were judged, were various and uncertain in proportion to the number of the Schools, and the Examiners, being Amateurs, were not in all cases well qualified for the task or willing to undertake it. This year one set of Examination questions was circulated to all the Schools that sent up candidates to the Scholarship Examination, and the answers were valued according to a uniform standard by paid and professional Examiners appointed for the purpose. The results exhibited can, therefore, at least, be depended on, and they afford the means of estimating both the actual proficiency of the lads concerned, and the relative progress of different Schools.

13. It was expected that under this strict and systematic method of examination the "number of boys really attaining to the junior Scholarship standard would be found to be small, compared with what, under the old system, it has appeared to be." The result, however, has not been nearly as unfavorable to the Zillah Schools as might have been expected. The number of boys from those Schools, who came up to the Scholarship standard this year, was 52 against 60 of last year.

See the Director's third Quarterly Report, para. 5.

14. In past years but few boys from the Schools in Behar have gained Scholarships, and those few have been unwilling to retain them under the condition that they must be held at a College in Lower Bengal. To meet this difficulty, the Patna School has been raised to the status of a High School or *quasi* College, and Scholarships gained by pupils of the Behar Schools will, in future, be held there for two years. Besides the Scholarships awarded every year to the pupils of Government Schools, sixty "Out Scholarships" have been recently created, to be competed for only by boys educated at private Schools Under the present Rule these Scholarships are tenable only at Government Colleges; but it is in contemplation that they may be held at any private Institution of a superior Collegiate character, such as (for example) some of those affiliated to the University may be expected to be.

15. The Director reports that the Head Masters of the Zillah Schools have been generally found by the Inspectors to be well qualified and zealous; but that so much cannot be said of the inferior Masters. The Director considers it not unlikely that it may be necessary to set on foot some system for training Teachers for English as well as Vernacular Schools. He is, however, desirous of postponing his decision on this point until the arrival from England of the Training Masters who were some months ago applied for. Mean while the system of holding periodical examinations of all Candidates for employment and promotion in the Department, and of regulating appointments in all possible cases by the Certificates awarded to such Candidates by the Examiners, affords a means of securing the best Teachers available for our Schools, and of excluding inefficient men.

16. Another means of increasing the efficiency of some of the English Teachers is supplied by the Rule, passed a few months ago, under which Certificates of Proficiency and Money Rewards may be given to Educational Officers who exhibit proficiency in the Vernacular Languages. As the Rule applies only to Teachers who have been educated in England, its effect is not, at present at least, very extensive.

17. Of Institutions for training Teachers for Vernacular Schools, there are at present but two belonging to the Government. A third has lately been sanctioned, and will be immediately opened under Mr. Pratt's immediate supervision, and an application from the Director for sanction to a fourth has been submitted to the Supreme Government. The want of good Teachers is at present one of the principal difficulties in the way of the Establishment of really efficient Vernacular Schools.

18. As remarked in the Hon'ble Court's Despatch, above referred to, the education of the mass of the people had been hitherto "too much neglected" in this part of India. The few Vernacular Schools established some years ago had been imperfectly superintended, and had fallen out of sight and notice. In this most difficult Department of Education every thing has yet to be done, and even the Director remarks that the principles and plan on which he is to proceed have yet to be discovered and determined on. The past year must, therefore, be regarded as one of experiment and enquiry rather than of organized action. Different plans have been tried in different parts of the Country according as local circumstances and prejudices seemed to indicate the most promising road. One principle has, however, been steadily kept in view, *viz.*, that the people are to be, if possible, induced and assisted to educate themselves, not to look to Government to do every thing for them. Model Schools have been set up in many Districts, some of a very elementary character, as in the Behar Districts, others on a more expensive scale, as in Rungpore, Dinagepore, Bograh, and some of the Districts round Calcutta. A system of rewards to indigenous Teachers in proportion to the progress exhibited by their Pupils at periodical Examinations has been set on foot in Behar, Assam, and some of the Districts of Mr. Woodrow's Division. In some parts indigenous Schools are aided by the labors of Government Teachers, who move about from one School to another, staying a short time at each, instructing the

RULES.

1. The Local Government at its discretion and upon such conditions as may seem fit in each case (reference being had to the requirements of such District as compared with others, and to the Funds at the disposal of Government) will grant aid in money, books, or otherwise, to any School in which a good secular Education is given through the medium either of English or the Vernacular tongue to males or females or both, and which is under adequate local management.

2. In respect of any such School for which application for aid is made, full information must be supplied on the following points:—

First. The pecuniary resources, permanent and temporary, on which the School depends for support.

Secondly. The average annual expenditure on the School.

Thirdly. The average number of Pupils instructed, the ages of the Pupils, and the average duration of their attendance at the School.

Fourthly. The persons responsible for the management and permanence of the School, and the time for which they will continue to be responsible.

Fifthly. The nature and course of instruction imparted.

Sixthly. The number, names, and salaries of Masters and Mistresses, and subjects taught by each.

Seventhly. The books in use in the several classes of the School.

Eighthly. The nature and amount of aid sought, and the purpose to which it is to be applied.

3. Any School to which aid may be given shall be at all times open to inspection and examination, together with all its Accounts, Books, and other Records by any Officer appointed by the Local Government for the purpose. Such inspection and examination shall have no reference to religious instruction, but only to secular Education.

4. The Government will not in any manner interfere with the actual management of a School thus aided; but will seek, upon the frequent Reports of its Inspectors to judge from results whether a good secular Education is practically imparted or not. And it will withdraw its aid from any School which may be for any considerable period unfavorably reported upon in this respect.

5. In giving grants in aid, the Government will observe the following general principles. Grants in aid will be given to those Schools only (with the exception of Normal Schools) at which some fee, however small, is required from the Scholars, and wherever it is possible to do so, they will be appropriated to specific objects according to the peculiar wants of such School and Districts.

6. No grant will in any case exceed in amount the sum expended on the Institution from private sources, and the Government will always endeavour so to give its aid that the effect shall not be the substitution of public for private expenditure, but the increase and improvement of Education.

7. It is to be distinctly understood that grants in aid will be awarded only on the principle of perfect religious neutrality, and that no preference will be given to any School on the ground that any particular religious doctrines are taught or not taught therein.

Teacher in his duty, and the more advanced Boys in the higher subjects taught. A stimulus is also given to private efforts by means of Scholarships, ten of which, of the value of Rupees (4) four a month, are attached to each District in which these measures have assumed an organized form. These Scholarships are awarded to the best Pupils brought up at Vernacular Schools, and are made tenable either at a Normal School or at some Institution of the rank of a Zillah School. Direct aid is also offered to all Schools, English or Vernacular, by means of grants of public money under the provisions of the Rules published in July 1855.

19. It would be premature at present to pronounce on the results of these experimental measures, or to predict the effect which they may be expected to produce upon the people or the Country. No decided failure has yet occurred anywhere, and generally the measures taken have been attended with as much success as could have been reasonably expected. The number of Schools that had received grants-in-aid under the Rules referred to up to the 1st of July was 140*, and the amount of the grants, Rupees (3734) three thousand seven hundred and thirty-four a month.

* *Viz.*, Vernacular School, 88 Rupees 1.005. *Viz.*, Anglo-Vernacular 52 Rupees 2,729.

20. These Schools are chiefly situated in the Districts not far from Calcutta, as it has been found difficult to induce the inhabitants of the more remote Districts, where Education is as yet little appreciated, to comply with the conditions of the Grants-in-aid Rules as regards private contributions.

21. The part of the Country where the least effect has been produced is the Behar Province. There, not only indifference and unwillingness to make the smallest effort for self-improvement have been found; but a bigotry and suspicion, amounting sometimes to hostility, have been encountered, and it has subsequently been found necessary to alter the original plans to some extent in these parts, and to call in the aid of the more direct influence of the Commissioner and the Local Officials, without whose co-operation it would be in vain to attempt to work upon the indifference of the people of Behar. This co-operation has been most willingly afforded by the Commissioner and by other influential Officers of Government, and the Director hopes to be able before very long to report that it has produced good results.

22. The Government Vernacular Schools in Assam are 67 in number, and are attended by 3,193 Pupils. They are in as efficient a state as can be reasonably expected considering the lows alaries of the Teachers, *viz.* Rupees (7) seven a month. A proposal is under consideration for raising the rate of remuneration in the more important of these Schools.

23. It is expected that much assistance will be given to the cause of Education by the issue of the Notification of the 9th July 1855, under which situations in the public service worth more than Rupees (6) six a month are, after the 1st of January 1857, not to be given to any persons who cannot read and write. The recent Orders of Government, under which the Office of the Director is to be regularly supplied with Returns of all appointments made by Officers in the Mofussil, will enable him to see that the provisions of the Notification, as well as the wishes and intentions of Government generally, in regard to the employment of educated in preference to uneducated persons are properly carried out.

24. It has not been found necessary for the Department itself to take in hand the publication of any Educational Works during the year. Much is being done in this way by private persons, and the machinery and operations of the School Book Society and the Vernacular Literature Society have been increased and invigorated during the year. Indirectly the Department is enabled in many ways to afford effective aid to both private persons and societies in regard to the publication and dissemination of useful Educational Works. Should the scheme for establishing bookshops and agencies in the interior of Districts, which is now before the Supreme Government, be sanctioned, the Director hopes that the measures directed to this end will become more systematic and effectual than they have hitherto been.

25. The above is merely a brief outline of the Educational operations of the year 1855-56. A more detailed and complete Report on the progress of the Educational Department, accompanied by such Statistics and Appendices as are necessary for its elucidation, will be published as usual by the Director of Public Instruction.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MARINE DEPARTMENT UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL FOR 1855-56.

253. The following is a brief Report of the transactions of the Marine Department, so far as it is subject to the Government of Bengal, during the last official year 1855-56 :—

The Department is presided over by the Superintendent of Marine, who is assisted by a Secretary and proper Establishment.

2. Under him is the Master Attendant, who, with three Assistants, has the control and supervision of the Pilot Establishment of the Port, including the Pilot Brigs, Light Vessels and Steamer *Despatch*, the three Light Houses of False Point, Saugor and Cowcolly, the Buoy and River Surveying Vessels, the Buoyage of the Sea and River Channels, and the Harbour Master's Department.

3. The *Beacon* has been engaged during the last year in the usual operations of examining and surveying the various Shoals and Channels in the River, including the Gasper and Thornhills, and in surveying and buoying off the new Lloyd's Channel between Saugor and Cowcolly, the old one having entirely closed up.

THE GRAPPLER.

4. The *Grappler* has been employed throughout the year in the duties of overhauling the Buoys in the River and Sea Channels of the Hooghly* buoying off the River Mutlah, and relaying and shifting Buoys as found necessary, she has been fully employed and is a most valuable Vessel to the Service of the Port.

*Making one trip to False Point with Stores.

Groundings of Ships in the River.

5. The number of Ships which have grounded in the River during the last twelve months has been 232. Of this number 59 were proceeding with the assistance of Steam and 173 without it. 11 Ships were under the charge of Branch Pilots, 85 under that of Masters, and the remainder in charge of Mate Pilots, with the exception of 12, which were piloted by Volunteers.

In 1853-54, ..	120 out of	735	vessels Inward and	753	Outward	Total	1,488
In 1854-55, ..	115 out of	935	„ and	859	„	„	1,794
In 1855-56, ...	232 out of	1,113	„ and	1,089	„	„	2,220

6. The marginal Statement shows the comparative result for the last three years.

7. There is thus an increase shown in the number of Ships entering and leaving the River of 408 over any previous number on record.

8. This is not sufficient, however, to account for the great increase in the number of groundings, which is more than half as many again as last year, whereas the excess of Arrivals and Departures is only about one-fifth.

9. There were, however, very few cases of serious damage. The slightest grazing of the mud, sometimes so slight as to be imperceptible to any one but the Pilot, is recorded, and helps to swell the number to the aggregate stated. Of the whole number only 6 cases were of sufficient importance to need enquiry.

COLLISIONS.

10. The number of collisions in the River during the year under report has been 65 compared with 27 last year. These also were generally of so trifling a character that only 3 were enquired into, and in 2 out of these, the Pilots were acquitted of all blame.

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

11. The Houses of Refuge on Saugor Island have been visited during the year and reported to be in good order.

12. Fortunately there has been no occasion during the last year for any recourse to the assistance which is here provided for shipwrecked Mariners.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

13. The statement of the number of Arrivals and Departures shows an increase (as already mentioned under the head of Groundings) of 408 Vessels over the Returns of the last year.

STRENGTH OF THE PILOT SERVICE.

14. The strength of the Pilot Service in India, at the close of the official year 1855-56, is shown in the margin. During the year, 3 Branch Pilots have been pensioned, 1 has resigned, 1 died, and 1 has gone on leave to England, 3 Master Pilots have also gone on leave to England, and 1 Master and 1 Volunteer have died; the total 130, above shown, and 4

Branch Pilots	10	12
Acting ditto	2	
Masters	25	30
Acting ditto	5	
Mates	24	30
Acting ditto	6	
Senior 2nd Mates	12	
21 of these acting as Mates		
Junior 2nd Mates	12	
Volunteers	34	
Total	130	

Officers, gone on leave during the year, added to 6 previously on leave, make the strength of the Service to be 140, leaving, on the 1st May 1856, 10 vacancies to be filled up by appointments from Home.

15. The subject of making some new arrangement with regard to the Pilot Service to meet the increasing demands of the Port, and with reference to the prayer of certain Memorialists belonging to that body, has been recently disposed of by Government, but does not come within the narrative of this year.

TRIALS OF PILOTS.

16. Six members of the Pilot Service have been brought to trial before the Marine Court during the last year.

17. Of these 2 were tried for having, through unskilful performance of their duty, occasioned the total loss of the ships under their charge. On one instance the verdict was for an acquittal, and in the other the Pilot in charge was fined two months' pay.

NUMBER OF PILOT VESSELS.

1. "Cavery."
2. "Coleroon."
3. "Fame."
4. "Guide."
5. "Megna."
6. "Salween."
7. "Saugor."
8. "Mutlah."

18. The arrival of the new Iron Pilot Vessel "Mutlah" from England in the early part of the official year increased the number of Pilot Vessels to 8 as per margin.

19. This number has allowed one Vessel, the "Cavery," to be laid up in reserve ready for any particular service required.

20. The Pilot Brigs are all in good condition, with the exception of the "Salween," which was docked in February last, and at the end of the official year continued under repair.

LIGHT VESSELS.

21. The two Light Ships "Star" and "Hope," situated in the Gasper and Eastern Channels, have kept their stations throughout the year.

22. The hull of the "Star" is in good condition, but a new Vessel is building to replace the "Hope," which has been condemned.

THE LIGHT HOUSES.

23. The three Light Houses, situated at False Point, Saugor Island, and at Cowcolly, were all in good and efficient condition at the close of the official year.

THE ANCHOR BOATS.

24. The Anchor Boats, as per margin, were in good order, and most efficient for the service, at the close of the year. The old "Vulcan" has been replaced by the present Vessel, which was launched from Kidderpore Dockyard in July last. Two new boats are in course of construction to meet the increasing demands of the Port from the great influx of Shipping.

"Heave Hard."
"Hercules."
"Vulcan."

THE SCREW STEAMER "DESPATCH."

25. The small Steamer, which was built as a substitute for four Row Boats, is in good condition, and is reported by the Officiating Master Attendant to be very useful in conveying Pilots and stores; but she is too small for the requirements of the Service.

PILOTAGE RECEIPTS AND CHARGES OF THE PORT.

26. Under the head of Pilotage Receipts are included the whole of the dues received from Shipping on account of Pilotage, Lights, Buoys, Magazine and Tonnage duty, as well as the receipts from the Harbour Master's Department.

27. The charges are for the pay and establishment of the Pilot Service and Pilot Vessels, the Light, Buoy and other Vessels, the Buoys and the Harbour Master's Department, and the salaries of the Marine Department.

Pilotage Inward Co.'s Rupees, ...	....	2,77,691
„ Outward, ...	....	3,94,003
		6,71,694
Intermediate, ...	....	775
Co.'s Rs.		6,72,469
Add Pilots' subscription to Pension Fund,		18,622
Total, Co.'s Rs.		6,91,091

28. The receipts under this head have been Rupees 6,72,469, as exhibited in the margin, to which must be added the subscriptions to the Pension Fund, making a Total of Rupees 6,91,091.

29. An account of the exact Expenditure cannot at present be furnished by the Superintendent of Marine; but taking the average of the previous three years it may be estimated at Rupees 6,32,000.

1853-54.		
Receipts .. .. Co.'s Rs.		4,37,406
Expenditure .. .. „		6,30,609
Excess of Expenditure		1,93,203
1854-55.		
Receipts .. .. Co.'s Rs.		5,35,827
Expenditure .. .. „		6,29,760
Excess of Expenditure		93,933
1855-56.		
Receipts .. .. Co.'s Rs.		6,91,091
Estimated Expenditure .. .. „		6,32,000
Excess of Receipts		59,091

30. A Comparative Statement for the last three years, based as above, is shown in the margin.

31. There is thus, for the first time on record, a clear profit on the operations of the year in connection with the Pilotage Establishment, and if the estimate Expenditure is correct, the profit amounts to Rupees 59,091.

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

32. This Department is under the immediate control of the Harbour Master, assisted by a Deputy.

33. There are 23 Assistant Harbour Masters, who are constantly employed in transporting, mooring, unmooring and docking Ships in the River. In consequence of the progressive increase in the work of the Port three additional Assistants have been sanctioned by Government during the year.

Bankshall fixed Moorings, for 8 Vessels of 400 to 800 tons.
Railway fixed Moorings, for 1 Vessel 500 to 1000 Tons.
Lieutenant Governor's State Yacht Moorings, 1 Vessel 150 to 200 Tons.
Prinsep's Ghaut fixed Moorings, for 8 Vessels from 500 to 700 Tons.
Ditto ditto for 4 Pilot Vessels, from 300 to 400 Tons.
Fixed Moorings below No. 1. Cooley Bazar, for 4 Vessels from 300 to 600 Tons.
Salt Golah Moorings, for 4 Vessels from 400 to 1,000 Tons.

34. The number of additional Moorings for Ships that have been laid down since the 1st May 1855 is shown in the margin, by which it will be seen that 30 additional Vessels have been provided for.

MOYAPORE POWDER MAGAZINE.

35. This Establishment, at which all inward bound Ships land their Powder, consists of a Keeper assisted by a Writer, a Tindal, 10 Lascars and 4 Coolies, at a Monthly cost of Rupees 159-8-0.

Receipts,	1854-55.	Rs. 7,973
Receipts,	1855-56.	Rs. 10,991
Increase,	... ..	Rs. 3,018

36. A considerable increase in the receipts under this head during the last year is shown in the margin.

SEMAPHORE AT HOOGHLY POINT.

37. This Station has been hitherto retained, in connection with that at Diamond Harbour, to communicate to the latter the circumstance of any ship happening to ground on the James and Mary, and requiring assistance from Calcutta ; but as the Electric Telegraph is now at work between these Stations, it is unnecessary to keep up the Semaphores, and these last remnants of the old Semaphore Establishment have been recently abolished.

DIAMOND HARBOUR ESTABLISHMENT.

38. A small Establishment is kept up at Diamond Harbour for the purpose of assisting Ships into the Moorings which are laid down off the Station.

SURVEYOR AND BUILDER'S DEPARTMENT.

39. The amount expended in this Department during the year upon New Work and General Repairs is shown in the margin, exhibiting an increase of Expenditure this year of Company's Rupees 17,757.

1854-55.		
New Works	Co.'s Rs.	1,73,218
Repairs	„	1,86,524
Cooperage	„	3,645
	Total Co.'s Rs.	3,63,387

1855-56.		
New Works	Co.'s Rs.	1,44,171
Repairs	„	2,34,353
Cooperage	„	2,620
	Total Co.'s Rs.	3,84,144

40. These Accounts embrace the repairs done to the whole of the External and Inland Steamers including the Vessels of the Indian Navy, the latter alone amounting to Rupees 26,710.

Master Attendant's Department	Co.'s Rs.	44,130
Tubal Cain and Shoe Gong	"	38,613
Harbour Master's Department	"	25,256
Kidderpore Dock Yard Premises	"	10,661
Kidderpore Dock Yard Account	"	13,482
Kidderpore Dock Yard Office Account	"	205
State Boats	"	4,289
Calcutta Channel Buoy Department	"	6,109
Police Department	"	8,279
Post Office, Custom House, and Stamp Boats	"	2,021
Coal Department	"	1,346
Inland Steam Department	"	14,490
Sea-going Steamers	"	14,260
Intermediate Ports	"	1,826
Indian Navy Vessels	"	26,710
Steam Dock Yard	"	838
Steam Department Workshop	"	1,639
Naval Store-keeper's Department	"	3,865
Marine Superintendent's House	"	73
Marine Superintendent's Office	"	219
Schooner Orissa (Balasore)	"	90

41. A brief abstract of the principal of these amounts debitable to each Department of the Public Service is shown in the margin.

42. The remainder is made up of Miscellaneous Charges; those against private parties have been adjusted by the recovery of the amount expended on their account, credit for it being given to Government.

43. The Transport Ship "Tubal Cain" was repaired at a cost of Rupees 34,192; Rupees 16,570 have been expended on the Anchor Stocks and Moorings laid down in the Port, compared with Rupees 2,218 in the previous year. A pair of new Dock gates, at a cost of Rupees 7,647, has been built, heavy repairs have been done to the Pilot Vessel "Salween," a number of boats of every size and description have been built, the Screw Steamer "Despatch" and two new Steam Ferry Boats have been constructed, the new "Nemesis" and two new Anchor Boats are under construction, and the yacht "Rhotas" has been completed, 2 Inland Steamers are in progress, and a number of Channel and Harbour Buoys have been built.

44. The number of Vessels taken into the two old Docks at Kidderpore has been 35, and 17 Inland Vessels have been docked in the Steam Dock.

45. The value of every description of Timber, including importations from Moulmein and Rangoon, a small importation from Western Australia, purchases in the Calcutta market, and Riga spars received from the Naval Store-keeper, with the value of every description of stock and of new work remaining on hand at the end of the official year, is shown in the margin.

Stock Account of Teak, Saul and Sissoo Timber, &c.	Co.'s Rs.	86,040
Stock Account of old Wooden Articles	"	1,373
Stock Account attached to the two Docks	"	465
Stock Account of Godown Stores, such as Copper Sheets and Copper work, &c., valued at	"	48,515
Stock Account of Tools, &c.	"	16,972
New Work left on hand unadjusted	"	24,179
		1,77,544
Total in 1854-55		1,37,952
Difference	Co.'s Rs.	39,592

STEAM DOCK YARD AND FOUNDRY.

46. This Department is under the immediate control of the Chief Superintending Engineer.

47. The operations during the year, in addition to the ordinary current work of the Department, have been as follows:—

48. The Screw Steamer "Despatch," fitted with a pair of High Pressure Engines and Boilers, and 2 Ferry Boats with 2 pair of High Pressure Engines and Boilers, commenced upon during the preceding year, have been completed, besides a Heave-up Boat; 4 others

have been put in hand, and were in a fair state of completion on the 30th April last ; 2 Inland Steamers were under construction, 1 small Engine with Tubular Boilers has been commenced upon, and is in a fair state of progress ; for the Rangoon Naval Yard 1 pair of Boilers of 200 Horse-power, suitable for the " Tenasserim" or " Fire Queen," are in a forward state of completion; a pair of Boilers of 60 Horse-power for the Steamer " Hooghly" and 2 pair of Boilers for Inland Steamers have been commenced upon.

THE ENGINEER SCHOOL.

49. The School attached to the Steam Foundry has been carried on throughout the year under the Chief Superintending Engineer.

50. The Pupils, who average annually from 20 to 35 in number, are divided into two classes—the Senior and Junior, the course of Study being nearly alike in both, the only difference being that those in the Senior Class are more advanced.

51. The principal Studies consist of Arithmetic, including Decimals and the Extraction of the Cube-Root, Geometry and Mechanical Drawing and Sketching from sight, with instructions on the Steam Engine.

52. Lads are admitted at Examinations in June and December held in the School and presided over by the Superintendent of Marine and the Chief Engineer.

53. The Lads are put upon pay six months after admission, provided their conduct has been satisfactory.

54. The cost of maintaining the School is 200 Rupees a month, of which 100 is paid to the Teachers, and with the remaining 100 breakfast and dinner are provided for the Pupils and a cook and kitmutgar's wages paid. Books and Stationery also are provided from the same Fund.

55. On the 1st of May 1855, 27 Apprentices were borne on the School Roll, of whom 14 were on pay.

56. Out of the whole number, 9 were posted during the year (6 of them having been sent to Rangoon) and 5 resigned, leaving on the 30th April 1856, 13 lads, of whom 12 were on pay.

57. During the year 28 Candidates were admitted, of whom 5 were sent to Rangoon, and 5 withdrew, leaving on the 30th April last 18 lads, of whom 7 were on pay.

58. The Lads appointed to the different Vessels during the year were all capable, in some measure, of working at the forge, vice and lathe.

59. Of the Lads who resigned most have entered the Department of Public Works, or joined the Railway and Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service.

60. The conduct of the Pupils during the year, both at School and at work, has been generally satisfactory.

REGISTRAR OF MERCHANT SEAMEN.

61. The Registry Office was under the charge of the Registrar to the close of the year.

62. The Registrar is assisted by a Deputy and a proper Office Establishment.

63. The Receipts of this Department, during the official year, have been Company's Rupees 48,739, exclusive of money paid in on account of allotment tickets and deceased Seamen's Estates.

64. The expenses, as far as they have yet been ascertained, have been Rupees 18,449, showing a balance to profit of Rupees 30,290.

1853-54.		
Expences	Co.'s Rs.	17,423
Receipts	„	30,115
Excess of Receipts	„	12,692
1854-55.		
Expences	Co.'s Rs.	19,270
Receipts	„	41,025
Excess of Receipts	„	21,755
1855-56.		
Expences	Co.'s Rs.	18,449
Receipts	„	48,739
Excess of Receipts	„	30,290

65. A comparison of the Financial Results of this Office for the last three years is marginally exhibited.

INLAND STEAM DEPARTMENT.

66. This Department is under the control of the Clerk of the Government Boat Office, and has been satisfactorily conducted during the year under review.

67. On the Ganges Line, 17 regular trips have been made to Allahabad and back, besides 26 extra trips to intermediate Stations.

CONDITION OF THE VESSELS.

68. Of the 5 Inland Steamers in Bengal two only, the "Hoorungotta" and "Berhampooter," can be favorably reported on as to condition of Hull and Machinery.

Steamers.	Flats.
"Hoorungotta."	"Dallah."
"Berhampooter."	"Goomtee."
"Jumna."	"Kaleegungah."
"Thames."	"Soorma."
"Megna."	"Matabangah."

69. The hulls of the "Jumna," "Thames" and "Megna" are all reported by the Chief Superintending Engineer to be nearly worn out, and the machinery to require heavy repairs.

DACCA AND ASSAM LINE.

Steamers.	Flats.
"Thames."	"Goomtee."
"Megna."	"Kaleegunga."
"Jumna."	"Soorma."

70. The Steamers and Flats, as per margin, employed on this line, have made 8 trips up and down during the year.

71. The Earnings, cash and *pro forma*, have been Company's Rupees 70,384. The Expences, as at present ascertained, have been Company's Rupees 46,676, showing a profit of Rupees 23,708.

Cash	40,262	14	6
Pro forma	30,121	5	8
Total Co.'s Rs.	70,384	4	2

THE RIVER MUTLAH.

72. It may be here briefly noticed that the River Mutlah has been buoyed off, 17 Buoys having been laid down, and sailing instructions have been published, the navigation of the River to and from Sea being rendered thereby simple and easy to the most ordinary capacity. A more complete account of these proceedings will belong to the ensuing year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

254. The total outlay on Public Works in the Lower Provinces during 1855-56, is reported by the Chief Engineer to have amounted to Rupees 38,28,216. The works done may be classified under two main heads – "Civil" and "Military," the former being sub-divided into "Public," "Judicial," "Ecclesiastical," "Educational," "Revenue General," "Revenue Irrigation and Drainage," and "Marine."

255. The total outlay on Works in the "Public" Department, including repairs, amounted to Rupees 12,45,259.

256. Of this sum Rupees 1,74,389 is stated to have been expended on the Dacca and Arracan Road, and Rupees 1,21,678 on other Trunk and Main Roads, principally in laying down a new layer of metal throughout on the Budge Budge Road, and in the collection of materials for the Patna Branch Road.

257. The outlay on Bridges and Causeways amounted to Rupees 2,96,610. The principal Works completed were two Wooden Bridges over the Mugra and Satgong Rivers and 27 Drain Bridges on the Grand Trunk Road; a new Bridge across the Circular Canal at Balliaghatta, a new Iron Bridge at Alipore, a Wooden Bridge on the Barrackpore Road, and several Drain Bridges on the Suburban Roads. There are in progress on the Grand Trunk Road, four large Bridges across the East Burrakur, the Booryah, the Morhur and the Botanah, the Causeway across the Soane, and a Viaduct near the Doorgowtee Bridge.

258. The expenditure on navigable Rivers and Canals amounted to Rupees 57,409, with which the excavation of Silt from Tolly's Nullah, the Bhaugar Nullah, and the Ballygunge Canal, and the formation of tow-paths along Tolly's Nullah and the Sunderbun Channels were completed, and the formation of a new Canal from Dhappa to the Hooghly River commenced upon.

259. On Staging Bungalows and Road Chowkees the expenditure was Rupees 10,257, with which one Bungalow was completed at Beebygunge, and the construction of three others commenced upon, *viz.*, at Sasseeram and Baroon, on the Grand Trunk Road, and one on the Road between Malda and Dowlutpore.

260. On Post Offices, the expenditure for the year was Rupees 1809; on Hospitals and Medical Buildings Rupees 16,918; on Electric Telegraph Buildings Rupees 17,396; and on the Government Houses at Calcutta, Barrackpore and Alipore Rupees 30,038, exclusive of the cost of repairs.

261. The total outlay on Works in the "Judicial" Department, including repairs, amounted to Rupees 2,25,745.

262. Of this sum the expenditure on Jails and Penitentiaries was Rupees 21,838, with which a Sub-division Jail was completed at Bood Bood, and two others at Khoolna and Magoora commenced, besides petty works and alterations effected in several places. On Court Houses, or Cutcherries, the expenditure was Rupees 1,20,204, laid out principally on Cutcherries, for the Judge of Berhampore, the Magistrates of Berhampore, Mozufferpore, Sibsaugur, Bograh and Pubna, the Deputy Magistrates of Moonsheegunge, Burdwan and Madareepore, and in completing two Buildings for the Bailiff and the Pleaders of the Sudder Court, and making sundry additions to the Out-offices of the Supreme Court.

263. On Circuit Houses the outlay was Rupees 5,173, with which a Circuit Bungalow at Gowalparah is being erected, and additions made to the Circuit Houses at Monghyr and Midnapore.

264. On "Ecclesiastical" Buildings the expenditure was Rupees 14,019, of which Rupees 3,237 were expended on Churches and Chapels, and Rupees 6,626 on Burial Grounds and Cemeteries.

265. On "Educational" Buildings the outlay, including repairs, was Rupees 25,031, of which Rupees 6,219 were expended on two School Houses, *viz.*, one built at Sylhet and another in progress at Chuprah, and on sundry alterations and improvements made to the Hindu College, the Mudrussa, and the Barrackpore School Premises.

266. The total outlay on "Revenue" Works, including Repairs, was Rupees 1,55,802. Of this sum Rupees 35,411 were expended on Cutcherries for Collectors in course of erection at Burdwan and Bhaugulpore, a Treasury Room at Surajgurrah, which is nearly finished, and sundry petty additions and alterations to existing Buildings, Rupees 1,395 on Salt Golahs, Rupees 57,369 on Opium Factories, the principal Works connected with which, completed or in progress, consist of 8 tiled Sheds and a new Lewahkhannah and Wash-house at Patna, 79 cast Iron Windows prepared for the Factory at Ghazeepore, a Drying-room at Patna nearly finished, and a new Weighing Godown at Bettiah; Rupees 29,674 were expended on a new Shed on the Custom House Wharf at Calcutta, and on a Custom House and Out-offices at Diamond Harbour, which are in progress.

267. In the Embankment Department the outlay amounted to Rupees 6,76,691.

268. By far the greater portion of this amount, viz., Rs. 5,46,823, was expended on the Embankments themselves, much having been done in strengthening old and making new Embankments in the Cuttack, Balasore, Midnapore and Burdwan Districts. The Midnapore and Culmeejole Government Embankments have been repaired, and a long new Line has been completed at the mouth or neck of the Roopnarain River. The Midnapore and Culmeejole Embankments, which are paid for by the Zemindars, have, from

a state of great dilapidation, been made protective against the floods of the Cossye River and its branches. The Gunduck Embankments, which are also paid for by the Zemindars, have been maintained and improved in section wherever they were weak, and in parts where the River had encroached dangerously, they have been retired. The Damoodah Embankments, on the right bank below the portion abandoned, have been strengthened, and the Embankments abandoned have been carefully cleared away. On the left bank 31 miles of Embankments have been finished and turfed; 26 miles are nearly finished, and these, with 14 more, will be completed in another season. The breaches on the Adje River Embankments have also been repaired, and the Embankments on the Hooghly River from Akra Farm to 3 miles below Culpee have been nearly completed. Those on the Soonderbun side have been greatly improved.

269. In Hidgelee a great progress has been made towards the completion of the Embankments, which are of a magnitude that makes their completion tedious. 774 lakhs of cubic feet of earth-work have been thrown up during the year in South Hidgelee; and in North Hidgelee 14 miles of Embankment have been finished.

270. The sum expended on Canals was Rs. 15,539, with which the annual excavations of the Pertubkhallee and Banka Canals, between the Roopnarain and the Huldee Rivers, have been completed; and the Pyrantoongee Khall, excavated and enlarged up to the Tumlook Road, to form a basin for Boats passing to the Roopnarain River.

271. Levels have been taken to ascertain the practicability of forming a navigable Channel between the Cossye and the Roopnarain Rivers, and a Survey has been made with levels of the Oolabariah and Banspathee Canals, with the view of obtaining orders for re-opening and making them navigable.

272. A further sum of Rs. 34,519 has been expended on Bungalows in the Bankee Estate, Cuttack, Balasore, Hidgelee, Midnapore, Culmejole, Burdwan, and the 24-Pergunnahs, the number of Bungalows completed being 22 including additions effected to four old Bungalows, while the construction of eight other Bungalows have been commenced.

273. On sluices the outlay was Rs. 49,940 for Works done in the Cuttack, Balasore, Hidgelee, Midnapore, Culmejole and Burdwan Districts, principally consisting of 28 large sluices for Drainage and 55 tunnel sluices for Irrigation, which have been completed, and of 14 large drainage sluices and of 6 tunnel sluices for Irrigation not yet completed. A large self-acting sluice has also been constructed on the embanked Road East of the Town of Cuttack.

274. The embanked Road on the Khatjorie side, below the Town of Cuttack, has been repaired, and the District Roads in South Hidgelee raised and widened, and above three miles of Post Roads completed in North Hidgelee, the outlay on these Roads amounting to Rs. 11,141. Miscellaneous Works have also been executed, such as the erection of boundary pillars in Hidgelee, to separate Salt from arable lands, precautionary measures at Tumlook on the Roopnarain to prevent the erosion of the high bank on which the place stands: the construction of the Cuttack Revetment wall where it was breached by the flood of 1855: Survey of the Mahanuddy undertaken with the object of placing the River under control, creating a navigable Channel to the Sea, and distributing the floods with reference to the capacities of its two main Channels which form the Cuttack Delta.

275. The outlay on Miscellaneous Works has amounted to 18,725 Rupees.

276. The quantities of work done in the Embankment Circle may be tabulated as follows :—

3,790	Lacs of cubic feet of earthwork.
707	Lacs of superficial feet of turfing.
124	Lacs of superficial feet of jungle clearing.
8¾	Lacs of cubic feet of masonry in sluices and walls and buildings.
3¾	Lacs of superficial feet of mortar plastering.
61½	Thousand of superficial feet of mortar painting.
4½	Lacs of superficial feet of white-washing.
3	Lacs of superficial feet of thatching.
16	Thousand superficial feet of painting.

277. The total outlay on works in the " Marine" Department, including repairs, was Rs. 22,955. Of this amount Rs. 14,686 were laid out on the Jetty and sloping Ghaut in front of the Calcutta Custom House, which is nearly finished; Rs. 2,061 on Marine Buildings; and Rs. 1,405 on Light Houses and Beacons.

278. The Total Expenditure on " Military Works" for the year was Rs. 5,04,197.

279. Of this amount the outlay on Fortifications was Rupees 17,839, with which one Block-house has been completed at Aeng, and two others, at Makoom and Dum Duma, are in progress, besides the construction of a Fort commenced at Banskadooar, near the Bootan Hills, and of two Redoubts, one of which has been completed in Fort William. On Ordnance buildings, the expenditure was Rupees 34,666, the principal Works on which the money was laid out consisting of a Verandah added to the Cossipore Gun Foundry, a six-stalled Stable, a Gram Godown, and a Barrel shed at Ishapore, an Artillery Bullock shed at Dinapore, and a Godown at Balooghât.

280. The outlay on Buildings for European Troops was Rupees 2,20,886, the Works consisting principally of several additions and improvements completed, or in progress in the Barracks in Fort William and Dum Dum. Additions and improvements to the Barracks at Chinsurah, and the European Barracks at Dinapore, are also in progress.

281. On the lines of Native Troops, the expenditure was Rupees 41,486, laid out on Quarters for the Serjeant Major of the Governor General's Body Guard, two lines of Stables for the Body Guard, and Works at the Stations of Chittagong, Debrooghur and Akyab. On Military Roads and Bridges, the expenditure was Rupees 8,356, with which a wooden platform Bridge at Dinapore, and 2 Drain Bridges at Dorundah have been finished, besides the metalling of certain portions of the Debrooghur Road, and the renewal of the pucka Masonry Bridge in Fort William across the main Ditch from the Treasury gate to Pocock's Ravelin, which are in progress, and on Convalescent Depôts Rupees 23,991, laid out principally on Out-offices at Darjeeling and Soldier's Staging Barracks at Kurseong.

282. The above is an abstract of the technical Progress Report of Public Works which has been furnished by the Chief Engineer for the year 1855-56. The Public

Works of greatest importance, which have been in progress or under discussion during the year, are the following:—

The Arracan Road.
The Patna and Gya Road.
The Darjeeling Road.
The Jessore Road.
The Cuttack Road.
Bridging the Streams on the Great Trunk Road.
Irrigation Works in the District of Shahabad.
Measures for controlling the Mahanuddy River in Cuttack.
Removal of a portion of the Embankments on the right bank of the Damoodah.

283. THE ARRACAN ROAD.—An attempt was made, at the beginning of the working season of 1855-56, to supply the Arracan Road with laborers from Calcutta. Some 700 men were engaged by the Chief Engineer, and sent by Sea to Akyab, whence they were marched to the place where labor was most urgently needed. The measure proved an entire failure. The men were not of a class to bear with the privations to which they were necessarily subjected in the Jungles of the Arracan Road, and nearly the whole of them, after a short period, deserted. The progress in the construction of the Road was, therefore very small. No estimate which can be relied upon has yet been furnished of the probable cost of this great Work.

284. THE PATNA ROAD.—The progress on the Patna Road during the year was not great, nor up to the end of the year had the estimates, specifications and drawings required, by the Chief Engineer been furnished by the Executive Officer in charge, notwithstanding that upwards of two years had elapsed since the sanction of Government was given to the formation of the Road. These documents have subsequently been received, but have proved to contain less complete information than should have been afforded after so great a lapse of time. There is, in consequence, still an uncertainty as to the precise line which the Road is to follow, nor can the entire cost of the Work be stated with any confidence. The original estimate of ten lacs will certainly be increased by 50 per cent. or to fifteen lacs, and it seems not impossible that it may require nearly twenty lacs before the Work is completed. It is, however, a Work of very great importance, and worth even the higher amount named.

285. THE DARJEELING ROAD.—An imperfect estimate for the construction of a Road from the Ganges to the foot of the Hills was submitted to the Supreme Government, and by that Government recommended to the Court of Directors. Captain Impey, of the Engineers, has been since engaged in the preparation of detailed plans and estimates and in investigating the question of the best starting point for the Road from the bank of the Ganges. The project has been sanctioned by the Court of Directors, and it is expected that the Estimates will be included in the next Public Works Budget.

286. THE JESSORE ROAD.—This Road forms the first portion of the Line between Calcutta and Dacca. The whole Line was reported upon by Lieutenant Greathed, of the Engineers, and his Report was submitted to the Supreme Government at the beginning of 1855-56. The Lieutenant Governor, on a careful consideration of the Report, recommended that the project of constructing a metalled Road between Calcutta and Dacca should be

abandoned; the expense estimated to be necessary to make a Road bridged throughout, with the exception of the two largest Rivers, being nearly 60 lacs of Rupees, and the advantage of a Road without Bridges in a Country where good water communication was available throughout the year, being deemed too doubtful to warrant any large outlay. The estimated cost of the first portion of the Road as far as Jessore—a distance of 70 miles from Calcutta—was roughly stated at about 4,20,000 Rupees, and the construction of this Road, with probably a continuation to Khoolna, 40 miles further on, has been approved by the Supreme Government and the Court of Directors.

287. THE CUTTACK ROAD.—This is a Road of very great importance, traversing the entire Province of Orissa, and connecting it by a Trunk line both with the Districts of Bengal and with the Presidency of Madras.

288. In September 1854 the Chief Engineer was requested, in consequence of a communication to Government from the Commissioner of the Division, to submit estimates for completing and metalling the Road between Cuttack and Pooree, and Cuttack and the Madras Frontier.

289. After the lapse of a year, the Chief Engineer represented that the entire Road from the Sooburnareeka to Cuttack, and thence to Pooree and Ganjam, required remodelling, levelling and reporting on, since the extensive damage caused by the last two seasons of flood. The entire length of Road, he stated, was 250 miles, and he proposed, in order to expedite the submission of Reports and Estimates, to divide the Road between Mr. Civil Engineer Armstrong and Lieutenant Dixon, the Executive Officer of Cuttack. The Chief Engineer was informed, that the Lieutenant Governor saw no objection to the proposed Division of the whole length of Road between Lieutenant Dixon and Mr. Armstrong, and in January 1856 detailed Reports and Estimates were submitted to Government. The amount of the Estimates was Rs. 8,93,000, and they were submitted with the Budget for 1856-57, with a recommendation that the general sanction of the Supreme Government should be accorded to the re-construction of the Road on the scale contemplated by the Chief Engineer.

290. The subject is under reference to the Court of Directors.

Bridges on the Trunk Road.

291. There are now, exclusive of the Soane, six large Streams unbridged on that portion of the Great Trunk Road which traverses the Lower Provinces.

292. These are the East Burrakur, the Morhur, the Boorya, the Botanah, the Goolsunkree and the Lelajan. The four first-named Streams have never yet been bridged. Estimates for all four were framed under the orders of the Military Board in 1853-54, and orders were given by the late Governor of Bengal for the immediate commencement of the work. On three of them, namely, the Morhur, the Boorya, and the Botanah, more or less progress was made during 1854-55; but, the Chief Engineer seeing reason to take exception to the plans and estimates upon which they were being constructed, fresh estimates were called for, and the site selected for the Botanah was eventually abandoned at a considerable sacrifice of money in order to secure a better and safer position for the Bridge. With regard to the East Burrakur, the Chief Engineer has recommended a Bridge, having 9 spans of Iron Girders, each 1855 feet clear span, and 10 masonry arches of 75 feet each,

at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,37,176. This recommendation has been adopted by the Supreme Government.

293. A Stone Bridge over the Lelajan was completed in 1854-55 at an expense of about one lac of Rupees ; but owing to an insufficient provision of water-way, and also, it would seem, to defective construction in the foundations of the arches, it was carried away in the following year (1855-56) by a high flood which occurred in the month of August 1855. An estimate for the renewal of this Bridge has not yet been submitted. The Goolsunkree, a smaller Bridge built in 1848 at a cost of 24,000 Rupees, was carried away by the same flood which destroyed the Lelajan Bridge.

294. SHAHABAD.—IRRIGATION.—In 1853, Captain Dickens, of the Artillery, submitted, for the consideration of Government, a project for constructing Works of Irrigation in Shahabad and the neighbouring Districts.

295. The project was viewed with favor by Lord Dalhousie, and on being communicated to the Court of Directors, the Court replied that the subject of Captain Dickens' able Paper was one to which they attached the greatest importance, and they trusted, therefore, that the suggestions contained in it would not be lost sight of.

296. On the receipt of this Despatch, Captain Dickens was consulted regarding the preliminary measures which should be taken, with a view to the maturing of his project, and he suggested that he should be deputed, during the cold season of 1854-55, to visit Shahabad, so that he might see the Country while the Spring Crop was under irrigation, and thus, in addition to making a cursory examination of the sites to be selected for reservoirs, ascertain, in various places in the District, the depth at which water was found in the wells, the prevailing modes of raising and applying it; its cost to the Cultivator, and the prospect of increased cultivation arising from a more abundant and more easy supply.

297. Captain Dickens's suggestion was acted on, and he was informed that it was thought desirable that he should somewhat extend the scope of his proposed preliminary enquiries, and that he should devote as much time to them as should enable him to ascertain whether his project was so probably feasible as to warrant the Government in setting Engineers formally to survey, plan, and estimate.

298. The Survey of Shahabad was accordingly commenced upon in January 1855, and by the end of April, such data had been collected as enabled Captain Dickens to prepare a Report, showing the complete practicability of irrigating the whole District, partly from the Soane and partly from Reservoirs to be filled from the Hill Streams North of the Soane. This Report was submitted to the Supreme Government during the past year, and generally approved of. The President in Council entirely concurred with the Lieutenant-Governor in " attaching the highest importance to the objects proposed by Captain Dickens." He considered that great reliance might be placed on the accuracy and sufficiency of the data on which the project was based, and " in full confidence that the results of this important measure will be pecuniarily remunerative, and in every point of view beneficial to the State," the Supreme Government intimated the intention of recommending the whole project in the strongest manner to the Court of Directors.

299. An extension of the Survey to Behar and Patna was authorized, and this being prosecuted during the cold weather of 1855-56, the practicability of irrigating, from the Soane, the greater part of the Doab, East of the Soane, between the Soane and the Poonpoon, and part of the Country East of the latter River, was proved.

300. MEASURES FOR CONTROLLING THE MAHANUDDY RIVER IN CUTTACK.—For many years past, considerable remissions of Revenue have been made in the Cuttack Province, in consequence of the severe inundations to which they are subject. The floods of 1854 and 1855 were unusually great, and the attention of Lieutenant Harris, the Embankment Officer in Cuttack, as also of Captain Beadle, the Superintendent of the Embankment Circle, was drawn to a consideration of the means by which the Cuttack Rivers might be brought under control.

301. The great Mahanuddy flood of 1854 satisfied them, that the Water Channels of the Country had become deranged, and they came to the conclusion that there could be no security for the Town and Station of Cuttack and for the cultivation of the Delta, unless something were done to control that River.

302. It was found that the mass of its waters made their way down the Katjouri, the first great branch thrown off by the Mahanuddy to the Sea, and the most direct path to it. Hence the bed of the Mahanuddy, from the part where the Katjouri branched off had become choked with sand-banks, and so silted up as to be dangerously diminished in its capacity as a Channel of discharge; the general idea which has been conceived by the Engineer Officers is to remedy this unequal distribution of water by the construction of such a mole as shall direct a certain depth of water down the main Channel of the Mahanuddy, the floods rising above this mole pouring over it into the Katjouri Channel. Such a work, it is expected, will at once regulate the discharge of the Katjouri, and cause the Mahanuddy to regain its full depth and character as the trunk Channel. In connection with the investigations necessary to mature the project above-mentioned, it has also been proposed to make a comprehensive examination and survey of the other principal Rivers of the Cuttack Province, with the view of ascertaining the practicability of making a navigable intercourse open throughout the year, connecting Cuttack with the Sea, and likewise of adopting measures for irrigating the lands in the dry season. The services of Lieutenant Harris have been employed exclusively on these enquiries, and he has submitted, since the close of the year, one very valuable Report on the Mahanuddy. The enquiry which is being prosecuted will not, it may confidently be expected, prove barren of valuable results to the Province of Cuttack. There is no doubt that the resources of this Province are, as yet, quite undeveloped. It is a tract of Country which is liable to suffer both from inundation and from drought, and, although it has a large River connecting its Forests and Metallic Fields with the Sea, there is not the means of transport, because no efforts have been made to render it navigable, while, on the other hand, no effective measures have been taken heretofore to govern its waters during the season of floods.

303. REMOVAL OF A PORTION OF THE DAMOODAH EMBANKMENTS.—The most important operation actually undertaken, during the year 1855-56, by the Department of Public Works, has been the removal of a portion of the Embankments on the right bank of the Damoodah.

304. The Embankments of the River Damoodah have been a constant difficulty annually increasing, and a subject of continued discussion.

305. Every year they failed, to the destructions of crops and villages, sometimes in one place, sometimes in another, generally upon both banks, but for the most part, and with the worse effects, on the left bank, destroying the Grand Trunk Road and swamping the low hollow lands between the Hooghly and Damoodah Rivers.

306. The expenditure year by year increased, but continued to be ineffectual, and, to quote the words of a Member of the Board of Revenue in 1851 :—"As respects "Burdwan, it is shown in the papers submitted, that these Embankments are each year "breached somewhere or other. Not even the Engineers employed have supposed that "the Embankments afforded protection to the Country. It never has been considered "probable that the whole would stand even for one season."

307. In 1846, a Committee was appointed to report on the whole subject of the Embankments of the Rivers of Bengal. This Committee, composed of Mr. T. W. Simms, the then Consulting Engineer to Government, assisted by Colonel Sage, a Member of the Military Board, and Dr. McCleland, steamed up the Damoodah as far as they could go, inspected the Embankments, and recommended that the Rivers should "return to that "state of nature which ought never to have been departed from," that "the present "Bunds, &c., &c., should be entirely removed by a systematic commencement of large "openings alternately on either bank, from the mouths of the Rivers upwards as far as "the Bunds extend and the Country continues low and liable to inundation." This Report was not acted on by Government.

308. Mr. Ricketts, after an enquiry into the past management of Embankments, which was held at the Revenue Board's Office by a Committee, and lasted throughout 1851, alluding "especially to the Report of the Committee of 1846," stated that "information of a very different character from that to be found in the Report is necessary," before the Government could determine upon a complete change and the introduction of a new system, on the ground of the utter inutility of the old one.

309. "It is to me," Mr. Ricketts wrote, "quite wonderful, that the Committee of "1846 should have supposed it possible, that on the faith of such a Report the Government "would feel itself warranted in abandoning a system which has existed for a century."

310. Four years subsequent to the Committee's Report, recommending the abandonment of the Embankments, Colonel Sage, then Superintending Engineer of the South East Provinces, returned from Burdwan after the occurrence of a disastrous flood which had carried away the Embankments, and he again emphatically declared his opinion, that the time was come for clearing away the Embankments of the Damoodah. On this Report of the Superintending Engineer, a note was placed before the Military Board, by their then Assistant Secretary, Lieutenant Beadle, recommending that the Embankments on the left bank of the Damoodah should be made continuous, complete and trustworthy, an escape being allowed over the opposite banks, the levels on that side and the drainage being favourable, compared with the circumstances of the Country on the left bank. This note led to a complete Survey of the Country on the right bank, and to much discussion of this, as well as of all the other plans which had been brought forward; and in 1855, it

was finally determined to act upon the measure proposed by Lieutenant Beadle. The state of the question, and the considerations which led to the eventual adoption of the above plan, are concisely stated in the following Paragraphs, which form the conclusion of an able Paper on the subject drawn up in November 1853 by Captain Dickens, then Assistant Secretary to the Military Board.

311. "The foregoing observations appear to show that no permanent or satisfac-
"tory improvement of the Damoodah, so as to secure the Country from floods, can be made
"by confining the River between Embankments on or within the sites of the present Bunds,
"or between Embankments retired to a greater distance, or by new Channels."

312. "The other modes of remedying the existing state of things, which have been
"mentioned, are,—*first*, lengthening the course of the River, so as to reduce the decli-
"vity, which the calculation of the cost of a Channel to carry off only two-thirds
"of the floods, for a length of only 15¼ miles, shows to be utterly impracticable;
"*secondly*, by forming rapids or weirs, to reduce the declivity of the intermediate
"spaces, which also appears impracticable, owing to the great expense of the works,
"carried, as it would appear they must be, over the Rivers and Streamlets of a very large
"tract of Country, including all bearing down sand to the main River, and the measure,
"when complete, will only be preparatory to the final object, the improvement of the
"lower part of the Damoodah; and, *third*, the construction of Reservoirs.

313. "As the greatest floods of the Damoodah appear to last not more than four
"days, during which a discharge, in round numbers, of 200,000 million cubic feet of water
"takes places, Reservoirs to hold 100,000 million cubic feet would enable us to reduce the
"violence of the floods by one-half when at their greatest, and altogether prevent danger
"to the Country from the more moderate freshes. 50,000 million cubic feet of the contents
"of the Reservoirs might perhaps be retained at the close of the rains, and poured
"off gradually down the River in the dry season, which would not only serve in some
"degree to clear the Channel of deposits, but would make it navigable. There appears
"to be no doubt that sites for the Reservoirs could be found in the Country along
"the 185 miles of the Damoodah's course (and 140 miles of the Burakur's), West
"of Burdwan. The expense, however, of the measure would be great. Colonel Dixon's
"Reservoirs, in Ajmere and Mhairwarrah, cost (including Masonry Dams, Escapes and
"Sluices), Rupees 150 per million cubic feet of water, which, for the 100,000 mil-
"lions to be retained would come to one and a half crores of Rupees as a first cost, and
"would besides require further works on the River and considerable annual charges. Such
"an expenditure may be thought too great to be laid out on the improvement of the
"Damoodah alone, and the practicability of this scheme seems therefore to depend upon
"the possibility of getting the water used for irrigation and adequately paid for by the
"Cultivators. At all events, an immediate remedy for the present state of things does
"not appear practicable in this way.

314. "No immediate permanent and complete remedy, for the liability of the Coun-
"try to disastrous floods appearing possible, nothing appears to be left
"but to adopt Lieutenant Beadle's Scheme * of applying a partial
"remedy in removing the Bunds from the right bank as discussed in
"Section X. of this Memorandum. It has been shown that the injury
"which will be done to the Country on the right of the Damoodah

* This scheme had been previously supported by Colonel Baker also, who succeeded Mr. Simms as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India.

"by the adoption of this Scheme is by no means likely to be so great as has been supposed; "and that the Country on the right bank will not suffer much more from the heaviest "inundation, after the removal of the right bank Bunds than it always has done hitherto; "but the injurious effects of moderate floods will be somewhat greater, and they will more "frequently inundate the Country."

315. A final Report being submitted by the Chief Engineer on the subject in January 1855, the case was submitted to the consideration of the Supreme Government, with the Lieutenant-Governor's recommendation, that the plan recommended by the three Officers * above-named, should be carried into effect.

*Colonel Baker, Captain Dickens, Lieutenant Beadle.

316. The Supreme Government authorized the removal of the 20 miles of Embankments on the right bank recommended by the Engineers to be first removed.

317. This authority was given shortly before the rainy season of 1855, and orders were at once issued to carry out the measure, leaving protective portions of Embankment in front of Villages. These orders were, however, opposed by the Commissioner and by the Executive Engineer, and, on the representation of the Executive Engineer, who had surveyed the Country, that many of the Villages in the interior were on a level so low as to make it necessary that they should be embanked to prevent loss of life. The Superintendent of Embankments (Captain Beadle), with the approval of Government, rescinded the Orders, and nothing was done till after the rainy season of 1855.

318. The great Breaches in the direct line on the right bank of the River's flow (at Kistopoor) were, however, left open.

319. The Superintendent, upon whom a large responsibility rested in carrying out this measure, which he had himself originated, having obtained the services of a practical working man as a special Executive Officer, subsequently, in December 1855, went over the ground, and on the spot gave the necessary orders for carrying out with discretion the sanctioned work of removal, so as to produce the required relief to the floods without destroying the Villages on the marginal land, or drawing off directly the volume pouring down the River bed.

320. Where the Embankments were parallel to the direction of the flow, they were removed, and where they opposed the flow, as at the turns and curves of the River, they were not only retained, but strengthened and made trustworthy, and proceeding on this plan, leaving portions standing in front of Villages, where the protection might be useful, the removals extended from Sungutgolah to the great Southward bend of the River, the aggregate lengths removed being somewhat short of the 20 miles sanctioned.

This work was effected during the working season of 1855-56.

321. Besides this, other Work also was carried out. The limit of 20 miles had been fixed upon, after careful calculations, as the sufficient measure of relief to floods, and it was an object to ascertain whether this escape would be enough. According to the principle on which the removals were carried out, it became necessary to shut in the River at the

turns, and to strengthen the weak points in the lower Channels, where the Embankments opposed the direction of the floods.

322. The great breaches at Sadipoor and Kistopoor were accordingly closed, and much other work of strengthening was carried out. It may be mentioned briefly, though not belonging to the year 1855-56, that these operations have since received the severest test, in a season of heavy and continuous rain and of high floods frequently occurring, the Rivers remaining unusually full and the tides being unprecedentedly high, so as to make the drainage of the Country submerged a slow and interrupted process.

323. The results are stated to have been entirely satisfactory, and to have shown that if the removal had been carried out at once under the orders issued in May 1855, the measure would have been quite successful, the rains of that year having been favorable. The Kistopoor breaches, however, would in that case, have been open, and as the left bank Embankments did not suffer in that year, there is no reason to regret that the delay was interposed, for the experience of 1856 has afforded a better testimony to the real success of the measure than that of 1855 would have done.

These carried off nearly half the floods.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

324. Exclusive of the Bishop, the Archdeacon, and the Bishop's Chaplain, there are 11 Government Chaplains appointed to Churches in Calcutta, and there are 2 others at the Military Stations of Dum-Dum and Barrackpore, in the immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta.

325. With the exception, however, of the above, there are very few Government Chaplains appointed to do duty in the Provinces under the Government of Bengal. This is owing to the pressing demand for Chaplains which exists in the Upper Provinces, the Punjab and elsewhere, where European Troops are stationed. Dinapore, where there is an European Regiment, and Dacca, are in fact the only Mofussil stations under the Bengal Government at which Chaplains have been continuously stationed during the past year. It is gratifying, however, to notice at how many of the Civil Stations in the Lower Provinces Churches have been built, in most instances, it is believed, without aid from the Government. There are 4 Churches in the Province of Assam, 2 in Arracan, 1 in Chota Nagpore, 3 in the Behar Province, 1 at each of the Hill stations of Darjeeling and Cheera Poonjee, and 11 at Civil Stations in Bengal Proper. As a general rule, the Churches, which are built by private subscriptions, aided perhaps by a grant from the Church Building Fund of the Diocese of Calcutta, are subsequently taken over by Government, and are kept in repair at the public expense.

326. Some of the Districts under the Bengal Government, as Mozufferpore and Jessore, have been supplied with Clergymen by the Calcutta Diocesan Additional Society, the Government making a grant of 100 Rupees a month towards the salary of the Clergymen.

POLITICAL.

327. The Foreign States, which border upon the Provinces under the Bengal Government are, Nepal, Bootan and Burmah. The Political relations with these

Powers are controlled by the Supreme Government, and there are, strictly speaking, no Political affairs, according to the usual acceptation of that term in India, which are conducted by the local Government.

328. But under that head may be briefly noticed the circumstances of the Tributary Estates in the South and South West portion of the Presidency, and also our relations with the uncivilized Tribes which border upon the Eastern and the North Eastern Frontier of the Bengal Presidency.

329. Under the Commissioner of Cuttack, in his capacity of Superintendent of Tributary Mehals, are 18 Mehals, which are exempt from the operations of the Regulations. Two of these Mehals, Ungool and Bankee, have, within the last few years, become the property of Government. The remaining 16 are still held by Tributary Rajahs, who administer Civil and Criminal Justice within their respective jurisdictions, subject to the counsel and direction of the Superintendent whenever he may see cause to intervene. The Rajahs are not permitted to exercise the power of life and death; but are required to refer all crimes of enormity to the Superintendent, who has power to take cognizance of murder, homicide, &c., and to try any criminal whom the Rajahs may commit to him for trial. Each Rajah pays to Government a small annual tribute, the largest amount paid by any one Rajah being Rupees 5,525 by the Rajah of Nyagurh. The aggregate amount assessed upon the whole 16 Mehals is only Rupees 34,250. This tract of Country was excluded from the operation of the Regulations in 1805, as being a "Jungle Country inhabited by a rude and uncivilized race of people." In a very interesting Report on the condition of these Mehals in 1847, Mr. Mills, after detailing the slight advance towards civilization which had been effected by the abolition of Suttee and Human Sacrifice, and in the repression to a great extent of the fierce feuds, which were common among the Rajahs, thus expressed his opinion as to the future:—"I consider what little has been done towards advancing the march of civilization in the Tributary Mehals and drawing their inhabitants "within the pale of law and good order, is only the commencement of a great work, which "our duty and our interest alike require us to go on with. Mr. Ricketts remarked that we "might, without much difficulty, introduce the Regulations immediately in some of the "Mehals, and so no doubt we might; but would it be to the advantage of the people? A "modified system, free from some of the concomitant evils of our Code, and on a level "with the understandings of the people, and containing, moreover, an effective provision "for the protection and security of life and property, will be an important benefit to those "Estates, when they shall have attained a more civilized condition. The inhabitants of the "Hills are characterized by Sterling as more sullen, inhospitable, shy, and uncivilized, than "their fellows of the Plain: the latter are certainly far in advance of the former. The "Paiks of the Hills, he remarks, combine with the most profound barbarism and the "most blinded devotion to the will of their Chiefs, a ferocity and unquietness of disposition, "which render them an important and formidable class of the population of the Hills. "I think, therefore, that the introduction of our Civil and Criminal Code would not be "adapted to the present state of Society; nevertheless, I am of opinion that much may be "effected in paving the way for it, by adopting such measures as will extend the beneficial influence which it is in our power to exercise over the Rajahs, and as will put the "relations of Government with these Chiefs on a better footing, and accelerate the "progress of civilization. For the present, all that can be done, and which I would "suggest for early adoption, is to exercise a greater degree of personal intercourse with "them."

330. Mr. Mills then proceeded to urge the expediency of opening out Roads and encouraging Education. On the latter point he remarked as follows :—"The state of "instruction among the inhabitants of the Tributary Mehals is very low; the Education "of the Chieftains is purposely neglected or kept in the background; it is the interest of "their designing servants to steep them in indolence and gross debauchery," in short, "to bring them up in such ignorance and with such habits of dissipation as will leave it "in their power to engross the management and control of their Estate."

331. "As regards the Education of the people, the time is, I fear, far distant when "the march of intellectual improvement will reach these wilds; it is hardly yet commenced "in the Plains, and it has not there received that encouragement from the people, because "not given gratuitously, which was expected. A Vernacular School has been established "at Khoordah, which is only 15 miles from Banki, and I hope to see one established in "the latter place. Banki might be made the nucleus of Education in these parts. By "educating its inhabitants we should stimulate their neighbours to seek knowledge, and "thus advance the progress of civilization." He also strongly advocated the expediency of taking into our own hands the Education of minor Rajahs.

332. Since Mr. Mills wrote, some steps have been taken in the direction which he indicated. A few Roads have been gradually opened out. Several Vernacular Schools have been established in the two Estates of Banki and Ungool, which have lapsed to Government. Minor Rajahs are also taken charge of by the Superintendent and are educated under his immediate eye at Cuttack. For some time past the young minor Rajah of Nyagurh, one of the largest and best of the Mehals, has been thus under the Superintendent's guardianship, and a favorable account is given of the boy's progress in the Superintendent's Report for 1855-56.

333. The Report for 1855-56 is generally of a very satisfactory character. The tribute was punctually paid. The peace of the Country was perfectly preserved, and the several Rajahs have evinced every disposition to conduct themselves quietly, and to conform generally to the counsels of the Superintendent when occasions arise for his intervention. "The Tributary Mehals are now," the Superintendent writes, "perfectly quiet, "and are likely, with ordinary care, to remain so. No opposition is to be apprehended from "the Rajahs themselves. The fate of the Ungool Rajah, who had been preparing for years "for rebellion, was encouraged by his retainers up to the last moment, and was then deserted by the whole body the moment the British Troops appeared, is a lesson which has not "been lost upon them. They are one and all perfectly aware of the utter futility of any "resistance to the British Power. The people of the Tributary Mehals have, for the most "part, precisely the same characteristics as the Ooryas of Cuttack, except that they are "more ignorant and superstitious. They are peaceable and loyally disposed, and if their "complaints are patiently listened to, and they are protected against any gross oppression on the part of their superiors, they will continue so."

334. "The only points where any danger lurks I think, at present, are the Khond "Maliahs and Bamunghattee, both inhabited by tribes of whom we know little except that "they are highly excitable and liable to be strongly acted upon by causes which we can "hardly appreciate. Both of these Countries are quite quiet at present; but they "require to be carefully watched, and the complaints of the people, however unreason-

" able they may seem to civilized ears, should be carefully enquired into, and their griev-
" ances redressed."

335. It has been recently proposed to place the Khoond Maliahs of Boad and the Maliahs at Goomsur under a separate Officer, subject to the control either of the Commissioner of Cuttack, or the Agent to the Government of Madras at Ganjam. This proposition originated in consequence of some disturbances in Goomsur, in the course of which it appeared that the Khoond Maliahs of Boad, from the incapacity of the Rajah of Boad to administer them, had become a place of refuge for the outlaw Chokra Bissoye and his adherents, who were supposed to be the perpetrators or instigators of the outrages recently committed in Goomsur. It was suggested to the Superintendent of Tributary Mehals by Captain McVicar, one of the Officers in Goomsur, whether the Boad Rajah, who seemed to have no authority in the Khoond Maliahs, should not be allowed a pension which he (Captain McVicar) understood that he was willing to accept, on condition of surrendering the administration of his whole Estate to Government. The Superintendent (Mr. Samuells) concurred in this view, and he was eventually authorized by Government to communicate with the Rajah on the subject. On doing so, it proved that the Rajah was by no means disposed to consent to the surrender of his Estate, and as it was not considered proper to force the proposed arrangement upon him, it became necessary to consider by what means the tranquillity of the Country could be maintained, and such an efficient Police Administration organized, as should prevent the Khoond Maliahs of Boad from forming a secure retreat for the marauders who, for so many years past, had to a greater or less extent troubled Goomsur and the neighbouring Country. Mr. Samuells had, in the mean while, taken possession of the Khoond Maliahs* of Boad, and established in them a body of Police with a Native Officer, and he proposed to meet the expense of the Establishment by the imposition of certain light taxes on the Khoonds, which, he said, there would be no difficulty in levying, provided that similar taxes were simultaneously imposed in the Goomsur Maliahs adjoining the Khoond Mal of Boad.

* These Maliahs, lying between Boad and Goomsur, were made over, Mr. Samuells said, to Cuttack on the termination of the Goomsur War under the impression that they formed part of the Territories of Boad ; but that the authority of the Rajah had in fact never been recognised by the Khoonds, who, were to all intents and purposes, independent.

336. The occupation of the Khoond Mal of Boad by an establishment of Government was reported by Mr. Samuells in February last to have been entirely successful. " I am happy," he wrote, " to be able to report that the success of our Administration " in the Boad Khoond Mal appears to have been perfect. I am assured by Lieutenant " Macdonald, whom I met in the Hills, that the Goomsur Frontier has not been so quiet " since he has known it. There has not been an outrage of any description in that " quarter during the year. The Khoonds themselves met me with smiling faces, all " loudly expressing their gratitude for the peace and security they have enjoyed " since we undertook the immediate management of the Country ; violent crime has been " wholly unknown during this period, and quarrels and disputes have been settled with " promptitude by the Tehseeldar with the aid of a Punchayet."

337. Mr. Samuells's proposition for the levy of Taxes in this tract of Country, as well as the suggestion to constitute a separate jurisdiction consisting of the Boad Highlands and the Hill Country of Goomsur, is still under the consideration of the Supreme Government.

338. There are 16 Tributary Estates under the superintendence of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore. The present annual demand by Government for the whole of these Estates is only 16,140 Rupees. The several Rajahs are much on the same footing as the Rajahs of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack. They have the general Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice; but all serious cases are referred to the Commissioner. No circumstances have recently occurred in connection with any of these Estates, which require to be specially noticed. They are peaceably administered, and the Rajahs are reported to "evince generally every disposition to administer, "according to their knowledge, full justice, Civil and Criminal, to those under their "rule."

339. Our Eastern and North Eastern Frontier has always been subject to the marauding incursions of the numerous uncivilized Tribes who border upon it. Of these, by far the most troublesome, during the last few years, have been the several clans of Angami Nagas, on the borders of Assam. During 1855-56, the Naga Tribes have been tolerably quiet; but, in the previous year, they made two or three savage inroads upon villages within our Frontier, which were attended with serious loss of life. In consequence of these inroads, it was proposed by the Governor General's Agent, Colonel Jenkins, that an expedition should be undertaken during the cold season of 1855-56, against the clans of Phirkerkremah and Diphorma, to which the atrocities were reported to have been clearly traced. This expedition, however, in consequence of the breaking out of the Sonthal Insurrection and other circumstances, was not encouraged, and subsequently, on measures being proposed by the Agent for securing the allegiance of these Tribes, by the acceptance of hostages from them, he was requested to adhere strictly to the policy of non-intervention, which had been prescribed by the Supreme Government, and to discourage all attempts on the part of his subordinate Officers to mix up the Government with any of the proceedings of the independent Naga tribes. Measures were taken during the year, chiefly under the advice of Colonel Hannay, who has been serving for many years in Assam, for the better protection of the Frontier by a re-arrangement of the Military posts, and the erection of two new Block-houses for outlying detachments at suitable places. A first attempt has also been made, and with considerable promise of success, to ensure the friendly and peaceable conduct of the Naga clans by enlisting young men from them into our service, either for duty in the Nowgong Police Militia, or for special duty in connection with the measures adopted for watching the frontier. The Kookees, a rather powerful tribe, from whom considerable annoyance was at one time experienced, have been perfectly quiet ever since the formation of the Kookee Levy in Cachar in 1850.

340. The Independent Tribes, which occupy the impenetrable Ranges of Hills on the Eastern boundary of Chittagong and Arracan, have, after an interval of comparative repose, again commenced to give trouble. In a serious attack, made by them early in January, on a Hill Village nominally subject to, but far remote from, the Thannah of Salkunnea, the Police, as usual, failed to obtain any clue to the actual offenders. The Commissioner of Chittagong, after offering rewards in vain for the detection of the guilty Tribe, proposed to organize a Military Expedition with a party of the Arracan Battalion up the River Koladyne; but this measure was strongly deprecated by Captain Hopkinson, the Commissioner of Arracan, whose personal experience in such Expeditions enabled him to give valuable advice on the subject.

EMIGRATION.

341. The following Tables show the number of Persons who emigrated from the Port of Calcutta and the number of Emigrants who returned during the year :—

Emigrated to	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Mauritius	5,811	1,495	1,019	8,325
West Indies	1,075	384	158	1,617
Total	6,886	1,879	1,177	9,942

Returned from	Males	Females.	Children.	Total.
Mauritius	3,034	369	347	3,750
West Indies	267	37	34	338
Total	3,301	406	381	4,088

SURVEYS.

342. The Revenue Survey of Bengal and Behar has been in progress since 1841-42, by means of four District Survey parties.

343. The following Districts had been completed up to the end of 1855-56 :—

Chittagong.	Behar.	Beerbhoom.
Midnapore.	Purneah.	Baraset.
Hooghly.	Tirhoot.	Nuddeah.
Shahabad.	Maldah.	Moorshedabad.
Sarun.	Bhaugulpore.	Pubna.
Patna.	24-Pergunnahs.	Bancoorah.
Monghyr.	Rajshahye.	Bogra.

344. The Districts of Mymensing, Burdwan, Jessore and Rungpore, were in progress at the close of 1855-86, the first two being nearly finished.

345. Seven Districts, namely Dinagepore, Dacca, Furreedpore, Sylhet, Tipperah, Bullooah and Backergunge, remained still untouched.

346. The unfinished portions of the four Districts in hand, and the seven Districts untouched, are estimated to comprise about 29,090 square miles, and this, at the present rate of progress, 5,000 square miles per season, will take about six years to complete. These remaining Districts are, however, the worst of the whole, and it is possible that the rate of progress may be much slower than at present.

347. The Provinces of Orissa and Assam have both been surveyed, and Arracan is at present under Survey by a fifth party.

348. The Tributary Mehals of Cuttack are now being surveyed topographically by two parties, under the superintendence of the Surveyor General of India, and there will then remain to be taken up the Chota Nagpore Commissionership, with its Tributary States, having an estimated area of about 60,000 square miles.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

349. Besides the public Hospitals and Dispensaries in Calcutta, a considerable amount of medical relief is afforded by Government in the interior of the Country, by the establishment, in some places, at the entire expense of Government, of Charitable Dispensaries, and in other places, by the assistance which is given in furtherance of private exertions to the same end.

350. There are at present 43 such Institutions, more or less supported by Government, at the under-mentioned Stations :—

Alipore.	Gowahatty.	Mymensing.
Akyab.	Gowalparah.	Nattore.
Bancoorah.	Gya.	Ootterparah.
Baraset.	Hooghly.	Patna.
Beerbhoom.	Howrah.	Pooree.
Berhampore.	Jessore,	Pubna.
Bhaugulpore.	Kishnaghur.	Purneah.
Bhowanipore.	Magoorah.	Rampore Beauleah.
Bograh.	Midnapore.	Rungpore.
Burdwan.	Monghyr.	Sarun.
Burrisaul.	Moorshedabad.	Serajgunge.
Chittagong.	Mooteeharee.	Serampore.
Cuttack.	Mulnath.	Tipperah.
Dacca.	Mozufferpore.	Tumlook.

351. Seven of the above Institutions are supported wholly by Government, namely, the Dispensaries at

Bancoorah.	Chittagong.	Moorshedabad.
Bhowanipore.	Dacca.	Patna and Pooree.

352. Of the remaining 36 some receive aid from Government in the shape of a direct pecuniary allowance, others in the services rendered by Medical Officers paid by Government, and in the supply of Medicine and Surgical Instruments free of cost.

353. The Dispensaries that have Sub-Assistant Surgeons attached to them are 23 in number, namely, those at—

Allipore.	Cuttack.	Mozufferpore.
Akyab.	Dacca.	Mymensing.
Baraset.	Gya.	Nattore.
Berhampore.	Hooghly.	Ooterparah.
Bhowanipore.	Howrah.	Patna.
Burdwan.	Kishnaghur.	Purneah.
Burrisaul.	Midnapore.	Pooree, and
Chittagong.	Moorshedabad.	Sarun.

Bograh.
Magoorah.
Rungpore.
Serajgunge and
Tipperah.

354. To the 5 Dispensaries named in the margin, selected Native Doctors, on special salaries of 40 and 60 Rupees a month, have been appointed under the arrangement sanctioned by the Supreme Government in 1854, on the Lieutenant-Governor's recommendation.

355. The aggregate number of Patients treated in these Dispensaries (excluding the Akyab, Gowalparah, and Mymensing Dispensaries, from which no recent Returns have been received), during one year, taken generally from 1st July 1855 to 30th June 1856, is 1,53,161, *viz.*, In-door Patients 7,545, and Out-door Patients 1,45,616, as under :—

	In-door Patients.			Out-door Patients.		
	Admitted.	*Cured.*	*Relieved.*	*Admitted.*	*Cured.*	*Relieved.*
Alipore ...	122	104	0	6,268	5,212	18
Bancoorah ...	261	168	0	1,046	1,009	0
Baraset ...	0	0	0	8,252	3,924	1,050
Bauleah ...	159	115	21	4,147	3,377	473
Beerbhoom ...	98	50	2	611	453	27
Berhampore..	175	109	0	2,626	2,146	18
Half year from January to June 1856. No prior return received.						
Bhaugulpore	71	37	0	1,932	1,102	326
Bhowanipore	117	57	14	9,117	4,656	4,083
Bograh ...	6	4	0	735	616	33
Last half-year only recently opened.						
Burdwan ...	428	161	132	4,888	2,380	836
Burrisaul ...	124	73	12	4,827	4,417	146
Chittagong ...	52	19	1	2,293	891	395
Cuttack ...	521	261	6	728	373	10
Dacca ...	753	322	134	8,804	5,306	1,354
Gowahatty ...	141	64	14	816	709	33
Gya ...	617	448	0	3,687	3,524	0
Hooghly ...	312	161	61	7,127	4,472	1,732
Howrah ...	152	105	8	3,585	2,667	53
Jessore ...	282	145	71	2,675	1,832	386
Kishnaghur...	180	120	22	2,005	1,318	318
Magoorah ...	16	10	0	433	330	83
Carried forward	4,587	2,533	498	76,602	50,714	11,374

Last half-year only recently opened.

	In-door Patients.			Out-Door Patients.		
	Admitted.	*Cured.*	*Relieved.*	*Admitted.*	*Cured.*	*Relieved.*
Brought forward	4,587	2,533	498	76,602	50,714	11,374
Midnapore ...	490	313	5	4,888	4,407	69
Monghyr ...	140	90	22	1,898	1,243	253
Moorshedabad	51	30	6	7,722	5,187	999
Moteeharee ..	123	59	21	3,608	2,512	390
Mulnath ...	148	91	20	1,961	1,114	188
Mozufferpore..	166	127	16	9,409	6,372	2,362
Nattore ...	0	0	0	2,542	1,440	257
Ooterparah ...	153	87	15	3,496	2,086	559
Patna ...	97	56	10	13,359	4,984	3,275
Pooree ...	866	413	13	2,023	1,229	15
Pubna ...	61	37	7	1,170	914	13
Purneah ...	41	27	0	1,127	782	112
Rungpore ...	64	34	16	182	159	10
Sarun ...	142	121	0	1,870	1,853	0
Serajgunge ...	0	0	0	1,217	1,047	30
Serampore ...	192	123	30	6,099	5,756	197
Tipperah ...	148	71	36	3,452	1,831	706
Tumlook ...	76	45	4	299	2,754	33
Total ...	7,545	4,257	719	1,45,616	96,460	20,842

356. The proportion of Patients absolutely cured is 56.4 per cent. in the case of In-patients, and 66.2 per cent. on the case of Out-patients. Including those relieved, the proportion is 65.9 and 80.5 per cent. respectively.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICTS UNDER

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

DURING THE YEAR 1856-57

132947

CONTENTS.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

CIVIL JUSTICE. PAGE.

Regulation Provinces 1

Non-Regulation Provinces 3

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Regulation Provinces 9

Non-Regulation Provinces 11

Sudder Court, arrears of business in and appointment of Extra Judges to 15

POLICE.

General Report 16

New Chowkeedarree Act 75

Protection of Travellers and Traffic on the Grand Trunk Road 77

Bengal Military Police Corps—raising of a 78

SUPPRESSION OF DACOITY.

Dacoity Commissioner's proceedings during the year 80

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Proceedings of the Inspector of Jails Lower Provinces 84

REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE 89

CUSTOMS 90

Shipping (Imports and Exports) ..... „

Opium 94

Assam Opium—question of restricting the growth of ..... „

Abkarry 99

Salt ..... „

24-Pergunnahs Salt Agency—failure of 100

Stamps 102

The Bill to improve the Law relating to sales of land for arrears of Revenue 103

Specie—Supply of to the Public from the Collectorate Treasuries 116

Tullubana system (fees for the service of Processes) question of revising the system postponed 117

Discontinuance of the periodical payments made from the Public Treasury towards the support of the Temple of Juggernath ..... „

EDUCATION.

Calcutta University, progress of 119

New Presidency College—construction of postponed 120

New Berhampore College ..... „

Civil Engineering College ..... „

Supposed cause of the fewer entries into the Colleges ..... „

Zillah Schools—their success—trained School-masters required from England—alteration in management of the Schools 121

Normal Schools promising 122

Vernacular Education—promotion of ..... „

Grant-in-Aid system ..... „

Project for educating the Sonthals abandoned 123

PAGE.

Book Shops and Book Agencies 123
Education Gazette—Success attending the publication of ..... „
Mr. Hodgson Pratt's valuable services to the Department acknowledged on his proceeding to Europe on Furlough 124
Female Education—The Balli School—The Bethune School—The Dacca School—The New Calcutta School ..... „

MARINE.

Master Attendant's Department 128
The Pilot Service ..... „
Groundings of Vessels in the River 129
Collisions ..... „
Trials of Pilots 130
The Pilot Brigs ..... „
The River Surveying Vessel ..... „
The Buoy Vessel ..... „
The Screw Steamer *Despatch* ..... „
The Light Vessels ..... „
The Light Houses 131
Houses of Refuge ..... „
Anchor Boats ..... „
Pilotage Receipts and Expenditure ..... „
Moyapore Gun-powder Magazine ..... „
Registrar of Merchant Seamen ..... „
Harbour Master's Department ..... „
Arrivals and Departures 132
Steam Communication with Assam ..... „
Establishment of a "Home" or Residence for the Junior Members of the Pilot Service 134
Establishment of a Town and Port on the River Mutlah in the Soonderbunds 135

PUBLIC WORKS.

MILITARY.

Fortifications 141
Cantonments ..... „
Accommodation for Troops ..... „
Ordnance 142
Commissariat ..... „
Stud 143
Staff Officers ..... „

JUDICIAL.

Police Thannahs, &c. ..... „
Court Houses ..... „
Jails and Penitentiaries 144
Circuit Houses and Dwellings ..... „

REVENUE.

Cutcherries ..... „
Customs 145
Opium ..... „
Salt ..... „
Tolls ..... „

PAGE.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Churches and Chapels 146
Clerical Dwellings ..... „

EDUCATIONAL.

Colleges and Schools ..... „

GENERAL.

Council House ..... „
Quarters for the Governor General's Body Guard ..... „
Ditto ditto ditto Band ..... „
Post Offices 147
Mint ..... „
Charitable Institutions ..... „
Scientific Ditto ..... „
Electric Telegraph 148
Miscellaneous ..... „

MARINE.

Light Houses, &c. ..... „

MISCELLANEOUS.

Embankments 149
Bungalows ..... „
Sluices 150
Roads ..... „
Bridges and Causeways 151
Ferries and Ghats ..... „
Navigable Canals ..... „
Accommodation for Travelling 152
Remunerative Works ..... „
Survey Operations 153

PUBLIC WORKS—LOCAL.

Tolls, levy of, on Public Roads and Bridges under Act VIII of 1851 169
Ferry Funds, how used during the year 173
Works undertaken for the relief of the Ryots who suffered by the extraordinary inundations of 1856 186
Calcutta Canals—improved management of 187
Chittagong, insalubrity of—appointment of a Sanitary Committee 188

MISCELLANEOUS.

Examination of Uncovenanted Servants 189
Quarterly Returns of business—advantages of 192
Furniture, Provision of, for the Cutcherries of Moonsiffs and Sudder Ameens 193
Revenue Survey operations ..... „
Political Administration of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack—Resumption of the Raj of Nungklow—Enquiry into the administration of Cherra and the Cossyah Hills 196
Emigration 204
Hindoo Rites, question of suppressing authoritatively the cruel practice of swinging on the Churruck 205
Cattle Trespass, Act for the prevention of 207
Carts, Impressment of for the Public Service—new Rules on the subject 208
Legislative Enactments ..... „
Tours of the Season 210

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICTS UNDER

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

DURING THE YEAR 1856-57.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

REGULATION PROVINCES.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.—The number of original suits which came before the Courts of original jurisdiction in 1856 amounted to 1,26,793, * of which number, 50,380 were decided on their merits; 6,577 were dismissed on default; † 29,600 were adjusted, withdrawn, and otherwise disposed of. Only the small number of 1,691 cases came before European Judges. The number which were disposed of by Native Judges amounted to 84,866. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase in the number of cases dismissed on default.†

* Pending on 1st January 1857	36,337
Instituted during 1856	82,431
Received by transfer in 1856	8,025
	1,26,793

† 1855.	1856.
5,488	6,577

The following Comparative Statement exhibits the classification of the original suits instituted during 1856:—

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Connected with Land Rent...	17,335	16,506	15,204	15,702	17,192
Otherwise connected with Land.	6,845	6,609	6,688	7,250	8,662
Connected with Debts, Wages, &c.	57,205	58,826	41,982	46,178	53,864
Ditto ditto Caste, Religion, &c.	699	508	1,034	361	558
Ditto ditto Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c. ...	2,523	2,158	6,593	2,138	2,155
Total	84,607	84,607	71,501	71,629	82,431

It will be seen from the above, that there is a tendency to increase in the first three classes of suits, of which those connected with land may be held to be nearly all *bonâ fide* actions. In suits for debts, which are chiefly bond debts, a decrease of 20 per cent. had been observed to follow on the introduction of the new Law of Evidence, and the increase which is now apparent probably indicates that the creditors have recovered from the alarm

which they at first felt at the stringency of the law which rendered them liable to be called personally into Court to prove their claims.

The result of the original suits decided is as follows:—

	In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.
1855	31,211	15,204
1856	33,779	16,601

showing very nearly the same proportion in 1856 as in 1855.

The number of appeal cases for disposal during the year before the Principal Sudder Ameens, who are the lowest appellate authority, was 10,977, of which 1,851 were decided in favor of the appellants and 4,200 in favor of the respondents; 980 were remanded, 454 dismissed on default, and 130 adjusted or withdrawn. The rest were otherwise disposed of or *pending* on the 31st December.

The number of appeals which came before the Additional Judges during the year was 2,377. Of these 156 were decided in favor of the plaintiffs and 404 in favor of the respondents; 75 were remanded, 27 dismissed on default, and 12 adjusted or withdrawn. The remainder were otherwise disposed of or pending on the 31st December.

There were 14,288 appeals before the Zillah or District Judges in 1856: of this number, however, less than one-half were actually heard by the Judges, the greater portion having been merely filed in their Courts and transferred to the Courts of the subordinate Principal Sudder Ameens for disposal. Of the cases which were heard by the Judges, 539 were decreed for the plaintiffs, 1,619 for the defendants; 542 were remanded, 239 dismissed on default, 89 were adjusted or withdrawn, and the remainder are entered as pending or otherwise disposed of.

In the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, there were pending, on the 1st of January 1856, 606 regular appeals and 183 admitted special appeals. To those were added during the year 261 regular appeals and 419 special appeals, making a total of 867 regular and 517 admitted special appeals for decision. During the year 279 regular appeals and 255 special appeals were disposed of, leaving on the 31st December 588 regular appeals and 262 special appeals. Though the work of the Sudder Court in 1856 is thus shown to have been considerably more than double the out-turn of 1855 or 1854, yet the pending file on the 1st January 1857 was collectively, in these two heads, in excess of that on the 1st of January 1856. The institutions of regular appeals during the year 1856 were also more numerous than they were in any of the five preceding years, while the admissions of special appeal were of course increased in proportion to the special appeal applications. The increase to the working power of the Court, which is noticed at greater length below, accounts for the increased number of decisions.

The tabular Statement No. 11 (in Appendix) shows which of the number of appeals, regular and special, were admitted in the Sudder Court from the decisions of the Zillah Judges, Additional Judges, and Principal Sudder Ameens, respectively.

As was stated last year, the return in the above shape does not convey an adequate notion of the business of the Sudder Court in the department of special appeals, because only those cases are entered in it which were admitted into the Court after a hearing.

The Sudder Court have again had strong evidence during the past year of the baneful effect which the Special Appeal Law, Act XVI. of 1853, has had in fostering the spirit of litigation, the result being that, out of 2,294 applications presented to the Court, only the small proportion of 419 were admitted for trial.

The average duration of suits in each grade of the Courts will be seen from the following Comparative Statement:—

	1855.			1856.		
	Y.	*M.*	*D.*	*Y.*	*M.*	*D.*
Sudder Court	1	3	4	1	5	10
Zillah Judges	0	11	3	0	7	20
Additional Judges	0	9	14	0	11	16
Principal Sudder Ameens	1	0	14	0	10	8
Sudder Ameens...	0	9	6	0	9	12
Moonsiffs	0	6	26	0	5	15

The result this year is, on the whole, somewhat better than it was in the previous year, when there was a marked improvement upon several preceding years.

The proportion of original suits heard by European Judges was only about 1 9 per cent. Though instructions have been issued by the Sudder Court, with a view to enable the European Judges to dispose of a larger proportion of original suits in future, there are many obstacles to such an arrangement, and little success has as yet attended it.

Subjoined is a Comparative Table showing the total value of the suits pending in the Civil Courts at the close of 1856 and the four preceding years:—

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Before Sudder Adawlut	87,64,699	80,26,097	1,17,85,567	1,47,96,832	1,34,44,319
„ other Courts original ..	3,76,33,071	3,60,13,727	3,61,71,852	3,57,13,514	3,24,63,328
„ „ appeals ..	25,62,546	24,36,649	22,45,411	21,67,274	22,82,424
Total Rupees .	4,89,60,315	4,64,76,473	5,02,02,810	5,26,77,650	4,81,90,071

None of the Acts of the Legislature promulgated in 1856 appear to call for any special remark here, and the only decision of the Sudder Court which merits special notice is the one recorded at page 617 of the printed Decisions, under date the 24th of July, ruling that the Law of Limitation does not apply to a landlord's claims to enhancement of rent against a tenant not holding any lease that fixes a determinate rate of rent.

The Returns, as submitted by the Court in the forms prescribed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, will be found in the Appendix.

NON-REGULATION PROVINCES.

The following are the chief results showing the administration of Civil Justice in the Non-Regulation Provinces, *viz.*, Assam, Arracan, Chota Nagpore, Tenasserim, and Cachar, for the year 1856.

ASSAM.

ases, both original and appeal, which came before Moonsiffs.

	Cases.	Decided on merits.	Dismissed on default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1856.
Gowalparah	167	63	55	8	41
Kamroop	1,892	510	455	483	444
Durrung	614	245	102	138	129
Nowgong	1,349	425	279	443	202
Seebsaugur..	736	267	202	72	195
Luckimpore	164	68	31	28	37
Total	4,922	1,578	1,124	1,172	1,048

Cases, both original and appeal, tried by Sudder Ameens.

	Cases.	Decided on merits.	Dismissed on default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1856.
Kamroop	161	84	32	4	41
Durrung	7	4	1	1	1
Seebsaugur	4	1	3	0	0
Luckimpore	411	117	115	169	10
Total	583	206	151	174	52

Of the total number of 583 cases which were brought up for trial, 440 were original suits, and of the total number of 206 cases which were "decided on merits," 137 were original suits.

Cases, both original and appeal, tried by Principal Sudder Ameens.

	Cases.	Decided on merits.	Dismissed on default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1856.
Gowalparah	639	295	112	115	117
Kamroop...	179	63	12	75	29
Nowgong	765	348	91	200	126
Total	1,583	706	215	390	272

Of the total number of 1,583 cases above shown, which were brought up for trial before the Principal Sudder Ameens, 1,361 were original suits, and of the total number of 706 cases which were decided on their merits, 572 were original suits. As was stated in last year's Report, all the Officers employed in the above Courts are natives.

The following Statement shows the amount of business disposed of by the Assistant Commissioner during the year under report :—

	Total number of Suits and Appeals pending on the 1st January 1856 and received during the year.	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Decreed for Defendants or Respondents.	Dismissed on default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1856.
Gowalparah	1,249	170	8	59	939	73
Kamroop	2,090	48	17	74	1,880	71
Durrung	973	55	21	96	744	57
Nowgong	1,909	55	37	32	1,737	48
Seebsaugur	780	45	18	34	626	57
Luckimpore	881	99	21	41	664	56
Cossiah Hills... ..	76	13	0	36	16	11
Total	7,958	485	122	372	6,606	373

The business disposed of by the Deputy Commissioner during the year under review was as follows :—

	Total number of Suits and Appeals pending on the 1st January 1856 and received during the year.	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Decreed for Defendants or Respondents.	Dismissed on default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1856.
Original...	16	0	0	0	0	0
Appeals	31	19	11	5	0	12
Total	47	19	11	5	0	12

ARRACAN.

The subjoined Statement shows the amount of business disposed of by the Tarama Thoogrees of Akyab and Ramree, whose powers are the same as those of Sudder Ameens :—

	Cases.	Decided on merits.	Dismissed on default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1856.
Akyab	611	363	186	1	61
Ramree...	182	112	52	0	18
Total	793	475	238	1	79

The amount of business disposed of during the year by the Assistant Commissioners will be seen from the following Statement :—

	Total number of Suits and Appeals pending on the 1st January 1856 and received during the year.	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Decreed for Defendants or Respondents.	Dismissed on default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1856.
Akyab	368	168	28	60	0	112
Sandoway	129	102	0	24	0	3
Ramree	221	100	36	34	2	49
Total	718	370	64	118	2	164

The Commissioner's out-turn of work during the year was as follows :—

	Total number of Appeals pending on the 1st January 1856 and received during the year.	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Decreed for Defendants or Respondents.	Dismissed on default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1856.
Appeals	77	31	18	4	2	22

The Commissioner disposed of no original suits during the year.

Chota Nagpore.

Moonsiffs.—The out-turn of work by the Moonsiffs in this Division during the year under review was as follows :—

	Cases.	Decided on merits.	Dismissed on default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1856.
Hazareebaugh	1,227	603	23	159	442
Maunbhoom	2,218	1,026	34	429	729
Lohardugga	768	319	12	230	207
Singbhoom	43	15	10	2	16
Total	4,256	1,963	79	820	1,394

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.—The amount of business disposed of by the Assistant Commissioners during the year will be seen from the following Statement:—

	Total number of Suits and Appeals pending on the 1st January 1856 and received during the year.	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Decreed for Defendants or Respondents.	Dismissed on default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1856.
Hazareebaugh	363	29	40	4	30	260
Maunbhoom	477	53	53	5	52	314
Lohardugga	242	32	35	6	24	145
Singbhoom	95	8	14	4	53	16
Total	1,177	122	142	19	159	735

The following is a Statement of the work disposed of by the Deputy Commissioner:—

	Total number of Appeals pending on the 1st January 1856 and received during the year.	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Decreed for Defendants or Respondents.	Dismissed on default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1856.
Appeals	178	23	47	6	36	61

The Deputy Commissioner disposed of no original suits during the year.

TENASSERIM PROVINCES.

MOONSIFFS.—The Moonsiffs' file stood as follows:—

	Cases.	Decided on merits.	Dismissed on default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1856.
Amherst	1,430	641	106	652	31
Tavoy	535	435	0	95	5
Mergui	197	165	30	1	1
Total	2,162	1,241	136	748	37

TSEET-KAYS.—The following is a return of the work disposed of by the Tseet-kays, whose Civil powers are analogous to those of a Sudder Ameen:—

	Cases.	Decided on merits.	Dismissed on default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1856.
Amherst	2,989	1,229	869	772	119
Tavoy	591	446	13	119	13
Mergui	558	396	153	1	8
Total	4,138	2,071	1,035	892	140

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.—The Civil business coming before the Assistant Commissioners was as follows :—

	Total number of Suits and Appeals pending on the 1st January 1856 and received during the year.	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Decreed for Défendants or Respondents.	Dismissed on default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1856.
Amherst	826	421	0	153	138	114
Maulmain	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tavoy	209	182	0	0	0	27
Mergui	123	121	0	2	0	0
Total	1,158	724	0	155	138	141

COMMISSIONER.—The Commissioner's file stood as follows :—

	Total number of Appeals pending on the 1st January 1856 and received during the year.	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Decreed for Defendants or Respondents.	Dismissed on default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1856.
Appeals	182	94	0	13	25	50

The Commissioner disposed of no original suits during the year.

CACHAR.

The cases disposed of by the Moonsiff stationed at Cachar were as follows :—

Cases.	Decided on merits.	Dismissed on default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1856.
640	267	14	241	118

The file of the Superintendent of Cachar stood as under :—

	Total number of Suits and Appeals pending on the 1st January 1856 and received during the year.	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Decreed for Defendants or Respondents.	Dismissed on default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1856.
Original	3	1	1	0	1	0
Appeals	58	21	23	0	14	0
Total ...	61	22	24	0	15	0

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

REGULATION PROVINCES.

The total number of persons that came under the cognizance of the Criminal Courts of all descriptions in 1856 was 87,975. Of these, 2,450 had been pending from the previous year, 85,319 were apprehended during the year, and 215 were received by transfer.

They were disposed of as follows :—

Discharged without trial	726
Acquitted	25,389
Convicted	55,384
Committed to the Sessions	3,388
Otherwise disposed of	500
Under trial on 31st December 1856	2,588

The sentences passed on them were :—

Discharged on security	4,826
Dismissed from office...	2,279
Fined	34,633
Flogged	1,365
Imprisonment not exceeding one month	9,453
„ above one and not exceeding six months.....	1,099
„ above six months and not exceeding one year	919
„ above one year and not exceeding two years	277
„ above two years and not exceeding three years	1,044

The sentences exceeding three years were imposed by the superior Courts, and will be found below.

The general average number of prisoners brought to trial during the year under review was 2,305 for each of the 37 Zillahs or Districts composing the Regulation Provinces of Bengal. The largest number was in the 24-Pergunnahs, the smallest in Maldah. Next to the 24-Pergunnahs, the Districts of Patna, Midnapore, and Mymensingh show the largest number of criminals.

SESSIONS JUDGES.—The total number of persons coming before the Sessions Judges during the year amounted to 4,032, which were disposed of as follows : —

Discharged without trial...	129
Acquitted	1,184
Convicted	1,565
Referred to Nizamut	715
Otherwise disposed of	38
Under trial on 31st December 1856...	401

The punishments inflicted by the Sessions Judges on the prisoners convicted by them were as follows :—

Fined	3
Imprisonment not exceeding three years	277
„ above three years, but not exceeding seven years	840
„ above seven years, but not exceeding fourteen years	201
„ above fourteen years, but not exceeding sixteen years	13

NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.—The number of persons coming before the Sudder Nizamut in 1856 amounted altogether to 1,925, and their cases were disposed of as follows :—

Released on bail	2
Ditto unconditionally...	378
Convicted	1,256
Otherwise disposed of	61
Died in Jail	5
	1,702
Depending on 31st December 1856	223
	1,925

Sentence of death was passed during the year on 38 persons ; 261 were sentenced to transportation, and 12 to imprisonment for life. The average duration of the cases referred to the Nizamut Adawlut was as follows :—

	Days.
From apprehension of prisoner to commitment	80
From commitment to reference	65
From transference of record to its receipt in Sudder Court ...	16
From receipt of record to issue of sentence	37
Total from date of apprehension	198

This shows a higher average duration than occurred in the three preceding years ; but it is to be explained that the interval between apprehension and commitment is frequently protracted by the citation of witnesses on behalf of the defendant before the Committing Officer, this privilege being allowed to all defendants, who often take a most improper advantage of it. The interval between commitment and reference appears larger than it really is in ordinary cases, as in some Districts Sessions are only held quarterly, and the interval in such Districts is necessarily far above the average.

NON-REGULATION PROVINCES.

The following is the result of the administration of Criminal Justice in the several Extra-Regulation Provinces for 1856 :—

ASSAM.

MAGISTRATES.—The business disposed of during the year by the Magistrates in Assam was as follows :—

	Persons under trial.	Discharged or Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed to Sessions.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.
Gowalparah ...	409	65	324	14	1	5
Kamroop ...	1,477	465	959	23	0	30
Durrung ...	832	237	557	36	0	2
Nowgong ...	660	167	471	8	0	14
Seebsaugur ...	777	306	444	22	0	5
Luckimpore ...	613	171	434	6	0	2
Cossiah Hills ...	101	40	58	0	1	2
Total ...	4,869	1,451	3,247	109	2	60

The punishments inflicted by the Magistrates on the prisoners convicted by them were as follows :—

3 years' imprisonment	38
2 ditto ditto	21
1 ditto ditto	102
6 months' ditto	106

From the remainder either security was taken, or they were fined, flogged or dismissed from office.

SESSIONS JUDGE (DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.)—During the year, 109 persons were committed for trial at the Sessions, which, added to the 41 pending trial on the 1st January 1856, gave a total of 150 cases for disposal by the Sessions Judge, who is Deputy Commissioner of the Province. Of the entire number, 47 were acquitted by him, 58 were convicted, 30 referred to the Sudder Nizamut, thus leaving 15 cases pending on the 31st December 1856.

SUDDER NIZAMUT.—The result of the 30 cases which were referred to the Sudder Nizamut was:—

Death	6
Transportation for life	3
Imprisonment for 14 years	11
„ „ 7 years	2
„ „ 5 years	1
„ „ less than 1 year	1
Transportation	5

The remaining case had not been disposed of at the end of the year.

ARRACAN.

MAGISTRATES.—The Magistrates stationed in the several Districts in this Province disposed of the cases connected with the following number of persons :—

	Persons under trial.	Discharged or Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed to Sessions.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.
Akyab	1,646	788	796	8	0	54
Sandoway	702	218	477	5	0	2
Ramree..	356	85	258	11	0	2
Total	2,704	1,091	1,531	24	0	58

The sentences awarded by the Magistrates may be thus classified :—

Imprisonment for three years	1
„ „ two years	7
„ „ one year	20
„ „ six months	12
„ „ less than six months	279
Fined	911
Ordered to find security	50

The remainder were either flogged or dismissed from office.

SESSIONS JUDGE.—As shown in the foregoing Statement, there were 24 persons committed during the year for trial by the Sessions Judge, who is the Commissioner of the Division.

He disposed of 19 out of the 24 cases himself, *viz.*, 1 by discharge without trial, 6 by acquittal, and 12 by conviction. Three cases he referred to the Sudder Nizamut, thus leaving two pending on his file at the close of the year.

CHOTA NAGPORE.

MAGISTRATES.—The out-turn of the proceedings in the Magistrates' Courts was as follows :—

	Persons under trial.	Discharged or Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed to Sessions.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.
Hazareebaugh ...	1,221	340	789	55	0	37
Lohardugga ...	1,477	462	896	39	0	80
Manbhoom ...	1,624	632	949	17	6	20
Singbhoom... ...	118	35	67	10	0	6
Total ...	4,440	1,469	2,701	121	6	143

The following is an analysis of the sentences passed by them:—

Three years' imprisonment	112
Two years' ditto	114
One years' ditto	98
Six months ditto	78
Less than six months' ditto	270
Ordered to find security...	405

The remainder were either fined, flogged, or dismissed from office.

SESSIONS JUDGE.—As was stated in last year's Report, the functions of Sessions Judge in this Province are discharged by the Deputy Commissioner. In his capacity of Sessions Judge, 121 cases were sent up to him for trial during the year, which he disposed of as follows:—3 were discharged without trial, 34 acquitted, 54 convicted, and 18 referred to the Sudder Nizamut, thus leaving 12 pending at the close of the year.

The sentences passed by the Deputy Commissioner were: —

Fourteen years' imprisonment	17
Ten years' ditto	2
Seven years' ditto	30
Five years' ditto	1
Four years' ditto	4

The cases referred to the Sudder Court were thus decided:—

Death	3
Transportation	7
Imprisonment for 10 years..	1
, 5 years...	1
	12

The remaining six cases were pending at the close of the year.

TENASSERIM PROVINCES.

MAGISTRATES.—The following Statement shows the out-turn of business by the Magistrates in the Tenasserim Provinces during the year:—

	Persons under trial.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed to Sessions.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.
Amherst	664	97	549	18	0	0
Moulmein	2,467	996	1,408	23	32	8
Mergui	408	154	249	3	1	1
Tavoy	470	159	299	2	7	3
Total	4,009	1,406	2,505	46	40	12

The sentences passed by the Magistrates were as follows :—

Three years' imprisonment	13
Two years' ditto	10
One year's ditto	45
Six months' ditto	65
Less than six months' ditto	693
Ordered to find security	72

The remainder were fined, flogged, or dismissed from office.

SESSIONS JUDGE.—The 46* commitments to Sessions were disposed of by the Commissioner in his capacity of Judge as follows :—1 discharged without trial, 9 acquitted, 34 convicted, and 2 referred to the Sudder Nizamut, leaving 13 pending trial on the 31st December 1856.

The following sentences were passed by the Commissioner :—

Imprisonment for life	1
Ditto 14 years	1
Ditto 7 years	20
Ditto 5 years	7
Ditto 4 years	1
Ditto 3 years	2
Ditto 1 year	1

SUDDER NIZAMUT.—In both the cases which were referred to the Sudder Nizamut, the prisoners were sentenced by that tribunal to death.

CACHAR.

In his capacity of Magistrate, the Superintendent of Cachar disposed of the following :—

Persons under trial.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed to Sessions.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.
289	17	272	0	0	0

The following sentences were passed on the 272 persons convicted :—

Three years' imprisonment	1
One year's ditto	10
Six months' ditto	2
Less than six months' ditto	83
Ordered to find security	9

The remainder were either fined, flogged, or dismissed from office.

There were no cases either for the Sessions or for the Sudder Nizamut.

* Besides these there were two commitments from the Civil Court.

The Annual Returns submitted by the Sudder Court for the Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces, in the forms prescribed by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, will be found in the Appendix.

Arrears of business in the Sudder Court, and the consequent temporary appointment of extra Judges.

The Civil business of the Sudder Court has for some years past shown a tendency to increase.

The nature of the Court's Civil business, and the importance of keeping it free from heavy arrear, cannot be better described than it is in the subjoined extract of a letter from the Government of India :—

" Of the Civil business there are three great departments, *viz.* (1) regular appeals, " (2) admitted special appeals, and (3) petitions for admission of special appeals. All these " departments ought to be free of arrear, in order to a good administration of justice; but " it is not of equal importance that each one should be free of arrear. The department " (1) of regular appeals is the main business of the Court, and if it is in arrear, two evils " arise—*first*, the suitors in all the cases which are appealable of right to the Sudder Court, " that is to say, the suitors in all great cases, are delayed in obtaining justice, and *secondly*, " so much time elapses between the delivery of the original judgment and the review of " that judgment, that the greater part of the indirect advantage obtainable by an efficient " general superintendence by the highest Court over the working of the lower Courts, in " regard to the careful trial of cases and the just judgment upon evidence, is lost. It is " only in the most important class of cases that this superintendence by the Sudder Court " is possible under our system; but it is most essential that, in some class of cases or other, " such superintendence over the Zillah Courts of the Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens " should exist. At present, in many cases, the appeal is tried from the judgment, not of " an existing Judge, but of an Ex-Judge. The department (2) of special appeals is less " laborious and takes less time; but it is of still more general importance, as upon its effi- " cient working depends the adherence of all the Civil Courts in the country, down even " to the lowest, to law, in their decisions. The department (3) of petitions for admission " of special appeals is the easiest of all; but the President in Council conceives it is the " most important of all, to be kept free of arrear, for if it becomes clogged, the whole ma- " chinery of justice stops; every rich suitor who is cast, is tempted to lodge a petition of " special appeal, whether the amount at issue be large or small, and whatever be the " merits of the case, if only for the sake of delay."

Towards the close of the year 1855, the arrears had accumulated to an extent that materially retarded the administration of justice, and they went on increasing with such rapidity as to place the work evidently beyond the control of the existing strength of the Court.

The remedy which the Lieutenant-Governor proposed to the Supreme Government for this serious state of things was to add to the strength of the Court two temporary Judges, the Court making its own arrangement for the best mode of employing their services.

This remedy, however, was considered by the Supreme Government to be " altogether inadequate," and the President in Council, therefore, sanctioned the appointment, as a temporary measure, of " a full Bench of three additional Judges, to whom shall be " committed the whole of the existing arrears of the Court, so far as they are ripe for " hearing."

Three additional Judges were accordingly appointed on the 7th of December 1855; but the consideration of any *permanent* remedy was postponed with reference to a fundamental change in the constitution of the Court which was then in contemplation.

From a Report and the figured Returns which were obtained from the Court in August 1856, it was elicited that it would occupy the three extra Judges a period probably of one year and ten months to clear off what then remained of the arrears which were originally committed to their exclusive attention. But it also appeared that *fresh* arrears were accruing on the current files of the *permanent* Court, and there was reason to fear that those arrears would go on increasing gradually until some measures were taken to relieve the Court of the large amount of Criminal business devolving on it, which was stated to occupy the time of two Judges.

To meet this fresh difficulty, the Government of India, in accordance with the Lieutenant-Governor's recommendation, sanctioned the appointment of two more Judges to officiate temporarily in the Court, with the full powers, Civil and Criminal, of the permanent Judges, so that they might be available, in case of need, for any duties in the Court; but ordinarily they will be employed exclusively in the disposal of the Criminal business.

The two extra Judges were appointed in December 1856, and the Sudder Court therefore now comprises the five Judges forming the regular permanent Bench and five extra Judges.

POLICE.

The Police Returns for the year 1856 are given in a new form, the following Circular Order having been addressed by the Lieutenant-Governor to the several Commissioners on the 8th December 1856:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor being desirous to introduce uniformity in the Annual "Police Reports submitted by the Commissioners of Circuit, has adopted the printed "form, which is herewith forwarded for your information and future guidance.

"The only figured Statement, including the results for the whole Division, which is "required to accompany the Report, is identical in its headings with the Statement "submitted to the Sudder Court, the form of which was prescribed by the Hon'ble Court "of Directors. This classification of offences into six heads has been now in force for "some years. The assimilation of the Returns of the Police to those of the Sudder "Court will be a matter of much convenience.

"The Lieutenant-Governor is desirous to leave as much latitude as possible to the "discretion of Officers holding the important position of Commissioner, and the present "form is intended only as a guide to the information which must be supplied regarding "each District, and places no limit on that which any Officer may desire to give in "addition regarding the general results exhibited in his Division.

"It is, however, to be borne in mind, that these Annual Reports ought only to "convey a review of the Police Administration of the past year, and should be, as far as "possible, kept free from recommendations for change or improvement, which should "be treated separately, in separate letters, on each point, so that each may be at once "dealt with on its own merits.

" The very great delay that has hitherto occurred in the submission of these Returns, " is productive of much inconvenience, and materially diminishes their utility. The " Returns of the Magistrates are due to the Commissioner on the 1st February, and if a " Commissioner reports that any Magistrates' Returns are in default on that date, the " Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to take the most serious notice of the case, " extending, if recommended by the Commissioner, to a temporary suspension of official " salary. The Commissioner's Report is due in this Office by the 1st March, and the " Lieutenant-Governor relies on the zeal and good will of each Officer to adopt measures " to ensure its punctual submission on that date."

The following remarks are taken chiefly from the Resolutions recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor in reviewing in detail the Returns submitted by each Commissioner under the above orders :—

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

RAJSHAHYE.

In this District there were 1,726 cases reported, in which 3,030 persons were concerned, showing a very great reduction on the average of the five previous years, which was 2,638 cases and 5,306 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856...	225	577
5 previous years	542$\frac{2}{5}$	1622

great decrease in this class of cases has occurred under the heads of " Oppression" and " Petty Assault," and is attributed by the Commissioner to the temporary absence of an Officer in immediate charge of the Nattore Sub-Division.

In eight cases of murder, six persons were convicted by the Sudder Court and two by the Sessions Judge ; but in five cases of homicide, no conviction was obtained.

The convictions under the head of " Affray with homicide," of which the Commissioner has reported the particulars* in one case, are creditable to the Police.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	35	504
5 previous years	38$\frac{1}{5}$	721$\frac{1}{5}$

There has been a considerable increase in the crime of dacoity, and out of 379 persons suspected, only 49 were arrested, of whom but 3 were convicted. Some of the dacoities are supposed to have been committed by gangs of Up-country men, who come down in boats, with regard to whom Mr. Vincent, the Deputy Magistrate of Barh, is actively engaged in a manner likely to check their depredations in future.

* " Two Peons had proceeded to serve a process, for the Pubna Collectorate, on a party in the village of Dutpara, " within the jurisdiction of the Deputy Magistrate of Nattore, accompanied by some Nissandars, who went to point " out that individual ; but no sooner was he secured, than he cried out for assistance, and twenty or twenty-five men, " armed with *lattees* and *surkees*, rushed from his house, rescued him, and attacked the party with violence, killing " one of the Nissandars and wounding three others. Fourteen persons were apprehended in this case ; two of them " were released by the Deputy Magistrate for want of sufficient evidence, and the remaining twelve committed to " the Sessions, where three of the number were acquitted and eight sentenced—three to five years' imprisonment with " labor commutable to a fine of one hundred Rupees each, one to one year's imprisonment with labor commutable " to a fine of twenty-five Rupees and to be dismissed from service, and four to three years', and to pay a fine of one " hundred Rupees with labor in default of payment, the case of one being referred to the Sudder Court."

The Commissioner observes that the conduct of the Police in the case of riot with assault, in heading* 24, was considered by the Magistrate to have been very bad.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	891	1,067
5 previous years	1,025	1,217

There has been a decrease in the number of burglaries, but a slight increase in the number of thefts. The attempts at burglary are set down as 406, the actual burglaries being entered as 123. This fact clearly indicates that no reliance can be placed on the accuracy of these Returns.

The following Return shows the amount of property stolen and recovered during the year:—

	Stolen.	Recovered.
Highway Robbery	429 8 0	0 12 0
Dacoity	4,405 9 0	43 2 11
Burglary	7,347 13 8	115 12 4
Theft	14,423 0 0	1,769 0 3

The per-centage recovered is wretchedly small.

The entries in the 4th and 5th Classes of offences are trifling, and have elicited no remark from the Commissioner.

6th Class—Miscellaneous Offences.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	566	866
5 previous years	962$\frac{3}{5}$	1,654$\frac{1}{5}$

The very great decrease in offences in this Class has not received an special explanation from the Commissioner.

Rewards to the Police in 20 cases, to the amount of Rupees 219, appear to have been sanctioned during the year.

One Mohurrir and four Burkundauzes were dismissed during the year, and one Darogah, one Mohurrir, and two Jemadars were temporarily suspended.

PUBNA.

In this District the number of cases is entered as 2,810, in which 9,317 persons were concerned.

The average of the five previous years was 1,949 cases and 4,343 persons.

---

* "Under heading 24 must be noticed the case of affray that occurred at Bhaugajcngal, between the people of "Meernomoye Debia, Ijardar of the Haut, and the retainers of Rajah Prosunno Nauth Roy. The Police were assaulted "in the execution of their duty, and the Ghattee plundered by a mob of 250 or 300 individuals. The Haut, which "was the subject of dispute, was also plundered before the eyes of the Police, who, as might be expected, were totally "unequal to cope with so large a body of rioters. None of the prisoners were apprehended until six weeks after "the occurrence of the riot, and the share they took in it being doubtful, and the evidence considered by the Judge "conflicting and unsatisfactory, they were all acquitted."

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856...	1,137	3,595
5 previous years	537	1,359

The Commissioner observes, that the apparent increase of crime is nominal, being caused by the fact that Thannah Serajgunge was annexed to this District in 1855.

In five cases of murder, for which crime eleven persons were under trial during the year, only one person was convicted; but in four cases of homicide, three convictions appear to have been obtained.

The Commissioner has entered into a full explanation regarding the increase of the crime of false imprisonment. One* case, in which a Planter was said to have coerced a Zemindar by these means, was not brought to the notice of the Police or by complaint into Court.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	22	268
5 previous years	26	509

There has been a slight increase in the crime of dacoity, and the remarks† of the Joint Magistrate are curious and interesting, as showing the difficulty which he has to encounter in dealing with this crime when committed by *lattials* or bands of Up-country men who have come down the river in boats.

It is expected, however, that the operations of Mr. Vincent will check the depredations of the latter; and that as Mr. Ward and his Deputy Magistrates have now

* The Commissioner refers to this case in the following words:—

"One particularly notorious case has occurred of late. A respectable person held a share in an under-tenure in the "District, which was coveted by a neighboring Planter. The holder refused to under-let to the Planter. He was taken "to the Factory, and kept for some days in custody in the houses of Factory servants and elsewhere, until an arrange-"ment was made. The facts of this case are notorious, the Joint Magistrate having heard them in different parts of "the District, and from persons of almost every class, among others from some who are connected with the sufferer in his "holdings. The case is not brought into Court through fear of the Planter's revenge."

† "Although my first dacoity season at Pubna is only commencing, I have sufficient grounds on which to form "an opinion as to the nature of dacoity in this District. It may be sub-divided into three heads:—

"*1st.*—Dacoities committed by the immediate neighbours of the party robbed; these are, as far as my experience "goes hitherto, the least numerous of the three kinds, and the least mischievous.

"*2ndly.*—Dacoities committed by gangs of *lattials*. When there is a prospect of a dispute between Planters or "Zemindars, the professional *lattials* collect from all parts of the country and hang about in the hope of employment. "The extent to which such disputes prevail in these Districts, and the length of time to which they are protracted, "can hardly be imagined. There is scarcely a Thannah in which one or more feuds between influential parties do "not exist. When the chance of employment is over, the *lattials* go homewards generally in boats. A Dacoity is com-"mitted, the boat goes down stream, and before information has reached the Police, the *lattials* are out of the District "and dispersed in every direction at their own homes, which are perhaps 20 or 30 miles from one another. Such cases "are full of difficulties for the Magistrate and his Police.

"*3rdly.*—Dacoities committed by bands of Up-country men passing up and down the Ganges and Jumna in boats "These are very frequent. Lately such a dacoity was committed in the Western part of the District, on the banks of "the Ganges (say) on the 22th of the month; another at the Eastern extremity on the 25th. My Darogahs followed the "Dacoits down the Ganges and came on a Furreedpore Darogah investigating a dacoity which they had committed on "the 26th; the two Darogahs worked together, going down the different branches of the river, and came upon a Dacca "Darogah investigating a dacoity of the 27th. The dacoits were lost in the Sunderbund rivers. Although I tried to "cut them off by *rooboocaries* to the Magistrates of Backergunge, 24-Pergunnahs, &c., no clue has been obtained, "probably they sunk their boats and returned by land to their own country, or went to Calcutta for service."

obtained an extension of their power to Pubna, the lawless career of the local *lattial* Dacoits will also be soon put an end to.

3rd Class—Offences against Property with violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	1,196	2,806
5 previous years	928	1,396

The increase in this Class is chiefly under the head of plundering. The Commissioner and Joint Magistrate are unable to account for the paucity of entries under this head in the five previous years. The attempts at burglary are entered as 394, the burglaries actually committed being set down as only 305.

The following Return shows the amount of property stolen and recovered during the year:—

	Stolen.	*Recovered.*
Dacoity	50,530 5 0	246 6 0
Burglary	8,492 11 11	281 14 6
Theft	6,938 10 6	1,588 12 9

In one dacoity property valued at Rupees 26,737-2-0 was carried off, and no clue was obtained.

4th Class—Malicious Offences against Property.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	149	843
5 previous years	71	409

The great increase is under the head of "Attack and plundering houses." The Commissioner and the Joint Magistrate both assume that there has been no real increase but that the cases were not properly entered under this head during the five previous years.

The fifth Class of offences is blank.

6th Class—Miscellaneous Offences.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	306	1,805
5 previous years	385	668

No explanation is offered regarding the extraordinary increase in the nominal number of persons concerned in misdemeanours. Of 1,629 persons so charged, only 251 were arrested during the year.

Rewards to the Police to the amount of Rupees 350 in 4 cases were sanctioned during the year.

One Darogah, two Mohurrirs, two Jemadars, and sixteen Burkundauzes, were suspended during the year.

DINAGEPORE.

The total number of cases entered in this District is 2,661, in which only 2,014 persons were concerned. The average of the five previous years was 3,024 cases and 2,043 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	649	496
5 previous years	529	696

In six cases of murder, in which thirty-five persons were arrested, four prisoners were convicted by the Sudder Court and five by the Sessions Judge. In six cases of homicide, in which ten persons were arrested, two convictions were obtained. In several of the other cases, the local Police appear to have done all in their power to baffle the efforts of the Magistrate to bring the offenders to justice.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	22	190
5 previous years...	16	113

There has been a small increase in the crime of dacoity during the year; but a very considerable increase in the number of defendants convicted. The conduct of the Magistrate appears to have been deserving of high praise, and the Commissioner has supported the Magistrate by administering rewards and promotion to the Police in the cases in which they had deserved them.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	1,723	851
5 previous years	1,891	507

Though the number of burglaries and attempts amounted to 848 during the year, this was a considerable reduction on the number 1,171, which occurred in 1855. The conviction of seventy prisoners for these offences is very creditable to the Magistrate. The Returns regarding theft and cattle-stealing also show great activity on the part of the Magistrate in his endeavours to suppress these crimes.

The following Return shows the amount of property stolen and recovered during the year:—

	Stolen.	Recovered.
Dacoity	2,410 12 3	482 7 6
Burglary	2,341 3 7½	194 9 4
Theft	3,417 14 9½	1,849 8 3

The per-centage recovered in cases of theft is remarkably high.

In twenty-six cases, applications for rewards to the Police to the amount of Rupees 2,015 were made, and of this amount Rupees 1,715 were sanctioned by the Commissioner. Very judicious and effective use appears to have been made of rewards in this District.

One Darogah and two Mohurrirs were dismissed during the year. Three Burkundauzes were also dismissed by the Magistrate, but reinstated by the Commissioner. Numerous punishments by suspension and fine were also inflicted on the Police.

MALDAH.

In this District 778 cases were reported, in which 2,508 persons were concerned, the average of the five previous years having been 978 cases and 3,011 persons. No explanation is given of the decrease.

1st Class.—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	311	903
5 previous years...	447	1,232

No cases of murder were reported during the year, and only one of homicide was brought to notice, in which the prisoner was acquitted. But a most aggravated case of riot, attended with the murder of four, and the wounding of three persons, occurred on account of a dispute for land, in which ultimately all the parties were acquitted, though the offence was committed almost in the presence of the Police.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	53	644
5 previous years	118	894

There has been an increase in the crime of Dacoity, and in attempts to commit that offence, which is attributed to the distress which prevailed in the District on account of the high and long continued inundation. This would have been more satisfactorily shown if the dates on which the several offences occurred had been given. The Police appear to have been on the whole very unsuccessful in their efforts to investigate these cases, only four persons being entered as convicted at the Sessions on this charge during the year.

The Commissioner mentions a case of robbery of a Post Office Banghy, which contained a gold ornament valued at Rupees 428-3-0. The Banghy Bearers were suspected and arrested; but no conviction appears to have followed.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	236	459
5 previous years	246	473

Under this head 56 burglaries and 39 attempts at burglary are entered, in which five persons were convicted before the Magistrate. The Commissioner notices a case of burglary, in which two maunds of Silk were carried off, and takes credit for the Police for having recovered the greater portion of this bulky article. It is stated that three persons were convicted and two were acquitted by the Judge; but the trial appears to have taken place after the close of the year, and the case has not been included in the Tabular Statement. There has been a decrease in the number of thefts reported; but only eighteen persons were convicted by the Magistrate of this offence during the year.

In the Return showing the amount of property stolen and recovered, the several headings show:—

	Stolen.	*Recovered.*
Dacoity	20,044 0 3	1,023 7 3
Burglary	4,350 1 3	1,153 13 3
Theft	2,489 1 3	182 14 1

The per-centage recovered in cases of burglary is good, though it is less than that of the preceding year.

4th Class—Malicious Offences against Property.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	9	23
5 previous years	7	36

The Commissioner observes that none of the cases appear to require special notice; no persons were convicted of any of the offences charged.

In six cases, applications for rewards to the amount of Rupees 675 were made, and Rupees 375 were disbursed under this head.

One Darogah, one Jemadar, and one Burkundauz were dismissed during the year.

RUNGPORE.

In this District 1,296 cases were reported, in which 1,578 persons were concerned. The average of the five previous years was 1,238 cases and 1,716 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	398	794
5 previous years	480	806

Eleven cases of murder were reported, in which fifty persons were concerned, and twenty convictions of this offence were obtained before the Sudder Court during the year; such a result is apparently satisfactory, and in eight cases of homicide, in which fifteen, persons were concerned, two were convicted by the Sudder Court and two by the Sessions Judge. Three persons were also convicted of attempt at murder.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	50	137
5 previous years	31	173

There has been a very serious increase in the crime of dacoity; but only seven persons were convicted of the offence during the year. The Commissioner endeavored to account for the prevalence of the crime, which he ascribes to the inefficiency of the Police, the want of co-operation on the part of the Zemindars, and the inexperience of the Magistrate. The Lieutenant-Governor observed that the first two causes are susceptible of remedy by ordinary means. Mr. Longmore, who has now been appointed Magistrate, is an Officer of standing and experience, and it is to be hoped that he will successfully exert himself to bring the District into better order.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	651	335
5 previous years	535	410

In the crime of burglary, 396 offences are entered, and only three attempts were reported; 44 persons were convicted of burglary out of 165 persons arrested. The Commissioner observed that no novel or peculiar cases occurred in this class of offences.

The following Return shows the amount of property stolen and recovered:—

	Stolen.	Recovered.
Dacoity	7,521 3 6	196 13 3
Burglary	12,908 15 3	481 7 3
Theft	4,176 13 3	929 3 9

The per-centage recovered is not favorable.

Eleven applications for reward, amounting to Rupees 865, were made. The amount sanctioned is not expressly stated; but Rupees 199 were disbursed on this account.

One Mohurrir was imprisoned and fined for maltreating a prisoner.

Bograh.

In this District 2,849 cases, in which 8,479 persons were concerned, were reported during the year. The average of the five previous years was 3,229 cases and 7,502 persons. No explanation has been offered for the increase.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	822	4,203
5 previous years	709	3,376

The great numerical increase is under the head of persons accused of petty assault; but out of 3,250 persons accused, it appears that only 221 were brought to trial during the year. Four cases of murder were reported, and of the fifteen persons under trial during the year, six were convicted by the Sudder Court. Six persons were also convicted by the Sudder Court of homicide, and two by the Sessions Judge.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	53	560
5 previous years	67	734

There is a decrease in the amount of Dacoity reported. This is partly attributed to the activity of the Darogah of Thannah Bograh. Twenty-four persons were convicted during the year of this offence.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	1,322	1,622
5 previous years	2,062	2,494

Burglaries in this District are reported as 519, and attempts at burglary as 135. A very considerable decrease is shown under these heads, and also in cases of theft on the average of the five previous years. The Commissioner explains that a number of cases of alleged cattle-stealing appear in the Returns from the proneness of the people to resort too hastily to the Thannah on missing their cattle.

The following Return shows the amount of property stolen and recovered during the year:—

	Stolen.	Recovered.
Dacoity...	...5,701 4 2	916 14 10
Burglary	...2,640 0 0	19 5 0
Theft	...4,054 5 1	423 8 8

The per-centage recovered is by no means high.

Cases.	Persons.
3	15

The entries in Class 4, malicious offences against property, elicited no remark from the Commissioner.

Class 5, forgery and offences against the currency, is blank.

6th Class—Miscellaneous Offences.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	649	2,079
5 previous years	374	850

The increase apparent in this Class is chiefly nominal under the head of "Misdemeanours," which are entered as 550 cases, in which 1,905 persons were concerned; but only 493 persons were brought to trial on this charge, and of these 457 were convicted and 34 acquitted.

Rewards to the amount of Rupees 335 had been sanctioned and disbursed in 15 cases to the Police and other persons.

Six Burkundauzes were dismissed during the year, and two of them were also sentenced to imprisonment, one for five years.

BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.

BHAUGULPORE.

The total number of cases in this District amounts to 3,193, in which 4,493 persons were implicated. There is a decrease of 497 cases and 1,262 persons on the average of the five previous years.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

There are 247 cases, with 403 persons entered under this head, showing a great reduction on the average, 435 cases and 805 persons, of the five previous years. The Commissioner accounts for this decrease by the diminution of the size of the District on the formation of the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The Commissioner observes that none of the cases are of any peculiar interest.

Out of 41 persons arrested on charges of murder, only six were convicted, which is a poor result.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	11	72
5 previous years	15⅕	237

The entries in this, Class are very few. The nine cases of Dacoity are described by the Commissioner as simple dacoities, in which little property, sometimes only grain, was taken. Out of 68 persons apprehended in them, 23 were convicted by the Sessions Judge.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	...1,996	2,436
5 previous years	... 1,766	2,541

There were 386 cases of burglary and 617 of theft reported during the year, the previous five years' average having been 215 of the former and 832 of the latter. The attempts at burglary are entered as 885 the previous five years' average having been 632. The Commissioner ascribes the increase of this class of crime to the want caused by the destruction of the crops in the extraordinary inundation and rains. With reference to the excess of burglaries over thefts, and the reported number of attempts at burglary, Mr. Yule observes :—"The owner of the stolen article is often the only person aware of "a theft, and he keeps it quiet; a burglary is more likely to be known in the village, and "therefore to be reported; but to avoid all chance of the Police coming out, it is reported "as an attempt only."

In the burglaries, 32 persons were punished by the Magistrate and 33 were acquitted. In the thefts, 212 persons were convicted and 145 acquitted. The Commissioner observes :— "In the burglaries the criminals are seldom apprehended by the villagers, in the thefts "they are so more often, and this in some degree accounts for the great difference in the "number of persons apprehended and convicted under each crime."

The following shows the amount of property stolen and recovered during the year :—

	Stolen.	*Recovered.*
Highway Robbery	3 8 3	0 0 0
Dacoity	1,078 6 6	412 13 10½
Burglary	6,036 14 0	186 3 11
Theft...	8,125 1 5	1,686 5 4

The per-centage recovered is a little above 3 per cent. in burglary, and 20 per cent. in theft.

4th Class—Malicious Offences against Property.

There were nine cases, in which 21 persons were implicated under this head. The cases call for no remark.

6th Class—Miscellaneous Offences.

There is a decrease under this heading, 925 cases with 1,556 persons only being entered against the previous five years' average of 1,212 cases and 2,108 persons. This class of cases would obviously be affected by the reduction of the size of the District.

Only Rupees 45 were disbursed as rewards to the Police during the year. One Burkundauze was dismissed, two Jemadars and seven Burkundauzes were temporarily suspended during the year. The Commissioner observes that the smallness of the rewards for good, and punishment for bad service shows how little attention was paid to the Police. Twenty-five Police Officers were also punished by fines amounting to Rupees.

MONGHYR.

The total number of cases in this District amounts to 2,665, in which 3,643 persons were engaged. The average of the five previous years was 2,322$\frac{3}{5}$ cases, in which 4,074$\frac{4}{5}$ persons were implicated.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	368	662
5 previous years	481$\frac{4}{5}$	1,181

The decrease is chiefly under the head of "petty assault."

Seven cases of murder were reported, in which thirteen persons were arrested, of whom five were convicted, four acquitted, and the rest were pending trial at the close of the year.

2nd Class— Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	12	84
5 previous years	8$\frac{2}{5}$	195$\frac{4}{5}$

There has been an increase in the crime of dacoity, which is perpetrated, the Commissioner observes, for the most part, by people from Patna and Behar. One case, committed in Thannah Tegrah, was concealed by the local Police, but skilfully detected and investigated by Mr. Vincent, the Deputy Magistrate of Barh.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	1,681	1,895
5 previous years	1,318	1,817

One thousand one hundred and fifty-nine burglaries with 76 attempts, and 383 thefts with 39 attempts, are entered. The Commissioner notices the contrast between the return and the corresponding entries for the Bhaugulpore District. Fifty persons were convicted in the burglaries and attempts, and 224 in the thefts and attempts at theft. These results are better than those of the Bhaugulpore District.

The following was the amount of property stolen and recovered during the year :—

	Stolen.	*Recovered.*
Dacoity	8,412 14 0	118 14 4
Burglary	8,660 1 2	399 0 3
Theft	6,151 0 0	1,395 11 4

The per-centage was 4-9-8 in burglary and 22-11 in theft, and shows a considerable advance on the per-centages of the previous years.

4th Class—Malicious Offences against Property.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	16	36
5 previous years	6	32

Under this Class, the only cases noticed by the Commissioner are four cases of arson committed in the Barh Sub-division on property belonging to the Railway Contractors. The measures adopted appear to have been successful in preventing a repetition of the crime.

Only Rupees 20 were disbursed in rewards to the Police during the year. One Darogah and one Mohurrir were dismissed. These two Officers and another Darogah, Mohurrir, and Jemadar were also imprisoned. Seven Police Officers were fined in sums amounting to Rupees 121.

PURNEAH.

The total number of cases in this District amounts to 2,193 with 3,251 persons. The average of the five previous years was 2,136 cases with 3,525 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	644	1,071
5 previous years	625	1,251

The Commissioner observes with dissatisfaction that in six cases of murder and one of homicide, not a single person had been convicted.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	11	149
5 previous years	8	129

This Return includes nine cases of dacoity, in which only six persons were convicted at the Sessions.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	795	923
5 previous years	916	1,180

Three hundred and ninety-three burglaries with 111 attempts, and 254 thefts with 15 attempts, were reported during the year, showing a reduction on the average of the five previous years, which had been 441 burglaries and 298 thefts.

The following shows the amount of property stolen and recovered during the year:—

	Stolen.	*Recovered.*
Dacoity	5,319 0 0	57 1 6
Burglary	12,627 1 4	394 11 3
Theft	6,396 14 3	1,551 13 4

The per-centage recovered, except in theft, is very small.

No rewards were paid to salaried Police Officers during the year but one Chowkeedar received Rupees 5, and five persons not belonging to the Police received sums amounting to Rupees 120.

PATNA DIVISION.

BEHAR.

In this District a considerable increase is shown in the general Return, 4,073 cases in which 3,597 persons were concerned, having been reported in 1856, the average of the five previous years being 3,485 cases and 2,657 persons. The increase is chiefly in the 1st, 3rd and 6th Classes of offences.

1st Class— Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	366	837
5 previous years	355	757

There were 31 cases of murder, in which 73 persons were arrested, and of the 77 persons under trial for this offence during the year, six were convicted by the Sudder Court, and nine by the Sessions Judge. It is to be observed that in this and the other heinous offences included in this Class, no persons are entered as acquitted by the Police,— a circumstance which is open to much doubt. There were 15 cases of homicide, and 41 persons were under trial for this offence, 22 being convicted at the Sessions.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	42	63
5 previous years	26	98

In the seven cases of dacoity reported, the Police appear to have been entirely unsuccessful. Twenty-eight cases of highway robbery were reported, and in these nine persons were convicted at the Sessions. The number of these offences committed on the Grand Trunk Road appears to show that the supervision exercised by the Deputy Magistrates over the Road Police is insufficient, and the Lieutenant-Governor has directed that they be called on by the Commissioner to adopt more vigorous measures for the prevention of crime in future.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	2,640	678
5 previous years	2,353	637

The Commissioner observes that no particular case deserves notice. The figured Return shows 1,626 burglaries, and 211 attempts at burglary, in which only 58 persons were convicted. There were 714 cases of theft and cattle-stealing, and 55 attempts at these offences, in which 216 persons were convicted. These Returns are better than those of the previous year.

The following Return shows the amount of property stolen and recovered :—

	Stolen.	*Recovered.*
Highway Robbery	1,146 12 6	271 2 6
Dacoity	3,097 1 6	23 5 6
Burglary	33,586 6 9	1,523 9 9
Theft	19,291 14 0	1,038 7 6

The 4th, 5th and 6th Classes of offences have called for no remarks from the Commissioner.

Applications for reward to the Police were made in eleven cases, and sanctioned in ten to the amount of Rupees 234.

No punishments except petty fines are reported as having been inflicted on the Police.

PATNA.

In this District 5,758 cases were reported, in which 8,585 persons were concerned, the average of the five previous years having been 4,171 cases and 6,284 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	524	1231
5 previous years	460	1187

Seventeen cases of murder were reported during the year, and 43 persons were under trial for the offence, but only three convictions were obtained, four cases of homicide occurred, but none of the accused were convicted during the year.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	19	847
5 previous years	17	283

There is a very serious increase in the crime of dacoity in this District, and the attempts of the Police to discover the offenders have been attended with little success.

Of the cases of affray with homicide the most important was one in which Europeans on both sides were the principals. The party killed was a native. Two Europeans named W. McCullogh and H. Baldwin were committed to the Supreme Court for trial on a charge of murder; but they were convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to twelve and six months' imprisonment respectively.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	3904	4434
5 previous years	2604	3126

It deserves to be noticed under this head, that in one case of burglary the Native Doctor of the Meetapore Jail was convicted. No less than 2,532 burglaries and 326 attempts at burglary were reported during the year; but only 49 persons were convicted and only eight cases were enquired into by the orders of the Magistrate. It is evident that the offence of burglary is committed with almost total impunity, and the Magistrate has been desired to make more active endeavours to check the crime. The result of the proceedings in the cases of theft which were reported was much more satisfactory, 400 persons being convicted in 896 cases; but it appears probable that many thefts which are committed are never brought to notice by the sufferers.

The per-centage of stolen property recovered is very small, and less than that of the preceding year.

In the 4th Class, one person was convicted of arson by the Magistrate; but it is to be presumed that the prisoner was found guilty of the offence termed incendiarism, by the Sudder Court.

In the 5th Class, three convictions of forgery occurred during the year.

The 6th Class of offences calls for no particular remarks.

A considerable sum was granted as rewards to the Police during the year; but the Commissioner had erroneously included under this head such items as rewards for killing a *must* elephant and a leopard, and the sums paid for the destruction of *pariah* dogs.

The punishments inflicted on the Police were numerous, and the fines considerable.

SHAHABAD.

In this District there were 2,222 cases, in which 1,704 persons were concerned, and the average of the five previous years was 2,623 cases and 2,812 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	599	1,031
5 previous years	656	1,239

Nine cases of murder occurred, and 33 persons were under trial for the offence during the year, seven of whom were convicted. Three cases of homicide were reported, and four persons convicted out of six who were accused. The Commissioner reports the details of a case* of suspected child-murder, in which justice seems to have failed owing to the inefficiency of the Police.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	9	20
5 previous years	9⅖	61⅘

There is a marked increase in the crime of dacoity in this District, and the Police seem to have met with little success in their proceedings against both this crime and highway robbery.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	1,362	318
5 previous years	1,123	394

Six hundred and forty-four burglaries and 115 attempts at burglary were reported during the year; but only 31 persons were convicted of these offences; 536 thefts, &c., and 33 attempts at those offences were reported, and 113 convictions obtained.

* Unwuralli Khan *versus* Ilaahibux. } The Plaintiff gave notice at the Thannah of Doomraon of the disappearance of his son Hosainee, a boy, and accused the Defendant of making away with and murdering him. The Darogah investigated the case, and reported it not proved, sending in four witnesses, who said they knew nothing about it.

Circumstances, however, subsequently elicited, leave little doubt on the mind that the boy was murdered, and the crime hushed up by the Darogah, who has been suspended, and will answer for his misconduct in regard to the first investigation.

The per-centage of stolen property recovered is favorable in cases of theft, but very low under the other heads.

The 4th, 5th, and 6th Classes of offences have elicited no remarks from the Commissioner.

Rewards to the amount of Rupees 600 in two cases were sanctioned, but not disbursed.

The punishments inflicted on the Police were not numerous. Only a Darogah and two Burkundauzes were dismissed.

SARUN.

In this District there were reported 3,490 cases, in which 5,002 persons were concerned. The average of the five previous years was 3,474 cases and 5,770 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	179	510
5 previous years	359	783

There were ten cases of murder, and 22 persons under trial for that offence during the year, seven convictions being obtained in the Sudder Court. Nine persons were convicted of homicide, and six of affray with homicide.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	19	303
5 previous years	$13\frac{3}{5}$	$161\frac{3}{5}$

There is an increase in dacoity in this District, and the Police were entirely unsuccessful in detecting the offenders in the three cases which occurred, and which were supposed to be the work of Buids and Dosads aided by men from Bojpore.

The Commissioner notices two cases of burglary with wounding. In the first the prisoner appears to have feigned insanity when apprehended, though the circumstances are not quite clear. In the second case, it appears to have been one of the thieves who was wounded and died.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	2535	2925
5 previous years	2307	$3185\frac{2}{5}$

One thousand four-hundred and ninety-eight cases of burglary and 285 attempts at burglary were reported, in which only 37 persons were convicted; 616 cases of theft, &c., and 18 attempts at these offences occurred, in which 108 persons were convicted.

The crime of burglary is stated to be on the increase, and of the numerous cases which occurred, only five were enquired into under the orders of the Magistrate. It is clear that where this offence remains almost systematically uninvestigated, little short of direct encouragement is given to it, and although the inquiries of the Police might be in many cases fruitless, there can be no doubt that repeated inquiry would eventually lead to an improvement, and to the detection of the bad and suspicious characters.

The per-centage of stolen property recovered is low, except in cases of theft.

The cases in Classes 4th and 6th call for no remarks, and Class 5th is blank.

Rewards to the amount of Rupees, 195 were disbursed during the year; but not to the Police.

No Police Officers were dismissed; but the suspensions and fines appear to have been numerous.

TIRHOOT.

In this District there were reported 3,129 cases, in which 4,390 persons were concerned, the average of the five previous years being 3,184 cases and 4,605 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	661	1,075
5 previous years	432	1,132

Four cases of murder were reported, but no convictions obtained. In two of these cases which have been noticed by the Commissioner, the offenders have not been discovered. In eight cases of homicide, twelve convictions appear to have taken place at the Sessions six persons were also convicted of affray with homicide. It is to be observed that in all these heinous cases, no persons are returned as acquitted by the Police. There was one case of alleged suttee which was still pending trial at the end of the year.*

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	3	31

The average of the 5 previous years has not been furnished.

One case of dacoity has been reported which was an act of revenge, and three of the offenders were convicted at the Sessions.

3rd Class - Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	2,029	2,174
5 previous years	2,188	2,513

The offences of burglary and theft in this District are less numerous according to the Returns; but as these show 192 cases of burglary and 1,422 attempt at burglary,—a result at variance with all probability and experience,—it is evident that no reliance can be placed on them. The Commissioner has been requested to draw the Magistrate's attention to the necessity of obtaining more correct reports from his Police in future.

The per-centage of stolen property recovered is low, and smaller than that of the preceding year.

* This eventually proved a false charge.

In the 4th, 5th and 6th Classes of offences, the Returns call for no remarks.

Rewards to the amount of Rupees 230 were sanctioned and disbursed during the year.

No Police Officers were dismissed, and only one Darogah was suspended for a period of a year, which, as has been observed in another case, appears an inefficient mode of punishment. The fines imposed on the Police are not heavy or very numerous.

CHUMPARUN.

In this District there were reported 2,444 cases, in which 3,130 persons were concerned, the average of the five previous years being 2,673 cases and 3,626 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	801	1,129
5 previous years	929	1,410

Three cases of murder were reported, and of 44 persons under trial for this offence during the year, seven were convicted. Twenty persons were also under trial for homicide, and three were convicted. In the heinous offences of this Class, only two persons are returned as acquitted by the Police. From several cases noticed at length by the Commissioner, instances of gross misconduct and corruption on the part of the Police are apparent, though, on the other hand, one Darogah is said to have displayed considerable zeal in one case.

2nd Class.—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	16	79
5 previous years	10	69

The increase in this Return is caused by the entry of nine cases of plunder with violence. In three cases of highway robbery, only one person was convicted.

3rd Class.—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	1,215	1,361
5 previous years	1,251	1,485

In this District 408 burglaries and 86 attempts at burglary were reported; but only 20 persons were convicted, and but five cases were enquired into by the Magistrate's orders. In 585 cases of theft, &c., 104 persons were convicted, and in 31 attempts at offences, one conviction was obtained.

The per-centage of stolen property recovered is small and less than that of the preceding year.

The 4th, 5th and 6th Classes of offences call for no remark.

Applications for rewards to the amount of Rupees 155 were made and complied with.

The punishments inflicted on the Police are numerous; but appear to have been thoroughly deserved.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

BURDWAN.

The total number of cases in this District is returned as 1,934, in which 4,111 persons were implicated. The average of the five previous years was 2,123 cases and 5,291 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	431	1,015
Average of 5 previous years	527	969

In 11 cases of murder, out of 35 persons brought to trial, 8 were convicted, 19 were acquitted, and the remainder were pending. There were two cases in which the prisoners were convicted at the Sessions, but acquitted by the Sudder Court.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	72	439
5 previous years	118	1,376

The decrease in the crime of dacoity is very satisfactory, and is attributed principally to the exertions of the Dacoity Commissioner. The Magistrate had also arrested and obtained the conviction of a notorious dacoit in one of the Western Thannahs; of the District, of which the effect had been very marked. In one serious case of highway robbery, four of the criminals were brought to trial and convicted.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	614	1,043
5 previous years	678	1,368

There were 173 cases of burglary, in which 28 persons were convicted and 15 acquitted, and in 314 cases of theft, there were 74 persons convicted and 81 acquitted; 35 attempts at burglary were reported, and three persons were convicted.

The following shows the amount of property stolen and recovered:—

	Stolen.	*Recovered.*
Highway Robbery	2,260 2 0	240 0 0
Dacoity	2,000 12 6	4 7 5
Burglary	1,411 6 11	3 2 0
Theft	2,045 5 6	183 1 1

The per-centage recovered is, as the Commissioner observes, lamentably small.

4th Class—Malicious Offences against Property.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	26	58
5 previous years	25	57

From the entry of arson in this Class being blank, it is to be inferred that the crime has been unknown in this District for six years.

5th Class—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	2	4
5 previous years	1	3

There were only two cases of forgery, in one of which the accused was convicted by the Sessions Judge, but acquitted by the Sudder, and in the other case evidence for conviction appears not to have been obtained.

6th Class—Miscellaneous Offences.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	789	1,552
5 previous years	774	1,518

The Commissioner points out the increase in the number of persons brought to trial for perjury, which he attributes to the determination of the Magistrate to prosecute such criminals, his efforts in one case having been particularly successful.

Rupees 46 had been paid in rewards to Police Officers, and Rupees 100 in two cases by order of the Sessions Judge.

One Darogah, two Mohurrirs and three Burkundauzes were dismissed. The fines inflicted on other members of the Police were numerous.

BANCOORAH.

The total number of cases in this District is entered as 1844, in which 4622 persons were implicated. The average of the five previous years was 2221 cases and 5559 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	206	1,045
5 previous years	224	798

There has been a decrease in the entries in this Class except under the heads murder and homicide. The Officiating Joint Magistrate is unable to assign any special cause for the increase of these crimes, except the notoriously vindictive character of the inhabitants. In the majority of the cases, some female intrigue led to the commission of the crime. In the cases of murder, only six persons were ultimately convicted, whilst 23 were acquitted. In the cases of homicide no conviction was obtained.

2nd Class - Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	42	568
5 previous years	65	633

There has been a satisfactory decrease in the number of dacoities, which is attributed by the Magistrate to the greater efficiency of the Police, and in some measure to the abundant harvest. As the crime of dacoity first broke out extensively in this District in connection with the failure of the crops, it is to be presumed that the abundant harvest is the real cause of the decrease. The labors of the Police have not been very successful, for, of the 449 persons supposed to have been concerned in the 17 dacoities committed, only 41 persons were brought to trial, and of these but three were convicted.

3rd Class – Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	795	1,441
5 previous years	1,068	1,593

There has been a marked decrease in the crime of burglary and theft, and in attempts to commit those crimes. The general result of the convictions in this Class is favorable.

The following Return shows the amount of property stolen and recovered :—

	Stolen.	*Recovered.*
Highway Robbery	14 8 0	0 0 0
Dacoity	9,513 4 2	693 10 7
Burglary	2,342 8 11	42 11 9
Theft	2,394 6 0	758 15 9

The per-centage recovered, except in cases of theft, is very small.

4th Class – Malicious Offences against Property.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	8	30
5 previous years	5	21

The only cases entered in this Class are eight cases of arson, which the Commissioner states to have been of a very trivial character.

6th Class—Miscellaneous Offences.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	791	1,536
5 previous years	857	2,510

Among these cases there was one of a prisoner who had escaped from transportation, but was captured and convicted, and again sentenced to transportation for life.

Rupees 215 were disbursed during the year in rewards to Police Officers and other persons.

Three Darogahs andone Mohurrir were dismissed during the year, and two Mohurrirs were suspended.

BEERBHOOM.

The total number of cases in this District is entered as 1,190, in which 2,826 persons were concerned, the average of five previous years having been 1,266 cases with 2,669 persons.

1st Class.—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	305	686
5 previous years	348	697

Though there is a slight decrease in the total entries in this Class, there has been an increase in the crime of murder, 13 cases in which 68 persons were concerned having occurred during the year; 40 persons were convicted; but the Commissioner remarks that as most of them were Sonthals and confessed their guilt when arrested by the Military or afterwards denounced, the result does not tell much in favor of the Police.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	30	109
5 previous years	30	148

There has been an increase in the crime of dacoity, which is attributed by the Commissioner to two causes,—1*st*, the number of Railway Coolies collected in the District; 2*nd*, the success of the Dacoity Commissioner's Office in the surrounding Districts. With regard to the first alleged cause, the Commissioner has been asked to submit a Special Report on the subject, if he should be of opinion that any special measures are required for the due regulation of the Railway Coolies, either at the cost of the Railway Company, or at the expense of Government. With regard to the second alleged cause, it has been proposed by the Commissioner that the operations of the Dacoity Commissioner's Office shall be, if possible, extended to this District, and Mr. Ward has been consulted on the subject.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	146	267
5 previous years	246	471

There is a considerable decrease in this Class, especially in thefts and burglaries. The following Return shows the amount of property stolen and recovered:—

	Stolen.	Recovered.
Highway Robbery	429 1 0	7 10 0
Dacoity	12,026 12 11	140 14 10
Burglary	6,617 14 6	218 8 3
Theft	2,220 3 0	314 9 3

The per-centage recovered is very small. The amount stolen in burglary, of which only 15 cases were reported, is very large.

6th Class—Miscellaneous Offences.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	804	1,758
5 previous years	631	1,343

There is an increase in this Class which is stated to be referable to the entries under the head of misdemeanour, under which the punishment of Chowkeedars for neglect of duty is entered.

Three Darogahs were specially promoted or rewarded for their good services in connection with the Sonthal Rebellion. Three Darogahs, one Jemadar, and two Burkundauzes have been suspended or fined.

HOOGHLY.

The total number of cases in this District amounted to 3,392, in which 9,548 persons were concerned. The average of the five previous years was 3,185 cases and 7,471 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	1,466	4,184
5 previous years	1,121·8	2,468·8

Under this head there appear 13 cases of murder, in which only three persons were convicted, whilst 19 were acquitted, and four were pending trial at the end of the year. In six cases of homicide, however, 13 persons were convicted at the Sessions, and twelve were acquitted.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	266	2,494
5 previous years	130.4	1,523·2

The number of affrays with violent breach of the peace was two, and the number of persons supposed to have been concerned in those two cases is stated at 1,000, which is merely absurd.

There is a decrease in the crime of dacoity on the average of the five previous years; but an actual increase upon the Returns of the preceding year.

3rd Class—Offences against Porperty without violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	653	913
5 previous years	721·2	1,456·6

There is a very considerable decrease in burglary and theft on the average of the five previous years. The attempts at burglary 58 are numerous in proportion to the actual offences 197, in which only 13 persons were convicted, out of 37 brought to trial.

The following Return shows the amount of property stolen and recovered during the year:—

	Stolen.	*Recovered.*
Dacoity	5,869 13 9	1,088 15 9
Burglary	1,985 14 10	96 13 9
Theft	4,347 1 1	535 10 0

4th Class—Malicious Offences against Property.

This Class includes only six cases of arson, in which 84 persons were concerned, of whom only one was convicted, whilst 15 were acquitted by the Magistrate.

5th Class.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.

Under this head, six cases of forgery are entered, in which 11 persons were concerned; only one person was convicted by the Sessions Judge; one person died pending

"his trial. The Commissioner observes that "the death of this offender appeared to have "been occasioned by rupture of the spleen caused by the ill-treatment he was supposed "to have received from the Nazir of the Court. The Nazir was suspended by me and "very nearly dismissed; but as the proof against him was not quite conclusive, I was "obliged to let him return to his duties. The case was one of the greatest suspicion I "thought; but the Magistrate took a totally different view of it." The Magistrate has been warned that his utmost vigilance must be exercised in preventing any misconduct towards prisoners by his Native Omlah.

6th Class.—Miscellaneous Offences.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	1,274	2,009
5 previous years	1,202·4	1,977

There is a slight increase under this head which calls for no particular remark.

No rewards appear to have been paid to any Police Officers; but the punishments seem to have been numerous and severe, five Darogahs having been dismissed by the orders of the Magistrate and Commissioner. One Darogah, dismissed by the Magistrate, had been restored on appeal to the Commissioner. The Officiating Magistrate states that he is unable to bring to notice a single instance of marked good service on the part of the Police.

HOWRAH.

There were 1,643 cases, in which 4,169 persons were implicated in this District, the average of the five previous years being 1,621 cases and 4,397 persons.

1st Class.—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	797	2,917
5 previous years	866·8	2,886·2

Under this Class there is only one case of murder and four of homicide. In one case of homicide the Commissioner reports that the prisoner had poisoned himself by taking a larger portion than he had intended of the poisoned food which he had prepared for his wife, who died also.

2nd Class.—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	*Persons*
1856...	7	61
5 previous years	25	306·4

The reduction in the number of dacoities in this District is satisfactory.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	515	718
5 previous years	371·4	644·4

There has been a material increase in burglary and theft, which the Commissioner attributes to the increase of population in Howrah. It is deserving of consideration whether the decrease in dacoity may not have been attended by an increase in burglary,—an offence more difficult of proof and less likely to attract attention.

The following Return shows the amount of property stolen and recovered :—

	Stolen.			Recovered.		
Dacoity	464	2	9	6	13	6
Burglary	2,492	3	0	546	6	3
Theft	6,030	6	5	1,884	4	2

The per-centage recovered in burglary and theft is creditable.

4th Class.—Malicious Offences against Property.

The Commissioner remarks that the seven cases of arson entered under this head all failed of proof before the Police, and did not come judicially before the Magistrate.

5th Class.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.

Only two cases of forgery are entered under this head; one of them, which was pending at the end of the year, was transferred to Benares.

Application was made for rewards to the Police and other persons to the amount of Rupees 528, of which Rupees 325 were sanctioned by the Commissioner.

No Darogahs were punished in any way during the year, and only one Mohurir, one Jemadar, and three Burkundauzes were dismissed.

MIDNAPORE.

There were 1,818 cases, in which 4,557 persons were concerned in this District during the year. The average of the five previous years was 1,686 cases and 3,765 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	535	1,418
5 previous years	242	1,110·6

There is an increase in this Class, but chiefly in the cases of petty assault. Twenty-five murders were reported, but out of 90 persons brought to trial, 13 only were convicted by the Sudder Court and 2 by the Sessions Judges.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	48	484
5 previous years..	29	164·6

The Commissioner observes that the crime of dacoity is certainly upon a decline; and that this is chiefly owing to the operations of Captain Keighly, the Assistant Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity. Twenty-one cases of plunder with violence were reported during the year, in which 319 persons were implicated, of whom 256 were convicted by the Magistrate. It appears that these twenty-one cases were in reality only one, the plundering having taken place in one night and for one individual's benefit, but in twenty-one different houses.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	302	759
5 previous years...	232·8	441·4

Ninety cases of plundering, in which 287 persons were concerned, are entered under heading 5 in this Statement.

The following Return shows the amount of property stolen and recovered during the year:—

	Stolen.	Recovered.
Highway Robbery	165 12 0	14 0 0
Dacoity	9,768 3 7	1,737 2 3
Burglary	6,007 14 0	246 7 2
Theft	7,501 9 3½	2,647 4 10

The per-centage recovered in cases of dacoity is considerable, and in theft unusually large.

4th Class—Malicious Offences against Property.

Only six cases of arson, in which 19 persons were concerned, are entered in this class. One prisoner was convicted at the Sessions, and 18 were acquitted by the Magistrate.

5th Class—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.

There are three cases of forgery entered in this Class, in which two persons were acquitted by the Magistrate, and one was pending trial at the end of the year.

Four applications for rewards to the amount of Rupees 270 were sanctioned during the year; but only Rupees 120 are stated to have been disbursed.

One Darogah, one Jemadar, and nine Burkundauzes were dismissed during the year.

The Commissioner, in the general remarks which he has appended to this Report, has given an analysis of the number of cases coming before each Officer in charge of a Magistracy or a Sub-Division. This shows that the Magistrate of Howrah has the largest number of cases (1,643) before him, and the Deputy Magistrate of the Serampore Sub-Division has 1,460 cases, whilst the Magistrate of Hooghly has only 1,053 cases, and the Magistrate of Midnapore 972 cases, from the portions of those Districts left directly subject to their management. It is, however, to be borne in mind that the Magistrate of a District is responsible for the Sub-Divisions belonging to it, and that the efficient supervision of his Subordinates must be a considerable addition to the amount of work in the shape of cases actually coming before him.

The inefficiency of the ordinary Police, and of the mode of procedure against the crime of dacoity, is shown by the fact that, of 1,246 persons accused of that crime in the Division, only six have been convicted.

NUDDEA DIVISION.

TWENTY-FOUR-PERGUNNAHS.

In this District there were reported 4,574 cases, in which 8,404 persons were concerned, the average of the five previous years having been 4,010 cases and 8,457 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	2,952	4,650
5 previous years	2,476$\frac{2}{5}$	5,300$\frac{1}{5}$

The great mass of these cases come under the head of petty assault, which require no particular notice. Five cases of murder and one of homicide occurred, and there was a small increase in the cases of assault with wounding.

The Commissioner has carefully reported the details of the most important cases, in which generally the able conduct and good management of the Magistrate and his Police led to the conviction of the offenders.

2nd Class— Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	7	61
5 previous years...	13$\frac{4}{5}$	92$\frac{3}{5}$

There were three cases of dacoity unattended with any aggravating circumstances, and the success of the regular Police in dealing with these offences affords a marked contrast to the result exhibited in other Districts. In addition to these cases, the Magistrate obtained a clue to the parties who had committed two dacoities in 1852; but on the case being referred to the Sudder Court, the prisoners were acquitted.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	817	1,062
5 previous years	702$\frac{4}{5}$	1,248$\frac{1}{5}$

In this Class are included 180 cases of burglary and 34 attempts at burglary, in which only 23 persons were convicted. Five hundred and fifty-two cases of theft and cattle stealing were reported, and in these 405 convictions were obtained. In one theft, which was committed in the residence of one of the Oude Begums, property amounting to 1,26,000 Rupees was stolen, and though the offenders were traced and convicted, the property was not recovered, part of it, consisting of a Government Promissory Note for a lakh of Rupees, having been burnt. The per-centage recovered of stolen property, though small, is higher than that of the preceding year in dacoity and burglary.

The cases entered in the 4th and 5th Classes have called for no remarks from the Commissioner. The majority of the cases coming under the 6th Class—"Miscellaneous Cases"—are of a trifling character, and are said to be scarcely any of them Police cases.

Rewards to the Police were applied for to the amount of Rupees 1,599, and Rupees 699 disbursed on this account.

One Darogah, two Constables, two Jemadars and twenty Burkundauzes were dismissed during the year. Mr. Fergusson states that on principle he never fines the superior grades of the Police, and that the practice is attended with good results. The fine inflicted on the lower ranks of the Police were numerous, but of small amount.

MOORSHEDABAD.

In this District there were reported 3,445 cases, in which 6,912 persons were concerned, the average of the five previous years being 3,524 cases and 7,008 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	1,497	3,007
5 previous years	1,656	2,301

Fourteen cases of murder and one of homicide were reported during the year; but only four persons were convicted of the former offence. The Commissioner has stated the particulars of the most important cases, and the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that the want of success in many is attributed by him to the inefficiency of the Police.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	71	1,201
5 previous years	576	6,208

There is an increase exhibited in the offences, dacoity, highway robbery, and affray with homicide. The Commissioner has furnished to Government the particulars of most of these cases, and though the result of the investigations in the cases of dacoity has not been attended with much success, the efforts of the Police on several occasions appear to have been deserving of praise. The agency of the Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity has been recently extended to this District by the appointment of a Deputy Magistrate acting under that Officer's control and guidance, and it is to be hoped that some check will soon be placed on the progress of the crime.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856...	1,002	1,349
5 previous years	1,046	3,246

Two hundred and seventy-six cases of burglary and 127 attempts at burglary were reported, for which offences 18 persons were convicted. The cases of theft, &c., amounted to 316, and the attempts at these offences to 18. On these charges 107 persons were convicted.

The amount of stolen property recovered is small, except in cases of theft, where the per-centage is given as Rupees 34-4-8.

The 4th, 5th and 6th Classes of cases call for no remarks.

Rupees 325 were disbursed in rewards to the Police during the year.

Two Darogahs, two Mohurirs, five Jemadars and fourteen Burkundauzes were removed from the Police during the year; but one Darogah was subsequently reinstated. The fines inflicted were numerous and heavy, amounting to Rupees 973.

BARASET.

In this District 785 cases were reported, in which 1,514 persons were concerned. The average of the five previous years was 694 cases and 1,373 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	227	483
5 previous years	230	480

Out of the four cases reported as murder, one appears to have been a malicious charge, and another proved to have been suicide. One case of homicide was reported; but the evidence was insufficient for conviction.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	7	29
5 previous years	15	83

The cases entered in this Class call for no remarks.

The general state of this District as regards its present almost entire immunity from dacoity, has been noticed in the Report of the Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	68	128
5 previous years	74	124

The entries in this Class of crime are few, and the amount of property stolen is very small, considering the wealth and population of the District.

Rewards to the amount of Rupees 60 were applied for, but only Rupees 10 disbursed during the year.

No Police Officers were dismissed during the year, and the other punishments, if any were inflicted, have not been stated.

JESSORE.

In this District, 1,139 cases were reported, in which 2,028 persons were concerned. The average of the five previous years was 1,223 cases and 2,329 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	395	700
5 previous years	474	855

There were nine cases of murder and four of homicide reported during the year. The Commissioner has furnished to Government the particulars of all the most important cases; but no special merit is shown to have been exhibited by the Police in the investigation.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	25	37
5 previous years	28·4	171·8

Some little success, it appears, has attended the investigations of the Police in some of the cases of dacoity, though in but a small number of them. It is to be hoped that the extension of the Dacoity Commissioner's agency in this District, by the appointment of a Special Deputy Magistrate under his control, will lead to the repression of the crime.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	191	318
5 previous years	207	366

Applications for rewards to the amount of Rupees 507 were made in 11 cases, but only Rupees 52 were disbursed.

One Mohurir and five Burkundauzes were dismissed from the Police. The fines inflicted on the Jemadars and Burkundauzes appear rather severe.

NUDDEAH.

In this District there were reported 2,650 cases, in which 3,190 persons were concerned. The average of the five previous years was 2,425 cases and 2,651 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	508	710
5 previous years	576$\frac{4}{5}$	657$\frac{1}{5}$

There were seven cases of murder reported, and 46 persons were under trial for this offence during the year; but only one man appears to have been convicted.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	15	41
5 previous years	80$\frac{2}{5}$	215

There has been a great decrease in the crime of dacoity in this District. Only five cases of simple dacoity, which appear all to have been of a very petty character, are stated to have occurred during the year, besides one case reported as dacoity with wounding, but which appears not to have been a dacoity, though it is admitted that some attack was made.

There was one case of burglary with murder, in which the party murdered was hacked to pieces while attempting to arrest the offender in the act. The case was committed to the Sessions, but no conviction was obtained.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	1,080	607
5 previous years	1,000$\frac{2}{5}$	480$\frac{1}{5}$

On these cases the Commissioner has offered no remarks.

The amount of property recovered bears a small proportion to the amount stolen.

Rewards to the amount of Rupees 238 were applied for in twelve cases, and the amount sanctioned and disbursed.

One Darogah, two Mohurirs, and one Jemadar were removed from the Police. No statements of the fines imposed has been given.

DACCA DIVISION.

DACCA.

The total number of offences committed in this District is entered as 3,134, in which 3,293 persons were concerned. The average of the five previous years was 3,534 cases and 2,862 persons. No general explanation has been offered of the increase exhibited in the number of cases or of the decrease shown in the number of persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	1,966	1,931
5 previous years	2,078	1,531

There were 21 cases of murder, in which 68 persons were arrested, during the year, and five cases of homicide, in which 20 persons were concerned. Twenty-three persons were convicted of murder by the Sudder Court, and twelve by the Sessions Judge, and in the cases of homicide, three persons were convicted. There were also three cases of affray with homicide, in which 54 persons were arrested and 13 were convicted.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	7	29
5 previous years	6	4

There were four cases of dacoity and one of river dacoity; but though 28 persons were brought to trial, none were convicted. One dacoity, in which property valued at Rupees 8,800 was said to have been plundered, is supposed by the Commissioner to have been committed by a gang of Up-countrymen similar to those who were captured by Mr. Vincent, the Deputy Magistrate at Barh.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	699	305
5 previous years	495	368

There were 429 cases of burglary and 246 of theft reported during the year. The increase on the average of the five previous years is nominal owing to the transfer of the four Thannahs forming the Manikgunge Sub-Division from Furreedpore to Dacca. Nineteen persons were convicted of burglary, and 104 of theft during the year. No attempts at burglary were reported, and the columns under the head of plundering are blank.

The following is the Return given of property stolen and recovered during the year:—

	Stolen.	*Recovered.*
Dacoity	12,141 14 6	550 7 0
Burglary	6,868 0 2	117 9 9
Theft	9,609 13 10	431 3 11½

The per-centage recovered is very low.

4th Class—Malicious Offences against Property.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	29	47
5 previous years	43	40

Ten cases of attack and plundering houses, in which 29 persons were concerned, are entered under this Class.

5th Class—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	1	4
5 previous years	1	3

One person was convicted of forgery in this Class.

6th Class—Miscellaneous Offences.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	432	977
5 previous years	694	909

The number of persons apprehended in 1856 does not materially differ from the apprehensions of the five previous years. The differencei n the comparative number of offences is accounted for by a decrease in the number of petty affrays, illegal assembly, and contempts.

No application for rewards to Police Officers were made during the year. One Darogah was dismissed, and two were suspended during the year, and four Burkundauzes were fined.

BACKERGUNGE.

In this District there are reported 1,395 cases, in which 2,596 persons were concerned. The average of the five previous years was 1,081 cases and 2,401 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	549	1,137
5 previous years...	474	1,131

Fourteen murders and one homicide, in which 29 persons were arrested, occurred during the year. The Returns show that eleven persons were convicted by the Sudder Court, and three by the Sessions Judge.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	15	85
5 previous years	6⅕	67⅘

In the case of simple dacoity included in this Return, the prisoners were acquitted at the Sessions. One of the cases entered as river dacoity was a false charge, and in two others the Police failed to discover the offenders. In four cases of affray with homicide, out of 36 persons arrested only one was convicted, and in five cases of affray

with violent breach of the peace; out of 27 persons concerned, eight were convicted at the Sessions.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	259	113
5 previous years	153⅗	197⅘

The Commissioner explains that the increase is caused by the correction of the erroneous practice previously in force, under which only those cases were entered which were after enquiry found to be true.

There were 83 cases of burglary and no attempts at burglary reported. There were 172 cases of theft including cattle-stealing. In burglary only 16 persons were arrested and six convicted during the year, and in theft 89 persons were arrested and 39 convicted.

The following Return shows the amount of property stolen and recovered :—

	Stolen.	*Recovered.*
Dacoity	800 11 0	41 10 9
Burglary	6,604 2 9	109 15 6
Theft	1,044 14 3	201 8 8

The per-centage recovered is low, except in cases of theft, in which the value stolen is small in proportion to the number of offences reported.

4th Class—Malicious Offences against Property.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	133	432
5 previous years	138⅖	362⅕

One hundred and twenty-seven cases of attacking and plundering houses are entered in this Class. A hundred and fourty-four persons were convicted out of 448 who were under trial for this offence during the year.

In the 5th Class, "Forgery and Offences against the Currency," only one case is reported, and in this the prisoner was acquitted.

6th Class—Miscellaneous Offences.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	438	828
5 previous years	309⅖	641

There is an increase in this Class under the head of Misdemeanours; but the Commissioner has offered no explanatory remarks.

Only one application for a reward to the Police was made and sanctioned during the year.

Three Burkundauzes were dismissed during the year; two Darogahs, one Mohurir and three Burkundauzes were temporarily suspended; fines to the amount of Rupees 110 were also imposed.

FURREEDPORE.

The total number of offences committed in this District is reported at 1,836, in which 1,404 persons were concerned. The average of the five previous years was 2,486 cases

and 1,871 persons. The decrease is not accounted for by the Commissioner, but may be referred to the transfer of four Thannahs from this District to Dacca.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	976	4,648
5 previous years	1,342	811

The apparent increase in the number of persons concerned is owing to all the persons accused having been entered in the Return for the year 1856, whereas the number of persons entered under the average of the five previous years is taken from the number arrested.

The Commissioner remarks that none of the murder cases call for special notice. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that though there were 13 cases of murder reported, and 69 persons were under trial on this charge during the year, only one conviction was obtained, whilst the acquittals both at the Sessions and before the Sudder Court were numerous.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	183	930
5 previous years	239	134

There is one case of dacoity included in this Return which is supposed to have been committed by a gang of dacoits from the North-West Provinces, but no clue was found.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	278	948
5 previous years	486	306

The number of persons given in this Return for the year 1856 in Column 2 is nominal as has been noted above in Class 1. The transfer of four Thannahs to the Dacca District renders any comparison with previous years unavailing. In 153 cases of burglary out of 59 persons arrested, only five were convicted, and in 64 cases of theft out of 96 persons under trial during the year, only 32 were convicted. No attempts at burglary appear to have been reported in this District during the last five years.

The following Return shows the amount of property stolen and recovered during the year :—

	Stolen.	*Recovered.*
Dacoity	166 3 6	0 0 0
Burglary	2,507 9 9	181 7 0
Theft	943 14 0	47 4 10

The per-centage recovered is very small, and contrasts unfavorably with the average of the preceding five years.

No rewards to the Police were disbursed during the year.

No Police Officers of the higher ranks were dismissed or severely punished during the year, but four Burkundauzes were dismissed, and one suspended.

MYMENSING.

The total number of offences reported in this District was 5,779, in which 15,008 persons were concerned. The average of the five previous years was 5,436 cases and 27,473 persons. No explanation has been given of this decrease generally.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	2,550	9,229
5 previous years	3,011	17,981

These large figures arise from the entries under the head of petty assault. Out of 8,661 persons accused only 1,538 were arrested during the year. In 19 cases of murder, 45 persons were arrested, and of 103 persons under trial during the year on this charge, four were convicted by the Sudder Court, and 11 at the Sessions.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	17	278
5 previous years	6	188

There has been a marked increase in the number of dacoities, and the efforts to arrest the offenders have not been attended with great success. There is an increase also in the crime of highway robbery, for which the Magistrate states that he is unable to account.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	*Persons*
1856	1,242	1,890
5 previous years	1,023	1,606

There are 434 cases of burglary and 35 attempts at burglary reported during the year, and of 390 persons under trial for these offences, 33 were convicted. There were 635 cases of theft, &c., and of 915 persons under trial for the offence, 116 were convicted. With reference to the Magistrate's remarks on the increase in the number of thefts reported, the Commissioner observes that the reports of crime are so little to be depended upon, that he is not prepared to offer any opinion upon the apparent disproportion between the Return from this and the other Districts.

The following Return shows the amount of property stolen and recovered during the year:—

	Stolen.	*Recovered.*
Highway Robbery	1,081 0 6	552 2 11
Dacoity	2,736 14 5	102 10 0
Burglary	20,229 11 2	346 13 11
Theft	13,944 10 1	889 1 11

The per-centage is low, except under the head of highway robbery; but no particulars or explanations are given.

4th Class—Malicious Offences against Property.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	90	577
5 previous years	30	178

There is a great increase under the head of attack and plundering houses, for which the Magistrate states that he is unable to account. Out of 329 persons accused, only 31 were convicted. In three cases of incendiarism, the offenders were convicted by the Magistrate.

6th Class—Miscellaneous Offences.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	1,279	3,090
5 previous years	1,345	7,509

The entries in this Class are in a great degree nominal, cases having been entered under the heading of riot which are reported by the Police as only the probability of a riot.

No rewards were given to the Police during the year.

One Jemadar and four Burkundauzes were dismissed during the year; four Darogahs, four Mohurirs, four Jemadars and 22 Burkundauzes were suspended, and others were fined in petty sums to the amount of Rupees 33.

SYLHET.

The total number of cases reported in this District is 1,555 in which 3,882 persons were convicted. The average of the five previous years was 1,678 cases and 3,695 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	532	2,031
5 previous years	481	1,300

The numerical increase of persons is chiefly under the head of affray and petty assault.

There were 15 cases of murder in which 101 persons were concerned; but of the 49 persons under trial during the year on this charge, not one was convicted. No detailed explanation is given regarding any of the cases of homicide, in which four persons were convicted by the Sudder Court, and 59 at the Sessions, except that some of them had been concealed and did not occur within the year of Report. In one case of affray with homicide, 13 persons were convicted at the Sessions.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	2	100
5 previous years	3	2

The dacoity included in this Class is the first offence of the kind that has been committed in this District for several years; unfortunately the offenders were not convicted. In the affray with violent breach of the peace 21 persons were convicted at the Sessions.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	640	801
5 previous years	840	1,113

The Commissioner observes that these cases call for no remark. There is a decrease in the number of thefts and burglaries reported, for which no explanation is given.

The following Return shows the amount of property stolen and recovered :—

	Stolen.	*Recovered.*
Dacoity	780 8 0	22 1 6
Burglary	5,990 12 11	199 11 11
Theft	5,354 2 11	926 12 3

The per-centage recovered is lower than that of the previous years, and is very small.

4th Class—Malicious Offences against Property.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	12	45
5 previous years	8	13

The increase is chiefly under the head of killing and maiming of other persons' cattle, which the Magistrate states is owing to the promulgation of Act IV. of 1856, though the Commissioner does not explain how this is shown to be the case.

6th Class—Miscellaneous Offences.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	360	887
5 previous years	347	1,262

In this Class out of four persons committed for perjury, three were convicted and eight acquitted. The Magistrate attributes the acquittals to the difficulty of getting a conviction, and the Commissioner offers no remarks.

A reward amounting to Rupees 20 was sanctioned to a Chowkeedar who had captured a gang of burglars with their plunder. One Mohurir, one Jemadar and four Burkundauzes were dismissed, three Burkundauzes were suspended, and others fined in petty sums during the year.

CACHAR.

This District is not subject to the Regulations; but is included by the Commissioner in his Returns.

There were 612 cases reported, in which 289 persons were brought to trial. The average of the five previous years was 365 cases and 232 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	339	176
5 previous years	154	99

The increase is almost entirely under the head of petty assault. There are no cases calling for any remarks.

In Class 2, offences against property committed with violence, one dacoity, and one highway robbery are entered; but the number of persons concerned is not given, and none were brought to trial.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	123	22
5 previous years	154	78

There were 63 cases of burglary, in which only four persons were convicted, and 18 cases of theft, in which 13 persons were convicted. The cases are said to call for no remark.

The following Return shows the amount of property stolen and recovered:—

	Stolen.	Recovered.
Highway Robbery	80 0 0	0 0 0
Dacoity	749 9 0	0 0 0
Burglary...	1,181 9 0	37 9 0
Theft	414 6 7	214 12 7

The per-centage recovered in cases of theft is high.

No rewards were applied for nor granted during the year. One Burkundauze was dismissed, one suspended and two fined.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

CHITTAGONG.

In this District there were reported during the year 1,025 cases, in which 2,389 persons were concerned, the average of the five previous years having been 813·8 cases and 1684·2 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	516	1,087
5 previous years	442·2	914

The increase exhibited is chiefly under the head of petty assaults.

In the seven cases of murder, 48 persons were brought to trial, of whom 47 were acquitted, and one case was pending.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	7	238
5 previous years	3·4	24·4

In three cases of dacoity, committed by the Hill tribes in the Frontier which occurred during the year, no less than 20 men were killed, two wounded, and 80 carried off into slavery, of whom 14 have since escaped. The Commissioner has been requested to submit an early Report of the measures which he states that he is devising in communication with the Arracan Authorities for the prevention of these outrages in future.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	114	177
5 previous years	178	349

The decrease in the crimes of burglary and theft is attributed by the Commissioner to the great demand for labor in Akyab and on the Arracan Road.

The following Return shows the amount of property stolen and recovered during the year :—

	Stolen.	Recovered.
Highway Robbery	63 0 0	0 0 0
Dacoity...	740 6 0	5 0 0
Burglary	598 13 6	155 6 6
Theft	1,072 13 9	563 5 6

The per-centage recovered in cases of theft is very favorable.

5th Class—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	9	23
5 previous years	5·4	11·3

In the nine cases of forgery reported, seven persons appear to have been convicted, whilst 18 were acquitted.

Rewards to the Police have been sanctioned to the amount of Rupees 137 in one case. Two Burkundauzes were dismissed during the year, one Mohurir and ten Burkundauzes were suspended for various terms, and several petty fines were inflicted on other members of the Police.

NOAKHOLLY.

In this District there were reported 3,866 cases, in which 1,167 persons were concerned. The average of the five previous years was 4,090 cases and 1,679 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	2,765	627
5 previous years	2,961	981

In this Class are entered 2,562 cases of petty assault, which are for the most part nominal, only 627 persons having been brought to trial in them.

Eleven cases of murder were brought to trial during the year. Four prisoners were convicted by the Sudder Court, and 27 by the Sessions Judge. The cases appear to have been carefully investigated and to require no particular remark, except one to which the Commissioner refers in the following words :—

"The deceased in this case was murdered in an affray which took place between two "Zemindars. The Officiating Joint Magistrate, Mr. Simson, held the enquiries himself, "and committed 14 persons to the Sessions, where all of them were convicted and sen- "tenced to various terms of imprisonment from seven to five years, which conviction, if the "Sudder will deem it proper to allow to stand, will have a great and beneficial effect in "the District. The parties concerned were well off, and had not the Magistrate taken "the case primarily into his own hands, there is little doubt that the principal offenders "would have managed to escape."

It is good, as the Commissioner adds, for cases of this sort to be primarily enquired into by the Magistrate himself, without the intervention of the Local Police.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	... 2	9
5 previous years	... 22	24·8

The crime of dacoity is happily unknown in this District.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	... 557	143
5 previous years	... 557	228

Two hundred and seventy-nine burglaries and two attempts at burglary were reported; but only three convictions were obtained. In 144 cases of theft reported, only 15 convictions were obtained.

The following Return shows the amount of property stolen and recovered during the year:—

	Stolen.	Recovered.
Burglary	... 3,124	4 0 17 7 9
Theft	... 1,930	2 10 292 12 6

The result in the cases of burglary is unsatisfactory.

4th Class—Malicious Offences against Property.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	16	14
5 previous years	12	4

This Class contains four cases of arson and 12 cases of killing or maiming cattle; but no convictions were obtained.

6th Class—Miscellaneous Offences.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	526	245
5 previous years	564	433

This Class (improperly) includes one important case of robbery on the river, with an attempt at murder. The prisoners were convicted of the robbery, but not of the attempt to murder. The other cases call for no remark.

Rewards to the amount of Rupees 109 were sanctioned in two cases, and a third application appears to have been refused.

A Mohurir and a Jemadar were dismissed by the Joint Magistrate during the year, and another Mohurir was suspended for twelve months. No Police Officer was fined during the year.

TIPPERAH.

The number of offences reported in the District was 3,053, in which 4,267 persons were concerned. The average of the five previous years was 2,738 cases, in which 4,503 persons were concerned.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	2,484	3,426
5 previous years	2,015·6	3,157·2

The persons entered as concerned in cases of petty assault amount to 3,296; but of these only 914 were actually under trial during the year. In nine cases of murder which occurred during the year, 15 persons were concerned. Four convictions were obtained in the Sudder Court, and two before the Sessions Judge. In the five cases of homicide, out of the eight persons brought to trial, three were convicted by the Sessions Judge and the rest were acquitted.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	6	33
5 previous years	3·6	7·88

There were two cases of river dacoity, which were pending at the close of the year, and in the case of simple dacoity and highway robbery the offenders had not been traced. In the two cases of burglary with wounding, convictions had been obtained at the Sessions.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	353	492
5 previous years	386·4	670·2

There is a considerable decrease in this Class of offences, especially under the heads of burglary and theft. Only 98 burglaries and two attempts at burglary were reported during the year. One case has been entered as plundering, which arose out of an attempt to procure a wife for a man to whom for some reasons it was a matter of difficulty to get one.

The following Return shows the amount of property stolen and recovered during the year:—

	Stolen.	*Recovered.*
Highway Robbery	964 1 6	0 0 0
Dacoity	239 15 0	3 9 0
Burglary	1,471 15 3	74 6 3½
Theft	5,379 4 4½	619 1 9

The per-centage recovered is small.

6th Class—Miscellaneous Offences.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	2,004	310
5 previous years	325.2	580

There has been a decrease in the general number of cases under this Class, but a slight increase under the head of riot, in consequence of disturbances between Mr. Courjon and the other sharers in an estate, which were peaceably settled at last.

Applications for rewards to the amount of Rupees 130 were made in three cases and complied with in two, Rupees 73 being disbursed on this account. A reward of Rupees 100 was also paid for the apprehension of one Moteullah, at Howrah, on a charge of murder.

One Darogah and one Mohurir were dismissed during the year; but the Darogah was re-instated by the Commissioner. The Mohurir, who was dismissed, was also sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

One accidental death occurred by a fall from a swing at the Churruck Poojah. The owner of the swing was fined 50 Rupees for not having been more careful. The punishment appears to have been inadequate.

CUTTACK DIVISION.

Central Cuttack.

The total number of cases in this District was 1,901, in which 1,210 persons were brought to trial, there being a slight decrease on the average of the five previous years.

There is no very remarkable result shown in the 1st Class of offences against the person. In one case of murder, in which an oppressive Serberakar had been put to death by his ryots, though a large number of persons were arrested, no evidence could be obtained owing to the combination of the villagers, and only one prisoner was convicted on his own confession, and sentenced to transportation. The Sudder Court, in passing sentence, animadverted on the negligence of the Police in this case; but the Commissioner remarks that, "every thing short of extorting confessions and evidence appears to have been done." It is shown, however, that the Darogah of the Thannah was suspended for six months, for having detained some of the prisoners more than 48 hours after their apprehension. The comments of the Sudder Court appear to have been not unmerited. In another case of murder, a Byragee killed his two companions and reported that they had been slain by the Deity. He was subsequently forwarded to the Lunatic Asylum as insane. In a third case, in which an informer was murdered by salt smugglers, the Magistrate's judicious management of the case is stated by the Commissioner to have led to the conviction of the prisoners.

One aggravated case of wounding with intent to kill was pending before the Sessions. The prosecutor was a Mookhtar who had been set upon by a gang in the interest of two persons against whom he was conducting a lawsuit. The success of the prosecution was doubtful, the Mookhtar and his friends not scrupling to swear to the presence of every one they had cause to suspect.

In the 2nd Class of offences against property committed with violence, the only entry is of three cases of theft by administering drugs, in one of which the prosecutor was punished for false complaint.

In the 3rd Class of offences against the person without violence, there were 141 burglaries in which 40 persons were accused, and 485 thefts in which 208 persons were accused. There is a slight decrease in the number of burglaries and thefts on the average of the five previous years. The proportion of convictions to acquittals before the Magistrate and Sessions Judge in these cases is shown in the margin, and the number of persons acquitted by the Police is not excessive.

	Convicted.	*Acquitted.*
Burglary ..	16	7
Theft ..	127	46
Acquitted by the Police.		
Burglary ..	17	
Theft ..	43	

The reported attempts at burglary were 48, which shows a reduction on the average (72) of the five previous years.

The total value of property plundered in all the cases reported was 2,260-5-8 by burglary, and 3,898-15-7 by theft. The per-centage recovered was 9-8-11 on the former, and 27-5-4 on the latter. In the cases in which the offenders were arrested, the per-centage was in burglary 13-11-0 and in theft 42-5-8. This result shows a considerable improvement on the preceding year.

In the 4th Class, malicious offences against property, the only case of interest was a charge of arson brought by a gentleman in the Station, whose bungalow was burnt, against a Carpenter with whom he had a quarrel. The charge was not proved.

Only Rupees 58 have been paid as rewards to the Police during the year.

One Darogah, one Mohurir and six Burkundauzes have been dismissed from Government employ. One Darogah, one Mohurir, one Jemadar, and five Burkundauzes had been suspended; and petty fines to the amount of Rupees 58-8 had been imposed on various Officers of the Police during the year.

POOREE.

The total number of cases in this District was 1,620, in which 2,183 persons were brought to trial. A large increase is shown on the average of the five previous years.

In the 1st Class of offences against the person, there is a decrease in most, of the offences, except assault with wounding and petty assaults. From the increase of the former Class, the Commissioner infers that the Police have been somewhat negligent, though the increase of petty cases is probably accidental, and may arise from a ready hearing being given to all complaints.

In one case of murder, in which the prisoner and his companions whilst returning from cutting wood were attacked by a number of persons with whom there was an old quarrel, and a fight ensued ending with the death of one of the assailants, the prisoner was sentenced to transportation for life.

The sentence appears to be severe.

In one case of assault with wounding, a man suspected of stealing a small sum of money was seized and bound by his master and burnt in upwards of twenty places with a heated *dao* or bill hook, so as to seriously endanger his life. The prisoners were convicted and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

This Class is blank, except as to one entry of burglary with murder, in which no clue was found to the offenders.

3rd Class—Offences against the Person without violence.

There were 113 cases of burglary in which 254 persons were accused, and 207 cases of theft in which 303 persons were accused. There is a slight increase in the number of burglaries and a decrease in the number of thefts on the average of the five previous years. The convictions and acquittals are shown in the margin. There was only one attempt at burglary reported during the year.

	Convicted.	*Acquitted.*
Burglary ..	11	8
Theft ..	77	16
Acquitted by the Police.		
Burglary	12	
Theft ...	45	

The value of property stolen in all the cases reported was 2,803-14-11 by burglary, and 937-2-5½ by theft. The per-centage of property recovered to the total loss was only 2-12-10¾ in cases of burglary and 17-8-5½ in cases of theft. In the cases in which the offenders were arrested, the per-centage was 22-15-8 in burglary, and 44-8-10 in thefts.

The result is not so good as that of the preceding year.

No application for rewards to Police Officers or others had been made.

No Police Officers have been dismissed; two Darogahs and three Burkundauzes have been suspended; five Darogahs, two Jemadars, and four Burkundauzes were subjected to fines amounting to Rupees 85.

BALASORE.

The total number of cases in this District was 556, in which 672 persons were implicated. The average of the five previous years was 1,091 cases and 1,426 persons. This immense reduction has not elicited any explanation from the Commissioner.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

The entries in this Class are very light. One case of murder was that of a child for its ornaments by a boy of fourteen years, who was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. In another case a man killed his wife, and severely wounded his father and mother, but escaped before he could be arrested.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

Two cases of dacoity appear under this head. In one case the prosecutor is said to have named the wrong parties out of enmity; in the other case four men had been committed to the Sessions for trial.

Two cases of highway robbery had been committed on pilgrims, and in one, four prisoners were convicted.

3rd Class—Offences against the Person without violence.

There were 84 cases of burglary in which 35 persons were accused, and 127 cases of theft in which 145 persons were accused. There is a decrease of 64 cases of theft on the average of the five previous years. The convictions and acquittals are shown in the margin, and are not very satisfactory. Thirty-eight attempts at burglary were reported during the year.

	Convicted.	*Acquitted.*
Burglary ..	9	8
Theft ..	28	23
Acquitted by the Police.		
Burglary	18	
Theft ..	94	

The per-centage of property stolen and recovered was as follows:—

	Stolen.	Per-centage recovered.
Highway Robbery	169 1 6	3·776
Dacoity	186 4 6	0·531
Burglary	1,760 14 6	11·130
Theft	2,934 14 7	4·197

6th Class—Miscellaneous Offences.

Under this head the Commissioner notices a case of perjury, arising out of a charge of rape, brought against a Salt Chupprassy by an elderly female, who, with her witnesses, was subsequently convicted of perjury.

One hundred Rupees had been disbursed in rewards to persons not in the Police. One Police Sirdar and one Dollye of the Mohorbury Rajah, received a reward of Rupees 50.

One Mohurir and three Burkundauzes were dismissed for misconduct. Two Darogahs, one Mohurir, two Jemadars and three Burkundauzes were subjected to petty fines amounting altogether to Rupees 35-8.

The results in the *Non-Regulation* Provinces have been as follows:—

ASSAM DIVISION.

GOWALPARAH.

The total number of cases reported in this District is 633, in which 804 persons were concerned, the average of the previous five years being 587$\frac{3}{5}$ cases and 862$\frac{4}{5}$ persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

Under this Class 306 cases with 420persons have been entered, exhibiting an increase over the average of the five previous years of 50$\frac{2}{5}$ cases and 27$\frac{3}{5}$ persons. Of the number arrested, 210 were convicted and 31 persons acquitted.

Under this Class three cases of murder were reported. In one of them five persons were concerned, one of whom was admitted as approver, and the case as respects the other four referred to the Nizamut Adawlut for trial.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

The total number of cases in this Class is only three, in which seven persons were concerned, being a decrease, compared with the average of the five previous years, of 6$\frac{3}{5}$ cases and 24 persons. There was only one case of dacoity supposed to have been committed by the Garrows, as it was attended with murder and wounding.

Of the total number of persons under trial in this Class during the year, 16 were convicted, one was acquitted and six were pending trial at its close.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
In 1856	254	298
Average of 5 previous years	218	285$\frac{1}{5}$

One hundred and fifty three cases of burglary and one attempt at burglary were reported, in which 171 persons were concerned; but only 33 were arrested and 20 convicted. In 62 cases of theft and cattle stealing 34 persons were arrested and 22 convicted. There is an increase in the offence termed "snatching," of which 32 cases occurred against nine given as the average of the five former years. This increase is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the present more careful mode of classification.

The following shows the amount of property stolen and recovered:—

	Stolen.	*Recovered.*
Highway Robbery	0 0 0	0 0 0
Dacoity	6 11 0	0 0 0
Burglary	2,257 15 1	522 10 0
Theft	1,524 14 11	559 1 5

The per-centage recovered is about 23 per cent. in burglary and 36 per cent. in theft, but though high, it is not equal to the rate of the previous year.

6th Class—Miscellaneous Offences.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
In 1856	64	71
Average of 5 previous years	100$\frac{1}{5}$	148$\frac{3}{5}$

The results under this Class of offences show a decrease of 36$\frac{1}{5}$ cases and 77$\frac{2}{5}$ persons in the year under review. Under the head of perjury, however, there is a small increase, regarding which the Deputy Commissioner observes that this species of crime is more "looked to by the Magistrate," who, it is to be observed, has power to convict persons charged with this offence.

Rupees 40 were disbursed during the year as rewards to Police Officers and others; and another application for a reward was under consideration at the close of the year.

KAMROOP.

In this District the total number of cases reported is 898 with 1,568 persons, the average of the five previous years being shown as 863 cases and 1,494 persons.

1st lass—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
In 1856	424	842
Average of 5 previous years..	349	711

This shows an increase over the average of the former five years; but it is chiefly under the head of petty assaults, and is stated by the Deputy Commissioner to be more "in semblance than in reality," and to be attributed to the "facilities afforded by the *vivâ voce* system of trial for prosecuting to conviction" in such cases.

Of the 915 persons under trial during the year, 657 were convicted, 230 acquitted, and 22 were pending trial at the close of the year.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

Only one case and two persons are exhibited in the present Returns of this Class, the average of the five previous years being 11 cases and 30 persons. This decrease is

attributed by the Magistrate to the greater prosperity of the District and to the circumstance that the perpetrators of such crimes rarely escape detection and punishment.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
In 1856...	335	524
Average of 5 previous years	307	420

The principal increase in this Class appears under the head of trespass, cases of this description having formerly been entered as misdemeanor.

In burglary there has been an increase of five cases, and in theft a decrease of 16 cases, whilst under the former, the convictions have been 38 to 23 acquittals, and under the latter offence, 56 convictions to 48 acquittals. There were no attempts at burglary and only one attempt at theft is shown.

The amount of stolen and recovered property was as follows :—

	Stolen.	*Recovered.*
Highway Robbery... ...	44 8 0	0 0 0
Dacoity	0 0 0	0 0 0
Burglary	4,102 1 7	266 14 1
Theft	2,152 7 3	519 7 5

The per-centage in burglary is small, whilst that in theft is 24 per cent, being about 10 per cent in excess of the per-centage of the preceding year.

No rewards were applied for on behalf of the Police or others.

Three Burkundauzes were fined for oppressive conduct, and one man was imprisoned for six months and dismissed for "levying a contribution extorted by force," but none of the Superior Police Officers were punished.

DURRUNG.

The total number of cases in the Durrung District is 659, in which 971 persons were concerned, showing a decrease as compared with the average* of the five previous years, of 180 cases and 493 persons.

*Cases.	*Persons.*
839	1,464

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
In 1856	174	356
Average of 5 previous years	167	465

An increase of seven cases is shown under this Class; but there was a decrease of 109 persons. There is an increase under the head of murder, three cases having occurred during the year. For this, the Deputy Commissioner says, "there is no accounting." In one of the cases, a young girl of 15 is stated to have poisoned her husband with the view of obtaining a former lover, as her husband; and in another the offender speared three of his children, but was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

Only one case of theft with wounding, in which two persons committed were concerned, is reported under this Class during the year.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
In 1856	358	429
Average of 5 previous years	495	683

No case has occurred in this Class calling for particular remark by the Deputy Commissioner. There has been a general decrease in all, especially in the offences of burglary and theft, for which no cause is assignable.

The amount of property stolen and recovered gives a per-centage only of 8¼ per cent. in burglary and little more than 6 in theft.

Rupees 10 had been paid as a reward for the apprehension of an escaped prisoner.

Two Darogahs and a Jemadar of Police were fined for neglect of duty; but no Officers were dismissed.

NOWGONG.

In this District the total number of cases is given at 1,299 with 1,500 persons; the average of the 5 previous years being 741⅗ cases and 1,039¼ persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	Persons.
In 1856	540	578
Average of 5 previous years	174⅗	306⅝

Two cases of murder, in which three persons were implicated, appear under this Class; but neither of them seemed to the Deputy Commissioner to be of a novel or remarkable character.

The increase in the number of cases under this Class is chiefly in the heading petty assault, and this is attributed, as in Kamroop, to the efficiency of the present system of *vivâ voce* examination in the trial of cases.

The Return for this Class of cases is blank.

2nd Class – Offences against Property with violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
In 1856	510	582
Average of 5 previous years	454$\frac{6}{10}$	524$\frac{6}{10}$

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

There has been an increase of 12 cases in burglary and 42 in theft; for the former offence, 35 persons were convicted, and for the latter 62, the acquittals being 28 in burglary and 31 in theft.

The per-centage on the value of stolen property which has been recovered is considerably higher in burglary and theft than that of the preceding year.

No disbursements were made on account of rewards to the Police. One Darogah and one Mohurir were dismissed, and another Darogah and other subordinate Officers were fined.

SEEBSAUGOR.

There is an increase in the total number of cases in this District. 1,954 cases with 2,188 persons are shown against a total average of the five previous years of 1,404 cases and 1,676 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
In 1856	967	1,067
Average of 5 previous years	581⅗	684⅗

Two cases of murder occurred; an acquittal was recorded in one, and the other is before the Nizamut Adawlut. The increase is mainly in the headings of "assaults with wounding," "abduction," and "petty assaults," whilst a decrease is shown under the head of "false imprisonment."

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

Three cases occurred under this Class, in which eight persons were concerned, and the average of the five previous years was two cases and 11¼ persons. There was one case of dacoity with murder committed by some Nagas at the Town of Jyepore.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
In 1856	378	448
Average of 5 previous years	462	561⅗

There is a decrease in the number of cases both of burglary and theft. The convictions under the former head have been 42 to 31 acquittals, and under the latter, 85 to 35 during the year.

The following is the result as to stolen property recovered:—

	Stolen.	*Recovered.*
Dacoity	345 13 6	320 8 3
Burglary	3,621 3 8	412 9 9
Theft	1,738 13 3	316 0 2

4th Class—Malicious Offences against Property.

Under this Class there has been increase in the offence of killing "and maiming other persons' cattle" and in damaging crops, &c. This the Deputy Commissioner attributes to the neglect of the Assamese to keep their cattle from straying.

The sum of Rupees 25 was disbursed as a reward to one Sadooine and four Ryots, and one Darogah was fined by the Magistrate in the sum of Rupees 10.

LUCKIMPORE.

The total number of cases during this year in the District is reported as 405, in which 551 persons were concerned; the average of the five previous years being 354·6 cases and 542·8 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

No case of murder occurred during the year, and no remarks appear required as to the other crimes under this Class.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

This Return shows that no cases coming within its definition occurred in the year under review.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
In 1856	129	174
Average of 5 previous years	149·6	225·8

Of the 29 persons under trial for burglary, 18 were convicted, one escaped, and 10 were acquitted; and of those under trial for theft, 53 were convicted and 29 acquitted.

The per-centage on the amount of property recovered is satisfactory, both in burglary and theft.

4th Class—Malicious Offences against Property.

The only offences under this Class are "killing and maiming other persons' cattle" and "damaging crops, &c.," in respect of which the Deputy Commissioner says, "the "increase is only nominal, as the offence is common, arising from there being no fences, "and the people allowing their cattle to stray into their neighbours' corn-fields."

No applications for rewards were made in the Luckimpore District. An Acting Jemadar and three Burkundauzes were dismissed, two of them having also been fined; a Jemadar and five other Burkundauzes were fined.

COSSIAH HILLS.

The total number of cases in this District is given at 36 with 109 persons; the average of the five former years having been 51·4 cases and 125·6 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	Persons.
In 1856	6	20
Average of 5 previous years	22·4	70

The only offence in this Class showing any remarkable change is "petty assault," in which there is a decrease of 12 cases and 39 persons; but this is explained by the Magistrate, who states that "most of the cases formerly reported occurred in the principal Bazar "which has now been included within the boundary of the Military Cantonment and is "therefore under the jurisdiction of the Commanding Officer." No murders occurred in the year under review.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

This statement of offences for the year 1856 is blank.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
In 1856	22	40
Average of 5 previous years	12·4	22·2

None of the offences of this Class call for any remark. There is an increase of eight cases in burglary and four in theft, for which the Magistrate accounts by stating that burglaries which were not investigated under Regulation II of 1832, were not entered

in the Police Returns prior to 1854, and that it has been partly owing also to the establishment of two new Pharries in the interior, "bringing more crime to light."

The per-centage recovered on the amount of property stolen is very small, and much below that of the preceding year.

4th Class—Malicious Offences against Property.

Only one case of arson occurred in this Class, but the four persons accused were acquitted, having been apprehended by the Police on insufficient proof.

No applications were made for rewards to Police Officers during the year.

The Police are said to have "generally performed their duties with regularity." Only one Officer, a Burkundauze, was dismissed, he having overstayed his leave by some months.

ARRACAN DIVISION.

AKYAB DISTRICT.

The total number of cases reported in this District is 474, in which 1,323 persons were concerned; the average of the five preceding years being given at 764 cases and 2,381 persons, thus showing a remarkable decrease of crime on the whole.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
In 1856	147	285
Average of 5 previous years	315	887

The decrease above noticed is most prominent in this Class of offences; but is chiefly under the head of "petty assault," of which there appears only 100 cases against 274 for the previous five years. At the same time there is an increase under the heads of "murder," "abduction," and accusation "of kidnapping," of three cases in the first, and five in each of the latter offences.

Of the 205 persons brought to trial under this Class of offences, only 47 have been convicted. The only case specially noticed by the Officiating Commissioner is one in which a wife whose fidelity was suspected, died of wounds received at her husband's hands, and the husband afterwards cut his own throat and died in the Jail Hospital.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

The offences under this Class show an increase over the average of the previous five years of 12 cases and 218 persons; the increase under the heads of "dacoity with "murder" and "plunder with violence" being the highest, whilst of the 498 persons in the five cases reported during the year under the former heading, none have been arrested or brought to trial. It is stated with reference to these five cases, that the perpetrators were Hill Tribes residing partly within, and partly without, the British jurisdiction.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
In 1856	87	199
Average of 5 previous years	144	346

The above shows a decrease of 57 and 147. Not a single case of burglary is entered, and a decrease is shown under the head of " theft, including cattle stealing" and " trespass."

The following shows the amount of property stolen and recovered :—

	Stolen.	*Recovered.*
Highway Robbery	182	None.
Dacoity	4,410	Ditto.
Theft (45 cases)	8,023	1,043

The per-centage of recovery under the head of theft has been 6 per cent. in excess of that of the former year; but as all the dacoities were committed by Hill Tribes, the Officiating Commissioner says that the recovery of property in such cases must be a matter of considerable " difficulty."

A reward of Rupees 200 was paid for the apprehension of two of four prisoners who escaped whilst under trial, on a charge of river dacoity attended with murder.

Two Duffadars, one Jemadar, one Burkundauze and one Pharree Mohurir were dismissed. One of these Duffadars and the Burkundauze were also sentenced to a year's imprisonment. The other Duffadar was further punished by imprisonment for two years for appropriating money taken by the Police from a party surprised at gambling. Twenty-one Police Officers were also fined to the amount of Rupees 108-6-0 in the aggregate.

Town Akyab.

The Officiating Commissioner says that the report of the Town is kept separate from that of the District of Akyab, under an order of his predecessor.

The total number of cases of all kinds in the Town is given at 804 with 962 persons, against an average of the five previous years of 658 cases and 1,091 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
In 1856	309	250
Average of 5 previous years ...	222	190

The increase shown by the above figures is owing mainly to an increase under the head of " petty assaults." There was only one case of murder during the year of the 250 persons arrested: the conviction of 83 only was obtained.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

No offences of this Class were committed, whilst the average of the five previous years is given at 25 cases and 37 persons.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

Under this Class a total increase is shown of 28 cases and 63 persons as compared with the average of the last five years, during which no cases appear under the head of " snatching," whilst 23 are stated to have occurred in 1856. Of the 231 persons arrested in the year, 110 were acquitted.

The amount value of stolen property which has been recovered shows a per-centage on that stolen of 39 per cent. in burglary, and 25 in theft, against nothing recovered in

the preceding year. The recovery in almost every case is said to have been by the prosecutor and not by the Police.

4th Class—Malicious Offences against Property.

The only offences in this Class are shown under the head of "damaging crops," &c., of which four cases occurred.

5th Class—Forgery and Offences against Currency.

There are in this Class only two cases of forgery in which five persons were concerned, the average of the five previous years having been three cases and seven persons. In one of the two cases, the prisoners were acquitted. In the other, three of the 2nd Principal Assistant's Omlah were concerned, and all "three were dismissed," as it could not be clearly ascertained which was the guilty party.

No rewards were given. One Darogah of the Town Thannah and the Jemadar of a Pharee were dismissed; the former for "repeated acts of negligence and incompetency," and the latter for "allowing gambling to go on and not preventing it." Fines amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 28 were imposed on two Jemadars, three Duffadars and four Burkundauzes.

RAMREE DISTRICT.

The total number of offences committed in this District is shown to be 385 cases, with 738 persons, the average of the five former years being 350$\frac{4}{5}$ cases and 65$\frac{4}{5}$ persons. The increase in 1856 is principally under the Class of "Offences against the Person."

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
In 1856	97	234
Average of 5 previous years	83	164

The increase in this Class is, as noticed by the Officiating Commissioner, shown principally under the heading "resistance of process."

There were two cases of murder, in one of which a man killed his wife, and in the other his brother-in-law. Both the prisoners were hanged.

There was one case of homicide in which an over dose of opium was given to a party when being tattooed, and in which the tattooer was acquitted.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

The statement of this Class is blank for the year under report, whilst the average of the five previous years was three cases and five persons.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

In this Class, 94 cases with 131 persons are reported against an average for five previous years of 82 cases and 121 persons. Thirty-five of the 95 persons under trial in the year were convicted, and the rest were acquitted. There was one case of theft in which the prisoners were accused of stealing Rupees 600 worth of gold and silver, and were said to have confessed to doing so; but the Magistrate, believing the confessions to have been

extorted by threats, released the prisoners, and the Darogah was ultimately removed from his post.

The amount of property recovered in the cases of theft gives a somewhat lower per-centage than that of the previous year on the amount stolen.

4th Class—Malicious Offences against Property.

Under this Class, the headings "arson," and "killing and maiming other persons" "cattle," show a slight increase as compared with the average of the five previous years. One of the two cases of arson is reported "as appearing to have been accidental," and the others as "owing to the insanity of the prisoner."

5th Class—Forgery and Offences against Currency.

In this Class only one case is shown under the head of "counterfeiting coin." On the prisoner's house being searched for stolen property, a die for making Rupees was found; but the Sessions Court acquitted the prisoner.

No rewards were granted to the Police or others. Two Darogahs, an Acting Darogah and 18 other Police Officers of an inferior grade were severally dismissed with and without imprisonment, suspended and otherwise punished, for neglect of duty, irregularities, and general misconduct. The amount of the fines imposed is nowhere stated, and in one case it appears that the delinquents, who were dismissed and awarded imprisonment for six months, were punished for "having unnecessarily ill-treated the insane person" in the case of arson alluded to above.

SANDOWAY DISTRICT.

In the Sandoway District, the total number of offences is given at 222 with 411 persons; the average of the five previous years having been 228 cases and 613 persons.

1st Clsss—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
In 1856	55	76
Average of 5 previous years...	52	60

No cases of murder occurred, and the one of homicide reported is said to have been accidental. Of two cases shown under the head of "wounding with intent to kill," one appears to have occurred amongst the prisoners in the "jail," the other is described as a case in which a Burkundauze hacked and wounded his wife without any apparent provocation, one of the wounds having necessitated the amputation of her right arm. The woman is stated to have recovered eventually; but the prisoner escaped owing to the dilatoriness of the Darogah.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases	*Persons.*
In 1856	... 38	57
Average of 5 previous years ...	... 50	" 88

There is an increase observable of three cases of burglary, two of which, however, are stated by the Principal Assistant to have occurred in Ramree. Under the heading of theft, a decrease is shown of 18 cases. Of the 52 persons brought to trial under this Class, 28 were convicted.

The following shows the amount of property stolen and recovered :—

	Stolen.	Recovered.
Highway Robbery...	189 6 0	79 1 0
Dacoity	65 8 0	0 0 0
Burglary...	412 0 0	210 0 0
Theft	1,097 14 0	55 4 0

No rewards for the Police were applied for during the year.

The Darogah of the Town Thannah was "dismissed for neglect of duty and other misconduct." A Mohurir, who was his acting successor, was reduced to his original position "for ill-treating some prisoners in his custody, while the cases were under investigation." Another Mohurir was suspended for six months; but it is not stated why. Four Mohurirs, one Duffadar and two Burkundauzes were fined in the aggregate sum of Rupees 23-10-0; the highest amount of fine in any of the cases having been 5 Rupees.

CHOTA NAGPORE.

LOHARDUGGA.

In this District the total number of cases reported was 643, in which 1,420 persons were concerned. The average of the five previous years was 470 cases and 996 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	171	403
5 previous years	181·2	507·4

There were nine cases of murder reported, in which 14 persons were arrested; five of whom were pending trial at the end of the year, but none of the others had been convicted. There is an increase in the number of assaults with wounding, and under the head of petty assaults; but a large number of the latter, it seems, were false complaints.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	14	91
5 previous years	9·6	64·8

There were seven cases of dacoity. In the former, the Police appear to have been generally unsuccessful in their investigations, only ten persons having been convicted. In the attempt at dacoity, credit is given to Durroo Sing, Zemindar of Soory, and Rhuting Bishonath Tewary, for their exertions, which led to the apprehension of the offenders. Five cases of highway robbery occurred, but no convictions were obtained.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	Persons.
1856	276	518
5 previous years	218·8	268·4

The increase apparent in this Class is almost entirely under the head "plundering." The number of burglaries and thefts reported is small, and the convictions are numerous in proportion.

The per-centage of stolen property recovered is very small and less than that of the previous year under the head of theft.

4th Class—Malicious Offences against Property.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856...	9	20
5 previous years	3·6	7

Five cases of arson were reported, but only one prisoner was convicted, and that before the Magistrate. One case turned out to be a false charge.

In the 5th Class one case of forgery was under investigation at the close of the year.

6th Class—Miscellaneous Offences.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	173	399
5 previous years	59·6	150·2

The increase apparent is chiefly among the petty and unclassified offences. Six persons were convicted of perjury out of 18, under trial during the year.

One reward of Rupees 50 has been sanctioned, but not yet disbursed.

The punishments inflicted on the Police appear to have been very light.

HAZAREEBAUGH.

The total number of cases in this District is reported at 700, in which 1,210 person were arrested. The Returns of the five previous years give 766 cases and 2,301 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	203	459
5 previous years	159	323

Six cases of murder occurred; but of the 29 persons under trial, none were convicted during the year. Two persons were convicted of wounding with intent to kill, and in most of the cases of assault with wounding, a conviction followed. The increase apparent in the petty heads of crime is attributed to the Sonthal disturbances in Kurruckdea in the early part of the year.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	40	137
5 previous years	67	899

A decrease is shown in the crime of dacoity, but with the exception of the offence committed at Ruttadee, in Pergunnah Golah, in which the Police actively followed up the dacoits to their homes in Behar, there is nothing to show that this result is attributable to the exertions of the Assistant Commissioner and the Police.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	248	218
5 previous years	345	671

The decrease exhibited under the heads of theft and burglary is so considerable as to lead to a suspicion that the reports of these offences are suppressed by the Police.

Rewards to the amount of Rupees 281 were sanctioned and disbursed, but to persons other than the Police, for apprehending Sonthal Insurgents.

One Darogah, one Jemadar and four Burkundauzes were dismissed during the year. The fines inflicted on the Police were not numerous or heavy.

MAUNBHOOM.

The total number of cases reported in this District was 904, in which 1,572 persons were concerned. The average of the five previous years was 601 cases and 1,424 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	... 254	699
5 previous years	... 127·2	342·6

A considerable increase is apparent in this Class of offences, for which, the Principal Assistant Commissioner observes, it is very difficult to account.

In 12 cases of murder, out of 23 persons under trial, only three were convicted, but four were still pending trial at the end of the year.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	... 52	170
5 previous years	... 55·4	323·8

There is a slight decrease in dacoity, but an increase in the number of attempts. The convictions also are not numerous. There is a considerable increase of affrays with violent breach of the peace, but the convictions appear to have been numerous.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	... 316	267
5 previous years	... 208·4	386·6

There has been a considerable increase of burglaries, attempts at burglary and theft, including cattle stealing. The Principal Assistant Commissioner reports that the conduct of the Police was not satisfactory in these cases; but he has offered no explanation of the increase.

The per-centage of stolen property recovered shows an improvement under the items of highway robbery, burglary and theft; but it is very small in burglary, and less than that of the previous year in dacoity.

Only Rupees 50 appear to have been sanctioned as rewards during the year; but rewards of considerable amount sanctioned in previous years were disbursed in 1856.

SINGBHOOM.

The total number of cases reported in this District was 319, in which 512 persons were concerned. The average of the five previous years was 194 cases and 355 persons.

1st Class—Offences against the Person.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	89	161
5 previous years	64·1	110·7

The increase exhibited is chiefly under the head of petty assault. There is a decrease in the crime of murder, of which only three cases were reported. The Commissioner has stated the particulars of one case* in which the murder was supposed to have been committed with a view to the use of the head and heart of the victim as a human sacrifice, as this practice is suspected to prevail in Renghur, where the body was found.

2nd Class—Offences against Property committed with violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	4	57
5 previous years	3·7	22·4

Only one case of dacoity occurred, in which 14 persons are entered as convicted by the Magistrate. In the case of highway robbery, 12 persons were also convicted by the Magistrate.

---

* On or about the 26th of July last, Mudoo Gwallah, an inhabitant of Noomoondee, in Kotegurh Peer, in the Singbhoom District, took some Buffaloes belonging to one Goomda Gwallah to a neighbouring jungle to graze. Nothing was seen or heard of the man till the fifth day, when his father found his body under a "Burr" tree in the dense jungle within the boundary of the Keonjhur District, at a distance of about 5 miles from the nearest village. The unfortunate man had apparently been seized by some persons, held down and decapitated, his chest also had been cut open and his heart taken out. A strict and searching enquiry was made on the spot by several Mankees and by a Chuprassee and Duffadar of the Court of the Senior Assistant Commissioner, and a reward of Company's Rupees 50 was sanctioned by this Office (the Commissioner's Office), for the apprehension of the murderers.

The deceased does not appear to have been at enmity with any one, and he had nothing about his person which might have proved an incentive to murder. The fact of the head and heart being taken away gives some clue to the motive which urged the perpetration of this atrocious crime. The murder seems unquestionably to have been committed for no other object than to obtain the head and the heart, which, it is well known, the Hindoos consider to be as acceptable an offering to their Deity and as much calculated to propitiate his wrath as the immolation of an entire human victim.

3rd Class—Offences against Property without violence.

	Cases.	*Persons.*
1856	90	172
5 previous years	74·7	143·7

This Class only contains 31 cases of burglary, in which 37 persons were convicted, and 59 thefts, in which 55 persons were convicted. The remaining headings are all returned blank.

The per-centage of stolen property recovered is favorable in cases of theft and burglary.

In the 4th Class, malicious offences against property, one case of arson is included, in which a prisoner attempted to set fire to the Chyebassa Jail.

No convictions occurred in the 5th Class, but two Mooktears were under trial for forgery, and though acquitted, they appear to have been warned against filing erased and defaced documents in future.

Rewards to the amount of Rupees 175 were sanctioned during the year, and Rupees 75 disbursed under that head.

The penalties inflicted on the Police appear to have been few and slight.

GENERAL.

Two Statements will be found in the Appendix which have been compiled from the Commissioner's Divisional Returns, and show the general results of the Police operations in the Regulation Districts and the Non-Regulation Districts, separately.

A Statement has also been compiled, showing the number of accidental deaths reported by the Police during the year. It does not properly include cases of suicide, though in some Districts cases have been entered under that head. This is a very remarkable return, and in many Districts, there are *primâ facie* signs of its having been prepared with much carelessness, and it is to be feared that a vast amount of crime is concealed under the cloak of accidental deaths.

In the Appendix will also be found a Return showing the actual strength of the Police Force in Bengal up to the 30th April 1857.

NEW CHOWKEEDAREE ACT NO. XX. OF 1856.

This Act was passed on the 14th November 1856, and promulgated for general information in the *Government Gazette* of the 26th December following.

The following instructions were addressed to the Commissioners of Circuit regarding the introduction of the new Law :—

"I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to call your immediate attention to "Act. No. XX. of 1856, which has been promulgated for general information in the "*Gazette* of the 26th Instant.

" The Act is to make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of " Police Chowkeedars in Cities, Towns, Stations, Suburbs and Bazars in the Presidency " of Fort William in Bengal.

" You will observe, in the first place, that by Section I. the monthly assessment " levied under Regulation XXII. of 1816, and Act XV. of 1837, in any City or Station, at " the time of the passing of this Act, will continue to be levied until the same is revised " and altered under the provisions of the new Act.

" By Section II. the new Act will at once have effect in those Cities and Stations " in which Regulation XXII. of 1816 has heretofore been in force.

" No Notification will be necessary with regard to such places; but it is believed " that a Chowkeedaree assessment is now collected in some places to which it is doubtful " whether Regulation XXII. of 1816 is applicable, and if there is any such place within " your Division, you will have the goodness specially to report it.

" But with reference to the Cities and Stations in which Regulation XXII. of 1816 " is now in force, it is necessary, under Section X. of the new Act, that the Local Govern- " ment, on the report of the Magistrate and the Commissioner of Circuit, should deter- " mine at once whether the tax to be levied in future is to be an assessment or a rate. " You will be careful to point out to the Magistrates the distinction involved by the " terms assessment and rate respectively. The tax, if it is an assessment, will be " according to the circumstances, and the property to be protected, of the persons liable " to the same. The tax, if it is a rate, will be on houses and grounds according to their " annual value. The tax in the shape of an assessment is the tax as it is now in force " under Regulation XXII. of 1816. The tax in the shape of a rate on the annual value " of houses and grounds will be comparatively a novelty.

" You will observe from Section XI., that if the tax is an assessment, the aggregate " sum to be raised must not exceed the average rate of 2 annas per mensem for each " house, and the amount assessed in respect to any one house, must not be more than " the pay of a Chowkeedar of the lowest grade.

" The wages of the several grades of Chowkeedars are to be determined by the " Magistrate under Section VIII. of the Act, but the Lieutenant-Governor, under the general " controlling power vested in him by the Act (Section LIX.) will not allow the wages of " any grade to be less than Rupees 4 per mensem.

" On the other hand, if the tax is a rate on houses and grounds, it must not exceed " 5 per cent. of their annual value, the annual value being determined upon an estimate " of the gross annual rent at which they might reasonably be expected to let from year " to year. (Section XII.)

" The Lieutenant-Governor requests that, after taking all these points into consi- " deration, you will report your own and the Magistrate's opinions as to which kind of tax " should be introduced into each City or Station in which Regulation XXII. of 1816 is " now in force in your Division. The Lieutenant-Governor desires, that the new system " may be first introduced in all such Stations before any attempt is made to extend it to " any other Towns, Suburbs, Bazars, or Unions as provided by the Act. When a Magistrate " has gained experience and familiarity with the Act by introducing it in the Sudder " Station of his District, he will be better able to judge how far it may be extended to " other places.

"With reference to Section IV. you are also requested to submit a definition of the "limits of each City or Station in which the Act at once takes effect."

The replies from the several Divisions have beenr eceived, and the new Law has been set in force in all the Stations in which Regulation XXII. of 1816 had previously been employed. It has also been extended to the Suburbs of Calcutta, where suchan enactment was much required. Hitherto, the Lieutenant-Governor has ordered the tax to be raised as an assessment, in order that as little change as possible may be felt by the people on the introduction of the new Law. No special reports on its operation, or complaints against the mode in which it is being introduced, have as yet reached the Lieutenant-Governor.

PROTECTION OF TRAVELLERS AND TRAFFIC ON THE GRAND TRUNK ROAD.

It having been brought to the notice of Government, during the past year, tnat several daring cases of robbery upon travellers, and attacks upon the Government Bullock Train had lately been committed on the Grand Trunk Road, and that the density of jungles skirting the road in many parts afforded thieves and plunderers convenient shelter for ambuscade while watching the approach of their victims, it was resolved by Government to extend the clearance of jungle on each side of the road from 50 to 200 yards, to increase and re-organise the Road Police Force, to build additional Murhellas (Station Houses) along the road, and to ensure more vigilant and active supervision over the Police.

In pursuance of this Resolution, the Chief Engineer was called upon, in November last, for an Estimate of the cost of clearing away the jungle along the entire length of the Road which is under this Presidency, and for a special Estimate of the cost of making an immediate clearance in that part of the 2nd Division of the Road, where the jungle was represented to be the most dense, and where robberies had been most frequent.

This special Estimate was submitted in February last, and the amount, Rupees 14,398-7-3, was sanctioned in the following month. It was at first thought proper to enquire whether the Zemindars would be willing to bear a share of the cost of the clearance; but upon further consideration it was feared that, if they were allowed to contribute they would make it a pretext for extorting larger sums from their ryots, and it was eventually decided that the entire cost of the work should be borne by the State.

In addition to the clearance of the dense jungle existing in the 2nd Division of the Grand Trunk Road, the Government sanctioned the immediate construction of a temporary shed for an additional Murhella (between Murhellas 46 and 47) near the Dunwar Pass, reputed to be the most desolate and dangerous part of the Road.

The Deputy Magistrates stationed along the Road were also enjoined to exercise a more diligent and active superintendence over the Road Police, by making frequent and unexpected visits to the several Police Stations; and to encourage them to do this, the Supreme Government sanctioned the grant to them of a liberal rate of travelling allowance. As a check upon the Deputy Magistrates, a statement of the time and number of the visits made by them to the Murhellas was ordered to be embodied in their Quarterly Reports.

As a further measure of improvement the Government resolved upon amalgamating the Road Police with the District Police. The Road Police, as originally organised, were entirely distinct from the general Police Force of the District, and their jurisdiction was held to have extended only to 50 feet on either side of the Road. The separate and independent action of the two bodies was productive of a jealousy and opposition extremely injurious to both of them. The Road Police were therefore amalgamated with the District Police, and placed in subjection to the neighbouring Thannahs; but the Darogahs of those Thannahs were cautioned not to employ the Road Police for general purposes, but only in cases connected with the special duty for which they were appointed.

The existing Murhellas along the Grand Trunk Road within the limits of this Presidency are from 1½ to 3½ miles apart. This is considered too great an interval, and it is in contemplation to assimilate them in respect to distance with those in the North Western Provinces, where the Murhellas are only one mile apart from each other or from intervening Chowkies; but the Lieutenant-Governor intends to await the result of the measures already sanctioned for the better protection of travellers and traffic, before he adopts any plan for a general increase in the number of the Murhellas and of the Guard along the Grand Trunk Road. It has, however, been left open to the Local Authorities to apply for the erection of additional Murhellas in any particular places, where peculiar circumstances of danger appear to render it necessary that the Guard should be specially strengthened without further delay.

Bengal Military Police Corps.

In consequence of the Sonthal insurrection of 1855, the Government of India determined on permanently locating a second Regiment of Irregular Cavalry in Bengal, and, with reference to the apparent necessity for more Troops also, the Hon'ble the President in Council enquired of the Lieutenant-Governor what number of additional Troops would suffice, and where His Honor would propose to place them.

In replying to this enquiry the Lieutenant-Governor took the opportunity of recommending to the Supreme Government a scheme for raising a body of Military Police for the internal defence of Bengal, by which, if well organized and officered, the peace of the Country might be preserved, even on such occasions as the Sonthal insurrection, with very small or no assistance from regular Troops, and at a much smaller expense.

The scheme met with the approval of the Supreme Government, and on the 7th December 1855, the Lieutenant-Governor received authority to raise a Force of the description recommended, consisting "of a Battalion of Foot of one thousand Sepoys, and of "a Ressalah of one hundred Sowars" with the necessary Establishment, &c.

Captain Rattray, late in Command of the Governor General's Body Guard, was appointed to the Command of the proposed Corps, for the purpose of raising which he proceeded to Lahore, as also did the four Lieutenants who were appointed under him.

The Corps having been raised and sufficiently organized for ordinary Military purposes by October 1856, Captain Rattray commenced the march down about the middle of that month and reached Sooree, the Head Quarters assigned to it, early in February last. Whilst the Corps was completing its drill there, the mutinies broke out. The whole Corps volunteered to go out against the insurgents, and it has been most actively and usefully employed ever since.

The subjoined Statement shows the full strength of the Corps and its monthly cost :—

EUROPEAN OFFICERS.

		Rs.	As.	P.			
Commandant (a Military Officer)	...	800	0	0			
One Lieutenant (non-Military) in special Command of Cavalry	...	400	0	0			
One Ditto (Ditto) Adjutant of the Corps	...	350	0	0			
Two Ditto (Ditto), at 200 each	...	400	0	0			
					1,950	0	0

INFANTRY.

Ten Subadars	...	at	50	each	...	500	0	0	
Ten Jemadars	...	at	30	each	...	300	0	0	
Fifty Havildars	...	at	14	each	...	700	0	0	
Fifty Naiks	...	at	12	each	...	600	0	0	
Ten Buglers	...	at	7	each	...	70	0	0	
One thousand Privates	...	at	7	each	..	7,000	0	0	
Ten Pay Havildars	...	at	5	each	...	50	0	0	
									9,220	0	0

RESSALAH OF IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

One Ressaldar	...	at	100		...	100	0	0	
Two Jemadars	...	at	60	each	...	120	0	0	
Four Duffadars	...	at	30	each	...	120	0	0	
Four Naibs	...	at	25	each	...	100	0	0	
One hundred Sowars*	...	at	20	each	...	2,000	0	0	
									2,440	0	0

HOSPITAL ESTABLISHMENT.

One Native Doctor	...	at	25		...	25	0	0	
One Dresser	...	at	5		...	5	0	0	
Five Dhoolie Bearers	...	at	4	each	...	20	0	0	
One Bheestie	...	at	5		...	5	0	0	
Two Cooks (one of each caste)	..	at	4	each	...	8	0	0	
One Sweeper	...	at	4		...	4	0	0	
									67	0	0

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT, &c.

One English Writer					...	60	0	0	
One Moonshee for Infantry					...	30	0	0	
One Ditto for Cavalry					...	20	0	0	
One Tindal					...	8	0	0	
Five Classies	..	at	5	each	...	25	0	0	
Twenty Bhistees	...	at	5	each	...	100	0	0	
Twenty Cooks	...	at	4	each	...	80	0	0	
Allowance to Infantry for repairing Arms					...	100	0	0	
Ditto to Cavalry for ditto					...	10	0	0	
Allowance for repairing Tents					...	12	8	0	
									445	8	0
Total Co.'s Rs.									... 14,122	8	0

* *N. B.*—The pay of the Sowars has recently been increased to Rupees 25.

DACOITY.

SUPPRESSION OF DACOITY DURING THE YEAR 1856.

The Statement in the margin shows the number of dacoities reported in each of the Districts to which the powers of Mr. J. Ward, the Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity, have been extended during the last five years.

DISTRICT.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
24-Pergunnahs	11	7	2	5	3
Baraset	39	23	9	3	5
Howrah	37	27	9	5	3
Hooghly	128	93	59	33	41
Burdwan	65	50	47	27	12
Nuddea	72	71	40	23	8
Jessore	33	43	44	68	62
Midnapore	29	37	27	15	20
Total ...	414	351	237	179	154

There is a decrease, though a small one, in the total number of cases in the last as compared with the previous years. The following is a review in detail of the fifth year's operations in each District :—

24-PERGUNNAHS.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
11	7	2	5	3

In this District, only three cases of dacoity were reported during the year, and these cases were successfully dealt with by the local Police, under the able management of the Magistrate, Mr. Fergusson. The prosecution of an old case of dacoity committed in 1852 in this District, failed when the case came before the Sudder Court, though the Sessions Judge stated that he had not the slightest doubt of the guilt of the prisoners.

BARASET.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
39	23	9	3	5

Mr. Ward observes that this District remains tolerably free from crime. In the offences which have been committed in the Eastern part of the District it is suspected that the dacoits came from the Jessore District. The Central Thannahs, which were formerly infested by dacoits, have been perfectly free from the crime since the local gangs were broken up by Mr. Jackson.

HOWRAH.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
37	27	9	5	3

The decrease of dacoity in the North of this District is attributed by Mr. Ward to the activity of the local Police, though he suspects the existence of more crime than is reported near the confluence of the Damoodah and the Hooghly in the South of the District. The Commissioner of Circuit is of opinion that the people in that part of the country are too poor to afford much scope for the exercise of the profession of the dacoits.

HOOGHLY.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
128	93	59	33	41

There has been an increase in dacoity in this District as compared with the previous year. The increase is principally observable in the Serampore and Jehanabad Sub-Divisions. In respect to Serampore, Mr. Ward observes :—"I hope to do something "towards the suppression of Dacoity in this Sub-Division; but though I wish to under-

"take the whole responsibility of any fluctuation in the crime, I am distressed to see "how little the Police exert themselves, and how indifferent the Deputy Magistrate "continues. I have known the Deputy Magistrate go out but on one occasion, and "when, in another case, an inspection of house doors was necessary, he positively ordered "the Police to send them into his Court, a distance of 28 miles as the crow flies."

With regard to the Hooghly Police, however, Mr. Ward has observed :—"Without "wishing to impute to their neglect and inefficiency any of the unsatisfactory results of "the year, I must say that the Hooghly Police is by far the worst that we have to deal "with." An early opportunity will be taken of transferring the Deputy Magistrate of Serampore to another Station, the duties of which will be more suited to his character.

BURDWAN.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
65	50	47	27	12

There is a sensible decrease in dacoity in this Zillah, and of the twelve dacoities which have occurred, only seven were committed in the Thannahs in which Mr. Ward's proceedings were carried on.

It was discovered during the past year, that the readiness to confess evinced by the members of the Faqueer gangs of dacoits who had been apprehended in this District was an ingenious ruse. "When arrests began," Mr. Ward says, "it was agreed among "them that every body should confess, and that those who were admitted as approvers "should, so soon as their confinement was less strict, manage to escape, by which means, "on recanting in Sessions, as there would be no witnesses for the prosecution, all must "get off. Sona Faqueer, the first approver, kept his word and escaped; but before his "recapture, the plan had failed, and though every prisoner arrested afterwards pleaded "'not guilty' throughout, one man only got off. There are still several Faqueers at "large; but they are scarcely able to re-form, being scattered abroad in every direction."

Mr. Ward has submitted the confession of a man named Sreemunt Ghose, who carried on the joint professions of lattial and dacoit, and whose case affords a striking instance of the danger to society arising from the lattial system, which encourages ruffians of this description. A copy of the confession and of Mr. Ward's remarks has been forwarded to the Legislative Member for Bengal, for consideration in connection with the new Penal Code.

NUDDEA.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
72	71	40	23	8

The decrease in dacoity in this District is highly satisfactory, and the successful manner in which four of the worst cases were dealt with affords strong proof of the efficiency of Mr. Ward's system, and entitles him to the greatest credit.

JESSORE.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
33	43	44	68	62

The state of dacoity in this District is extremely unsatisfactory. An attempt made by Mr. Ward to prosecute the members of one gang terminated unsuccessfully at the Sessions. The Deputy Magistrate of Koolna was, however, very successful in two cases in

his Sub-Division, and it is to be hoped that his services which, in November last, were placed specially at the disposal of the Dacoity Commissioner, may be equally effectual hereafter.

MIDNAPORE.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
29	37	27	15	20

Though an increase in the number of dacoities is shown, it is fully explained that the greater number of these offences were committed very early in the year before the operations of Captain Keighly, the Assistant General Superintendent of Thuggee and Assistant Dacoity Commissioner, had had time to take effect, and there has subsequently been a marked decrease in the crime. The result of the commitments made by Captain Keighly is highly creditable to him, and the Lieutenant-Governor is fully satisfied with his explanation of those cases in which acquittals occurred.

MOORSHEDABAD.

This District is stated to be over-run with dacoits. A Deputy Magistrate, under the orders of the Dacoity Commissioner, has been specially deputed to it, and a commencement has been made by that Officer in his work since the close of the year under report.

The general results of the operations conducted by Mr. Ward during the year are as follows :—

Under trial before Mr. Ward	214
Released by Mr. Ward	60
Died	5
Committed to the Sessions	137
Pending	12
Total ...	214

Fifty-six persons committed in 1855 were pending trial in the Sessions Court at the close of that year. These, added to the 137 committed during the year, give a total of 193 for trial, who were disposed of thus :—

Acquitted	17
Died	4
Called on for security	12
Sentenced to term imprisonment...	24
Referred to Sudder Court	120
Pending	16
Total ...	193

In the Sudder Court there were pending—

At the close of 1855	31
Referred during the year	120
Total ...	151

These were disposed as follows :—

Acquitted	15
Died	2
Called on for security	2
Sentenced to term imprisonment	1
Transported for life	121
Pending	10
Total ...	151

To this must be added the result of Captain Keighly's commitments at Midnapore, in which 45 dacoits were sentenced to transportation for life, so that altogether 166 dacoits have been removed from the country during the year under review. This is, on the whole, a very satisfactory result of the operations of the period.

The general statement of dacoities committed in the whole of the Bengal Districts exhibits a slight increase. The only Districts (except those subject to the Dacoity Commissioner) in which any decrease of this crime is exhibited, are Bograh and Bancoorah.

Inadequacy of Term punishments to suppress Dacoity.

The Districts of Pubna and Furreedpore have recently been added to Mr. Ward's jurisdiction at his request. In the concluding portion of his annual Report, Mr. Ward makes the following observations on the inadequacy of term punishments to suppress dacoity :—

" But if practically dacoity is unpunished, and if the uncertainty of conviction is one of " the great causes for the apparent increase, it is also sure that the inadequacy of the " punishment awarded when conviction ensues has its ill effect. The experience of this and " every other Criminal Court is, that imprisonment for a term does not even check " professional offenders. We know that men released one day have returned to their old " pursuits within a week, nay, on one or two occasions, the very day that they were set " free, that it is the first duty of convicts on release to perform with all solemnity " the *shrad* of their fellows who died in confinement, and that the necessary funds are " procured by crime, and there is an instance of a man committing dacoity to get " the wherewithal to deposit security demanded of him as a bad character !

" For all this, it is still the exception to pass a higher sentence than seven years, " that is, when the crime is a maximum the minimum punishment is given. Judges " generally think an explanation necessary when a higher sentence issues. It is, I " think, to be regretted that the new Penal Code leaves the punishment for dacoity as " it was. I cannot but believe that if the Law made it imperative on the Judge to " pass a sentence of transportation for life, recommending to the mercy of Government " or the Sudder Court cases deserving of leniency, the effect would be beneficial."

A copy of these observations was forwarded to the Legislative Member of Bengal, with the Lieutenant-Governor's recommendation that they might be considered in connection with the revised Penal Code.

The conduct of the Approvers during the year is reported to have been remarkably good. Their health, and that of the guard, is also stated to have been very favorable, whilst the mortality among the prisoners is attributed to the sudden change of life and want of the stimulants* to which they have been accustomed., aggravated by depression and other moral causes.

The Lieutenant-Governor intimated his full approval of Mr. Ward's proceedings during the year, and he observed with satisfaction that Mr. Ward acknowledged the

* Most of them were Opium-eaters and addicted to strong drink.

valuable assistance afforded him by the following Magistrates—Messrs. Fergusson, Elliot, and Grey, and by the Deputy Magistrates, Baboo Gooroo Churn Doss of Koolna, and Gobind Chunder Bose of Balasore.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

The following is a summary of the proceedings of Dr. Mouat, the Inspector of Jails in the Lower Provinces, during the year 1856-57.

During the twelve months under review Dr. Mouat inspected and reported upon 47 of the Jails under his charge.

The number of criminal prisoners in custody on the 30th of April 1857 was 18,676 males and 566 females, upon whom the sentences passed were—

	Males.	*Females.*
Imprisonment for life	870	201
Ditto for more than two years	8,903	162
Ditto for two years and above	2,057	56
Ditto for one year and under	3,930	95
Ordered to be confined until security for good conduct was given	149	0
To be discharged without security on the expiry of a limited period	858	1
Committed to the Sessions	425	8
Hajut (awaiting trial)	1,278	33

Not included in the above, *viz.* :—

	Males.	*Females.*		
Referred	104	6	206	10
Insane	22	3		
State Prisoners	1	0		
Of other descriptions	79	1		

The whole expenditure of the year amounted to Rupees 8,23,659-9-11¼, *viz.* :—

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Cost of Rations	3,90,057	3	3½			
2. Money allowance	19,612	5	4½	4,09,669	8	8
3. Clothing and Bedding				51,281	1	8½
4. Fixed Establishment	1,75,159	11	6¾	2,68,062	2	10¾
5. Extra Guards	92,902	7	4			
6. Hospital charges				15,559	9	7¼
7. Contingencies				29,476	11	10
8. Alterations and repairs of buildings				49,610	7	2¾

The average cost of each prisoner, therefore, was 43-0-1$\frac{7}{10}$ as shown below :—

Rations	21	6	3$\frac{1}{10}$
Clothing and Bedding	2	10	10$\frac{1}{10}$
Establishment	9	2	4$\frac{2}{10}$
Extra Guards	4	13	7$\frac{4}{10}$
Medicines	0	13	0
Contingencies	1	8	7$\frac{5}{10}$
Buildings	2	9	5$\frac{4}{10}$
Total Rupees	43	0	1$\frac{7}{10}$

against Rupees 42-10-7·2 of the previous year.

The high cost of food, which, it is stated by Dr. Mouat, rose to famine prices in many Districts during the past year, was the main cause of this increased expense, which averages 5 Annas 6½ Pie on each convict. The extra cost for food alone was rather more than 14 Annas a head, although there was no change in the system of diet, or in the amount of food allowed, to account for the additional expense.

The most economical Jails are shown by Dr. Mouat to be—

				Rs.	As.	P.
Cuttack, in which each prisoner cost	...	...	...	30	5	6·6
Tirhoot " "	...	..	...	30	6	6·4
Sylhet " "	...	...	...	30	7	8·8

The most expensive were—

				Rs.	As.	P.
Sandoway, in which each prisoner cost	...	...	...	80	13	4·0
Ramree " "	...	...	...	84	7	11·1
Cossiah Hills " "	...	...	...	88	6	7·5
Akyab " "	...	...	...	111	8	7·4

The causes of the extreme difference noted are due mainly to the enhanced expense of guarding and feeding; but a portion of this is, from local causes, unavoidable. By the practice of strict economy, however, Dr. Mouat may be enabled, now that he has the control of the expenditure, to effect a considerable reduction without any diminution of efficiency.

The control of the expenditure of Jails was only made over to the Inspector in 1857 after the close of the official year. It had previously been vested in the Magistrates and Sessions Judges.

Doubts having been entertained of the capacity of the Jails, and their ability to accommodate the number of prisoners confined in them, a verycareful re-measurement of the whole was made by the Inspector's orders, and they were found to contain about 9,124,000 cubic feet of space, and to be capable of accommodating 18,248 prisoners, allowing 500 cubic feet of space to each. The number in custody on the 30th of April was 19,157, or nearly 1,000 more than there is room for without detriment to health. "This calculation, however, does not," Dr. Mouat says, "convey an accurate estimate of "the real amount of crowding to which Criminal prisoners are subjected. Few of the "Jails are even tolerably well ventilated, and from the system of classification adopted, "the felon wards are, in nearly every prison, perilously over-tenanted. It is in this class "that the greatest mortality occurs, and much of it is without doubt due to the unwholesome "atmosphere they breathe. Natives of India do not bear crowding so well as people "who are more vigorous and robust, whose diet is more nutritious, and who are conse-"quently better able to resist the ordinary influences of disease.

"The additional accommodation needed is for at least 3,000 individuals in ordinary "times, and this is one of the reasons which points to the establishment of central "penitentiaries as an urgent want in Bengal."

The industrial results of the year are very satisfactory, as the following abstract Statement shows :—

	Rs	As.	P.
Value of articles sold in the bazar	1,90,712	1	0¼
Ditto consumed for public purposes	34,887	1	10¼
Ditto in store at the end of the year	50,328	4	10½
Grand Total ...	2,75,927	7	9¼
Deduct value of articles in store at the end of last year	49,576	0	5¼
Gross receipts of the year	2,26,351	7	4
Charges incurred for the purchase of raw materials, &c.	1,19,051	2	9¾
Net profit realized	1,07,300	4	6¼
Against out-turn of the previous year	90,859	2	1

Thus more than one-eighth, of the whole cost of Jails was returned in hard cash by the labor of a portion of the convicts.

The Jails most distinguished for the profits resulting from manufactures were Hooghly, Alipore, and Jessore. In the first mentioned, each manufacturing convict earned Rupees 55-3-0·8, being considerably more than the cost of their maintenance.

The greatest novelty of the year was the successful introduction of Printing into the Alipore Jail. This branch of prison industry promises, ere long, to become the most profitable, and it unites in a greater degree than any other variety of convict labor, the essential conditions of pain and profit, with a fair chance of reformation.

Inclusive of manufactures, the total value of the convict labor employed on roads, public works, and in the performance of the duties of Jail servants amounted to Rupees 4,43,818-12-8¼.

In addition to this, Rupees 22,995-5-7 were levied by fines in commutation of labor, so that the gross financial results of the year represent more than half the entire cost incurred in the maintenance of the Jails.

An Exhibition of Jail Manufactures was held in the Town Hall of Calcutta in November 1856. Thirty-six of the Jails in the Lower Provinces and ten of those in the Agra Presidency, exhibited samples of the industry of their prisoners, consisting chiefly of Cloth, Towelling, Carpets, Rugs, Blankets, Horse Clothing, Saddlery, Carpentry, Iron Work, Tape, Paper, Gunny, Rattan, and Reed fabrics.

A Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta examined and submitted a report on the results of the Exhibition. They suggested means of improving and rendering prison industry more generally available, which have since been adopted.

The result of the Exhibition was considered to be extremely creditable to the Inspector and the various Officers in charge of Jails, by whose exertions so much progress had been made in an interesting and important branch of prison discipline.

The sickness and mortality of the past year were again very high, chiefly from Epidemic diseases caused by the unusual inundations of the rains of 1856.

From an average strength of 19,452·67 there died 1833, or, in the ratio of 9·423 per cent. Of this number more than one-sixth died in the three first months of imprisonment.

Of the fatal cases, 1814 were males and 19 females. Of these the Hindus numbered 1228, Mussulmans 464, and other Classes, chiefly Sonthals, 141.

Thirty-seven per cent. of the deaths were caused by diseases, or circumstances over which the Jails exercised little influence.

These were—

From old age and natural decay	217,	or 11·84 per cent. of deaths.
Organic diseases unconnected with imprisonment	95,	or 5·18 ditto.
Epidemic Cholera	374,	or 20·40 ditto.

leaving 1,147 deaths or 5·896 per cent. of the average strength, as fairly chargeable against the Jails. Of these the enormous proportion of 849, or 46·32 of the whole loss, were caused by diarrhœa and dysentery of the type which has, ever since their institution, been the scourge of the prisons of Bengal.

As a portion of this mortality appears to be due to dietetic causes, a careful enquiry is now being conducted by the Inspector of Jails, with a view to devise, if possible, the means of diminishing or preventing such lamentable waste of human life. The result of this difficult and important enquiry will probably find a place in next year's Report.

In 21 of the Jails the mortality was less than 5 per cent., in 15 it exceeded 10 per cent. of the average strength. The most unhealthy Jails were Monghyr, Moorshedabad and Bhaugulpore.

Dr. Mouat observed that the mortality was greatest among those who had been agricultural laborers; and that the prisoners employed on the roads died in greater proportion than any others. He has also noticed that of the different races, the Sonthals, Hill men, and most uncivilized classes, die most rapidly, and that Hindoos are much more sickly than Mahomedans.

Civil prisoners and women are stated to bear confinement best.

Full details on all these points are contained in the special Report of the Inspector of Jails for 1856-57.

In Paragraphs 215 and 216 of the last Annual Report, it was stated that the mortality among 19,589 prisoners was 10·307 per cent., and that in the Bhaugulpore Jail it reached the frightful proportion of 40·245 per cent. This was calculated on the average strength.

A special enquiry, subsequently instituted, showed that the whole number of prisoners in custody during the year was 57,716, and that the real mortality of the year was 3·498 per cent. This reduced the ratio of deaths to strength at Bhaugulpore to 9·423 per cent. and of other Jails in the same proportion, and proves that the risks of confinement are not so great as represented by the old system.

In consequence of the imperfect system of calculations and returns adopted heretofore in Jail Hospitals, and the consequent impossibility of obtaining any reliable and exact information on the subject of sickness and mortality, new rules were prepared for the Medical management of the prisons in Bengal, and after submission to the Medical Board were adopted and introduced in January last.

A system of monthly returns, based upon those of the Registrar General of England, was also prepared and brought into operation during the year.

The attention of the Inspector of Jails has been chiefly devoted to the introduction of such reforms as are practicable with the existing buildings and machinery.

The entire stoppage of tobacco; the introduction of task work; the gradual abolition of the costly and unsatisfactory system of feeding prisoners by contract; the shaving of the heads and trimming of the beards of heinous offenders; the addition of vegetable gardens to Jails; the regulation of convict ships, and of the transit of prisoners from one Jail to another; the revival of transportation to Arracan, with rules for the management of prisoners in Ramree as a Convict Settlement, and the drainage and ventilation of such of the Jail buildings as admit of improvements in these respects, are the chief results of the past year.

Among the important questions under consideration are the complete re-organization of Jail guards and establishments, the institution of central penitentiaries, the regulation of out-station prisons, the gradual extinction of out-door labor, and the measures necessary to diminish sickness and mortality.

The results obtained in the North-West Provinces, and the means by which they were accomplished, point to the advisability of extending the power and authority of the Inspector in Bengal, and of placing his office upon the same footing as that of the Inspector General at Agra.

To enable Dr. Mouat to study the system in operation in Upper India and the Punjaub, he was deputed to visit the Great Central Jails of Agra, Bareilly, and Lahore, with special reference to the most desirable and efficient plan of construction of large Jails.

The radiating system which possesses many theoretical advantages, is supposed by high authority to be unsuited to a tropical climate. It has been subjected to trial at Agra in a modified, and at Lahore in a complete form, a sufficient length of time to determine that question, and the Inspector of Jails has accordingly been directed to submit a report regarding it, in order that the form of prison in all respects most suitable may be adopted in the building of a new Penitentiary at Deegah, the re-establishment of this important institution having been ordered by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

As was stated last year, the Revenue in the permanently-settled Districts of the Regulation Provinces in Bengal is realized with ease under the provisions of Act I. of 1845.

During the past year only 606 Estates were sold for arrears of Revenue as shown in the subjoined Statement:—

DIVISION.	Number of Mehals sold.	Aggregate Sudder Jummah of Mehals sold.	Aggregate Balance for which Mehals were sold.	Aggregate price for which the Mehals were purchased.
Bhaugulpore	123	29,710	9,241	2,18,303
Burdwan	32	4,332	1,807	31,113
Chittagong	247	6,020	991	28,914
Cuttack	7	1,649	356	11,855
Dacca	97	6,375	3,092	59,743
Nuddea	53	7,898	2,630	4,993
Patna	13	3,952	1,015	30,527
Rajshahye	34	18,572	7,224	1,75,228
Assam	0	0	0	0
Chota Nagpore	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	606	78,508	26,356	5,60,676

The Revenue demand from the permanently-settled Districts of the Regulation Provinces constituted, in 1856-57, 88·7 per cent. of the entire* demand. The District of the Cuttack Commissionership yielded 5·5 per cent. of the entire demand. This leaves 5·8 per cent. for the Non-Regulation Provinces of Assam, Chota Nagpore and Arracan, and the Districts of Cachar and Darjeeling, and the Cossyah Hills.

The following Table shows the Total Demands, Collections and Remissions of Land Revenue for 1856-57.

Although the Tenasserim Provinces are now under the Supreme Government, it may be convenient to exhibit the Revenue derived therefrom in the same general return.

	Demands.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
In the permanently-settled Districts of Bengal and Behar	3,59,93,177	3,33,75,696	1,06,085	25,11,391
In Orissa	22,66,306	17,06,142	20,411	5,39,755
„ Assam	10,15,746	8,62,743	1,402	1,51,603
„ Chota Nagpore	3,85,429	3,36,752	1,252	47,427
„ Arracan	7,68,858	6,47,242	683	1,20,934
„ Cachar	88,599	88,198	0	401
„ Darjeeling and Cossiah Hills ...	36,205	35,547	83	573
„ Tenasserim Provinces	2,72,885	2,72,138	663	83
Total	4,08,27,205	3,73,24,468	1,30,579	33,72,167

* Excluding the Tenasserim Provinces.

Customs.

The following figured Statement exhibits the operation of the Customs branch of the Revenue Department during 1856-57, compared with the results of the two preceding years, and four previous years of different intervals :—

Years.	Receipt on Merchandize.	Receipt on Salt.	Total Receipt.	Deduct Charges.	Net Revenue.
*1840-41	33,09,780	17,13,384	50,23,164	6,49,074	43,74,090
1841-42	33,44,031	18,45,120	51,89,151	6,82,470	45,06,681
1850-51	40,48,199	61,39,112	1,01,87,311	5,27,561	96,59,750
1851-52	44,18,222	70,37,543	1,14,55,765	5,47,253	1,09,08,512
1854-55	47,74,965	41,60,345	89,35,310	5,02,748	84,32,562
1855-56	57,28,007	85,71,698	1,42,99,705	5,40,487	1,37,59,218
1856-57	53,90,205	92,36,185	1,46,26,390	5,28,800	1,40,97,590

The comparison, it will be seen, is very favorable to the year under review.

Shipping.

The annexed Statements show the extent of the Import and Export Trade, as also the Shipping and Tonnage of the Port of Calcutta for 1856-57, compared with six previous years :—

		1840-41.	1841-42.	1850-51.	1851-52.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.
Imports.	Merchandise ..	4,88,97,449	4,43,69,440	5,90,40,567	6,75,14,750	6,63,22,292	8,06,08,182	8,02,41,782
	Treasure	97,80,222	99,27,282	1,14,92,343	2,49,63,184	64,08,606	5,81,00,445	6,67,60,533
		5,86,77,671	5,42,96,722	7,05,32,910	9,24,77,934	7,27,30,898	13,87,08,627	14,70,02,315
Exports.	Merchandise ..	8,28,31,237	8,35,18,737	10,44,99,469	10,84,63,897	10,72,10,593	12,60,92,637	13,66,47,918
	Treasure	8,62,061	4,21,855	27,81,426	19,45,809	1,20,54,114	1,14,28,310	99,89,531
		8,36,93,298	8,39,40,592	10,72,80,895	11,04,09,706	11,92,64,707	13,75,20,947	14,66,37,449

* The Report of last year showed results different from what are here exhibited. As now given the figures correspond with the entries in the Statements furnished by the Accountant. The net Receipts for Maulmain in 1855-56 amounted to Rupees 67,712-0-0.

ARRIVALS.

Colors.	1840-41.		1841-42.		1850-51.		1851-52.		1854-55.		1855-56.		1856-57.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	537	2,01,019	623	2,43,268	587	2,58,224	534	2,80,824	525	2,82,951	667	3,74,011	478	3,03,317
American	22	8,479	29	12,349	48	23,210	53	26,142	125	97,223	202	1,61,552	152	1,27,378
Arab	14	6,405	11	4,988	25	11 436	14	5,826	12	6,618	9	4,453	14	8,552
Australian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	573	0	0
Belgian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	282	1	727	4	2 230
Bremen	0	0	1	180	0	0	6	2,845	0	0	0	0	6	2,544
Dutch	8	1,906	5	1,476	3	1,313	1	737	8	3,932	5	1,967	4	2,679
Danish	0	0	0	0	3	1,158	2	1,070	4	2,273	6	2,138	0	0
French	38	11,789	55	17,144	59	20,230	61	19,360	121	44,578	180	64,691	145	63,835
Hamburghian	0	0	0	0	3	1,170	6	3,669	10	4,647	7	2,245	11	2,993
Norwegian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	455	0	0	2	636
Prussian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	714	0	0	3	2,902
Russian	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,682	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sardinian	1	276	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1,912	8	3,134	1	310
Spanish	1	280	0	0	1	405	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swedish	0	0	0	0	5	1,028	6	2,456	5	2,324	2	832	2	1,051
Steamers	0	0	0	0	33	23,118	46	33,224	47	33,972	46	33,997	60	38,250
Native Craft	65	5,464	189	16,191	266	15,210	20	1,915	129	16,748	78	8,053	129	15,450
Total ...	686	2,35,618	913	2,95,596	1033	3,56,502	752	3,79,750	995	4,98,629	1,212	6,58,373	1,011	5,72,127

DEPARTURES.

Colors.	1840-41.		1841-42.		1850-51.		1851-52.		1854-55.		1855-56.		1856-57.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	532	1,97,122	595	2,29,176	578	2,55,129	498	2,57,183	525	2,87,056	652	3,56,432	620	3,88,899
American	22	7,712	24	10,114	47	23,872	58	24,290	111	82,901	219	1,71,906	206	1,66,591
Arab	11	4,791	16	7,086	23	10,600	27	12,085	10	4,643	12	5,890	6	3,700
Belgian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	430	1	521
Bremen	0	0	1	180	0	0	1	573	1	1,200	0	0	8	3,513
Chinese	1	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dutch	9	2,282	5	1,592	4	1,498	1	737	8	4,185	6	3,599	5	3,681
Danish	0	0	0	0	3	1,001	2	1,338	3	1,837	6	2,118	1	592
French	48	15,253	51	15,069	63	24,825	70	25,820	107	38,273	168	65,478	81	36,057
Hamburghian	0	0	0	0	1	388	2	1,129	7	2,952	9	3,160	11	4,435
Norwegian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	455	0	0	1	566
Prussian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	714	0	0	1	711
Sardinian	1	276	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1,810	7	3,165	1	154
Spanish	0	0	1	280	1	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swedish	0	0	0	0	5	1,682	3	1,023	5	2,238	1	306	4	1,579
Steamers	0	0	0	0	38	22,794	52	33,665	47	34,528	39	27,744	66	41,862
Native-Craft	65	5,464	189	16,191	266	15,210	20	1,915	179	21,531	81	8,818	191	13,555
Total ...	689	2,33,300	882	2,79,688	1,029	3,57,799	734	3,59,758	1,011	4,84,323	1,201	6,49,019	1,113	6,66,416

The following Table shows the average Tonnage in each year taken upon the whole number of Ships, and separately upon each class of Ships :—

	1840-41.	1841-42.	1850-51.	1851-52.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.
	Average Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.
British Vessels inclusive of Steamers..	374	390	454	542	554	572	635
American Vessels...	385	425	484	493	778	800	838
Arab	458	453	457	416	552	495	611
French	310	311	343	317	368	359	440
Other	246	276	338	519	459	387	465
Total number of Vessels ...	371	385	445	516	556	485	631

The following general results are deducible from the above Table and the Table of " Arrivals":—

The number of British and Foreign Ships that arrived in the Port of Calcutta in 1856-57 was greater than it was in 1840-41 by 42 per cent., and in 1850-51 by 14 per cent.

The aggregate Tonnage of the British and Foreign Ships that arrived in 1856-57 was greater than 1840-41 by 142 per cent. and than in 1850-51 by 63 per cent.

The actual increase in each of the two classes of Vessels is shown by the following Table :—

	Number of Ships.		Amount of Tonnage.		Average Tonnage.	
	1840-41.	1856-57.	1840-41.	1856-57.	1840-41.	1856-57.
British	537	538	2,01,019	3,41,567	374	635
Foreign	84	344	29,135	2,15,110	346	625

River Mutlah.

Since the last report the Mutlah has been opened to the Shipping, and up to the 30th April seven Vessels had entered the Port. Three of these were in ballast, and four were laden with Salt from Liverpool. The total quantity of Salt imported by this line from January to April was 87,576 maunds ; but some portion of this, belonging to Messrs. Ramgopaul Ghose and Co., was subsequently removed to Sulkea, under the permission of the Board of Revenue, in consequence of the injuries their Golahs received in some heavy storms, and the difficulty they experienced in obtaining immediate purchasers. Besides the two Golahs belonging to Messrs. Ramgopaul Ghose, four Golahs have been erected by Government, capable of containing about 30,000 maunds of Salt.

The Customs Establishment at the Mutlah consists of a 1st grade Preventive Officer in the character of an Inspector and four Preventive Officers. The *Beacon* Hulk serves as their residence, and a covered row boat has lately been temporarily sent there from Diamond Harbour with a view of affording proper accommodation for those whom sickness may compel to return to Calcutta.

Opium.

The Receipts, Charges and Net Revenue of the Opium Department in the years 1840-41, 1841-42, 1850-51, 1851-52, 1854-55, 1855-56 and 1856-57 are set forth in the following Table :—

	1840-41.	1841-42.	1850-51.	1851-52.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.
Receipts	1,25,81,833	1,36,77,463	3,12,62,578	3,11,97,519	3,59,98,268	4,17,44,360	3,82,95,779
Charges	55,73,193	59,70,786	1,04,14,256	1,12,08,561	1,35,03,039	1,25,33,819	1,12,68,133
Net Revenue ...	70,08,639	77,06,676	2,08,48,322	1,99,88,957	2,24,95,228	2,92,10,541	2,70,27,646

The provision of the current season 1856-57 is—

Behar Opium	22,303 chests.
Benares Ditto	10,667 ditto.

The great decrease in the produce is attributed to dwarfed and stunted plant in consequence of late sowings, want of rain in the early part of the year, and blight.

The Bill for remodelling the Laws which regulate the cultivation and manufacture of Opium, referred to in the last Report, has since been passed as Act XIII. of 1857. The results of its operation will be reported upon hereafter.

Question of suppressing or restricting the cultivation of Opium in Assam.

The question of placing some restrictions on the Opium cultivation of Assam came before Government so far back as the year 1840, at which time, after a careful consideration of the several measures proposed by the Local Authorities, the Government decided that its interference with the Poppy cultivation in Assam would not be advisable.

Thus the matter rested until the year 1851, when it was re-agitated by the Civil Officers of Assam, who urged the expediency of putting an end to the consumption of Opium in Assam.

The sequel will be learned from the following extract from a Minute which was recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 13th of June 1856 :—

" One of the means to effect this (*i. e.*, to check the immoderate use of the drug) " seems to have had quite an opposite effect, and I am not surprised to hear it, for the plan " was nothing else (Opium being already, in the judgment of the Assam functionaries, " too cheap and abundant) than that of supplying to the Province more and cheaper " Opium from the Government Factories elsewhere—a sort of ' adding fuel to the fire " which seems, naturally enough, to have caused, in consequence of the introduction of " the cheap Opium of the Government, a greater indulgence in the use of the drug " than ever.

" It almost seems indeed as if the Board had supposed that Opium-eating was harm- " less provided the drug were bought of the Government, and that the objections of the " Local Officers were directed, not against Opium-eating in general, but specially against " eating Opium raised in Assam, for in 1851, they replied to the Commissioners' very

" urgent appeal to them to adopt measures to obviate 'the extreme ill effects attending
" the increasing consumption of the drug,' by saying that they hoped the cheaper Behar
" Opium would soon supersede the native drug and drive it out of the market.

" The Collectors of the Province, however, who, as reported by Colonel Jenkins, and
" evinced by extracts from their letters, were strongly impressed with the evil effects of
" eating Opium—as Opium—wherever grown—were not at all satisfied that the conse-
" quences of eating Behar Opium were any better than the consequences of eating
" Assam Opium. Moreover, they affirmed that the care taken to increase to the Assa-
" mese the supply of Behar Opium had not at all diminished the cultivation of Assam
" Opium; but rather, as I gather, the contrary, and they were so urgent and vehement
" in their denunciations of the mischief, that Colonel Jenkins, who had formerly been of
" opinion that to attempt to put down the local cultivation either immediately or gra-
" dually would be impossible if it were endeavoured, and foolish if it were possible, now
" strongly recommended an enhanced and increasing assessment on all the Poppy lands
" at once in all the Divisions, and declared himself of opinion that a total prohibition
" of the cultivation might be effected at an early period.

" The Board, on the receipt of this strong representation, laid the case before
" Government, with an expression of their decided opinion that it was necessary to check
" 'the growing taste for Opium and the consequent progress of demoralization.' But
" they still seemed to think that the way to effect this was to persevere in the process of
" displacement of Assam Opium by the introduction of that of Behar.

" Of the measures, however, suggested by the Local Authorities for putting down the
" local cultivation, the Board concurred with the Commissioner in advocating an enhanced
" and increasing rent on Poppy land 'with the avowed object of eventually bringing
" 'about the total prohibition of the cultivation at an early period'; but all this, in order
" 'to aid materially in the attainment of their (the Board's) object in introducing Abkar-
" ree Opium,' since they go on to say 'the matter should not be viewed in its *moral*
" 'and social aspect only' (in which I must observe it had hitherto been viewed exclu-
" sively) 'but it is also important as a question of Revenue.' Here for the first time the
" financial element comes into the discussion, and the Abkarree Revenue is presented
" in a point of view, as to which, whatever we may think of it, I am slow to believe that
" our Assamese subjects will be found readily to agree with us, or to appreciate our
" motives, even if, as Colonel Jenkins has proposed, we were to let them grow Tobacco
" for nothing.

" While this was still before the Government, Mr. Mills visited Assam, and having
" read the correspondence in which the moral and physical degeneration of the people
" through Opium is so strongly insisted upon, and conversed with those who attested
" these facts, he came to agree with them in opinion that something 'should be done to
" 'check the immoderate use of the drug, and rescue at least the rising generation from
" 'indulgence in a luxury which destroys the constitution, enfeebles the mind, and paralyzes
" 'industry'; being however constrained at the same time by the evidence of his senses to
" say that he 'witnessed very little of the terrible effects of eating it (Opium) in the ap-
" pearance of the people,' nay, that it was with many 'a necessary of life, and in a damp
" country like Assam, it is perhaps beneficial if taken with moderation.' Mr. Mills, however
" took apparently the exclusive *moral* view of the question, and he seems quite to have
" adopted the opinion that all immorality resides in Assam Opium alone, and does not
" taint that of Behar. For upon moral grounds alone he recommends that while the

" cultivation is restricted or prohibited on the one hand, on the other the Government " should pour into the Stations, and into the Mofussil at certain places, a sufficient quan- " tity of Government Opium for the consumption of the people, adding, 'It is pro- " 'bable that the cultivation will rapidly decrease when Government Opium can be " bought *cheaper*.' But if by the measures proposed the general price of Opium were " lowered, what would become of the morals of the people for the benefit of which the " proposition is made?

" And if, on the contrary, the effect of these measures were to raise materially the " price of Opium, what are we to say to the assurances of Colonel Jenkins that the Province " is full of sequestered spots where Opium could be cultivated without let or hindrance, " and quite out of reach of our fiscal observation?

" I confess that nothing I have read in these papers has convinced me of the pro- " priety of interference in this matter. Whether the interference be based on moral or " financial grounds, or whether on a combination of both, I doubt its expediency, and " I am satisfied it must fail of effect.

" I have no confidence in the accounts, many of them obviously exaggerated,* of " the grievous consequences of Opium-eating on the population. Mr. Mills could see no " signs of such terrible effects as were narrated to him, and I observe that one of the " Local Officers most anxious to impress Mr. Mills with the evils of Opium-eating, yet " admits that no one would suppose to look at them that the better classes in Assam " were all Opium-eaters, which yet is the fact. 'The Assamese,' says Mr. Robinson in " his valuable account of Assam, 'have frequently been described as a degenerate and " 'weakly race, and in these respects inferior even to their effeminate neighbours, the " 'Bengallees; but as a general description, it does not accord with the true state of the " 'case. Though certainly inferior to the people of the Western Provinces, yet in most " 'points they seem as much removed above those of Bengal.' He then goes on to " describe them as robust and active of body, and quick, lively, stirring and intelligent " in mind. Their women also, he says, are remarkable for their beauty 'with a form and " 'face somewhat approaching the European.'

" It is to be observed that though they are undoubtedly given to Opium-eating " they are little addicted to intoxicating spirits, and it has been remarked by no less an " authority than Sir Benjamin Brodie, that Opium-eating, as compared with spirit drink- " ing, is comparatively harmless, as well socially as to the physical constitutions of the " persons who use it.

" If it were possible to deprive of Opium a population of 800,000 people thinly " scattered over a half cultivated area of 30,000 square miles, we are assured on good " authority that they would resort to far more deleterious and demoralizing stimulants, " nor is it by any means certain that the milder substitute of Tobacco, with the free use " of which Colonel Jenkins hopes to satisfy the Assamese, might not come into moral " and pathological disfavor with some future local functionary, and its eradication from the " soil of Assam advocated on grounds not very dissimilar to those now employed against " the cultivation of the Poppy.

" But admitting, as I am willing to do to a certain extent, the baneful effects of " Opium-eating and Opium-smoking, and passing by for the present the declared risk of

* As for instance Doctor Barry's account quoted in Mr. Mill's Report.

" driving the Assamese to *Bhang* and ardent spirits, surely the means proposed for " curing the Assamese of this vice are inconsistent, contradictory, and ineffectual. " Looking at all that has been written on the subject by natives of Assam, as well as the " Europeans, it will be remarked that all are agreed as to the cruel suffering which " would be inflicted on the people by depriving them of Opium, or even by considerably " raising the price. All the advice given to check or to put down the native cultivation " is accompanied in every instance by the most earnest admonition to supply the popula- " tion with an adequate quantity of Foreign, *i. e.*, Government Opium, to ' pour it' into " the Province, and to make it cheap and easy of access. The notion has seemed to be " that with the present generation it would be impossible to succeed in eradicating a " taste for Opium, but that the measures recommended would rescue the rising genera- " tion. This is the purpose declared by Mr. Mills, and this too is the idea expressed in " certain native memorials addressed to Mr. Mills while in Assam, and appended by him " to his Report. But it is remarkable that the native advice has none of the inconsistency " of the English suggestions. The Assamese memorialists express strong opinions of the " evil consequences of Opium-eating, and urge the expediency of gradually putting it " down ; but they do not imagine that any good consequence would follow from putting " down Assam Opium with one hand, and offering Behar Opium with the other. On the " contrary they insist as a preliminary measure that the Behar Opium supply be discon- " tinued. ' We have therefore to submit,' says Anundram Dhekial Phookun in his very " remarkable memorial to Mr. Mills, that ' *in the first place*, the importation of " ' Government Opium be discontinued, and that *in the second*, the Poppy cultivation be " ' subjected to a heavy taxation,' and among the ' Propositions for the future improve- " ' ment of the Province,' submitted to Mr. Mills by Moneeram Dutt, Dewan Barooah, " the following appears at the head of the list :—

" 1. ' *First*, to stop the Government Opium.'

" If indeed the measure be viewed merely in a financial light, in which, however, no " one has yet proposed exclusively to view it, it is intelligible enough that the consumption " of Government Opium should be encouraged in substitution for the native drug. But " assuredly our motives and objects would be irremediably misunderstood by the Assamese " if, disclaiming all mere financial purposes, we were to offer to mend their morals by " punishing with unfailing severity the cultivation of Assam Opium, and at the same time " opening shops in all directions for the cheap sale of Opium onaccount of Government.

" As a financial measure, the plan now proposed by the Commissioner and advocated " by the Board and Mr. Mills must, as it appears to me, inevitably fail, and that for " reasons which have been stated by Colonel Jenkins himself and admitted by Mr. Mills, " who, though he proposes what he supposes to be an answer to one of Mr. C. W. Smith's " objections to a differential rent on Poppy land, does not attempt an answer to the objec- " tion of Colonel Jenkins that in a country like Assam, sparingly cultivated, but full of " sequestered churs and spots freshly cleared out among ' forests,' it would be almost " impracticable to prevent concealment of cultivation.

" I cannot indeed follow the reasoning of Mr. Mills in regard to this part of the " question. He first states, and distinctly admits the objections to ' the gradual extinction " ' of the cultivation by means of an increasing assessment in the lands,' which is the " remedy proposed for adoption by the Board, *viz.* : (1) that it is unsound in principle to " assess lands with a rent varying with the produce; (2) that, as above quoted, it would be " almost impossible to prevent concealed cultivation ; and (3) that the higher rates could

"only be imposed as the present engagements fell in, and therefore the alteration could "not be simultaneous and general. These two last objections he leaves unanswered, and "even declares as to the last that it would necessitate measures expensive to Government "and vexatious to the Ryots.' He *therefore* prefers an immediate suppression of the "cultivation, 'pouring in' cheap Government Opium for the general consumption. But "having expressed a decided opinion that this would be 'the simplest,' and most "effectual plan, he immediately retracts this recommendation, because 'there would be a "'great difficulty in setting down a sufficient number of shops in some places, and the "'people might suffer in consequence,' and because 'moreover it is stated that if the "'tax in Government Opium were high, there might be concealment of lands.'

"For these reasons he subsides into acquiescence in the Board's proposition for a "gradual increase of taxation on Opium lands, leaving, however, the very serious objec- "tions he had stated to this plan entirely unanswered.

"It is to me a matter of moral certainty that any attempt at materially raising the "rent of Opium land, in such a country as Assam, where, owing to the scanty population "and their migratory habits, (strongly insisted upon in other parts of Mr. Mill's Report) "it is difficult, even with the lowest rents, to keep them steadily located, would be followed "by the results predicted by Colonel Jenkins in 1839, and would therefore utterly fail, "besides causing, during the progress of the experiment, all that harassment, oppression, "corruption and demoralization which Colonel Jenkins also at that time foresaw, and "which in their way would be more mischievous than Opium-eating itself. But the "alternative is nothing else but a fierce and resolute prevention of all cultivation, which, "however, were it to be attempted, would be a most hazardous and questionable experiment.

"Those who argue for interference seem to me indeed to be in this dilemma. If "you impose a gradually increasing rent on the lands, you will only cause a shifting of the "places of cultivation, and thereby fail *financially*. *Therefore* the simplest and best "plan is to prohibit all cultivation. But if this be done you must search out inquisito- "rially, and punish ruthlessly, all violations of your Law, and you must, at the same "time, fill every nook and corner with cheap Government Opium shops. And thus "you assuredly fail *morally*.

"Between these two results, I see no middle way, and I find no such way suggested "or recommended. Nothing is presented but a choice between the two plans of gradual "or immediate prohibition."

"For my part I am strongly against both. The one indeed is but a modified form "of the other. To tax Poppy cultivation more highly than other cultivation is quite "opposed to our system of land revenue, and could only be advocated, as it is in this "instance advocated, as a gradual approach to a complete prohibition. But to prohibit the "cultivation of Opium in such a country, and among such a population as that of Assam, "is simply, in my judgment, impossible; and it would be unwise to attempt it. As a "measure of finance it would, I am satisfied, fail miserably, and as a measure of morality "it would be misunderstood and misinterpreted by our subjects. It would lower us in "their eyes, and while it impaired our influence, and covered us with unpopularity, it "would, for any thing I can see, have no tendency to eradicate, but rather to increase "the evil habit for the cure of which it was undertaken.

"The circumstances of Assam are not at present such as to encourage or justify an "interference in this matter, and as the Assam Opium does not interfere with or in any

"way come into competition with the Opium of Government, we have the less reason "for making a crusade against it.

"I therefore assent entirely to the decision already once pronounced by the Govern- "ment in this matter, and think it inexpedient to interfere with the Opium cultivation "of Assam."

Some months ago, the question came under the notice of the Supreme Government, in consequence, it is supposed, of a movement by the Assam Tea Association, who dissent from the view of the subject taken by this Government. But the Lieutenant-Governor having referred the Supreme Government to the views expressed in his Minute above quoted, no further orders have been communicated to this Government.

Abkarry.

The financial results of the Abkarry administration of the Lower Provinces during the year 1856-57 will be seen in the following Statement:—

Demand.	Collections.		Balance being difference between 1 and 2.	Charges.
	Spirit and Drugs.	Opium Sale Provend.		
Lower Provinces				
28,81,949	28,45,075	9,40,891	36,873	6,40,073
Tenasserim Provinces				
1,03,991	1,03,991	69,756	0	19,164

The Bill for the consolidation of the Abkarry Laws referred to in the last Report has since been passed into Law. (*Vide* Act XXI. of 1856.)

Salt.

The Net Revenue derived from the Salt Department in the Lower Provinces during 1856-57, as well as the Revenue derived from the same source in 1840-41, 1850-51 and 1855-56, is shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement:—

Years.	Receipts.			Disbursements.			Net Revenue.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1840-41	1,93,23,003	7	10	46,52,461	4	11	1,46,70,542	2	11
1850-51	1,10,57,964	6	0¼	33,39,446	12	6¼	77,18,517	9	6
1855-56	1,09,35,916	12	3¼	38,53,620	12	5¼	70,82,295	15	10
1856-57	1,07,02,593	6	8½	39,99,504	0	4	67,03,089	6	4½

It is, perhaps, requisite to explain that the apparent falling-off in the Revenue of the past year is, for the most part, owing to a considerable portion of the proceeds of the

Presidency Sales of April (which took place late in that month) having been brought to credit in May. This, of course, had the effect of diminishing the receipts *shown* in the accounts of 1856-57, while there was not in reality any falling-off in the Revenue.

The proposed experiment of importing Salt from Sind (regarding which the Supreme Government have expressed a wish to know the result) has not yet been carried out, in consequence of some delay on the part of the Sind Authorities in sending round the trial shipment. Chemical analysis has shown the Sind Salt to be of the purest quality. It is less deliquescent and has greater specific gravity than manufactured Salt.

24-Pergunnahs' Salt Agency.

The re-opening of the 24-Pergunnahs' Salt Agency, while it can hardly have failed to interfere prejudicially with the otherwise hopeful experiment of an Excise, has in itself proved an absolute failure. In the year 1855-56 the very unfavorable state of the weather during the manufacturing season, and other causes, co-operated in preventing the out-turn from coming up to the Taidad, or Estimate; but again this year (1856-57) the out-turn has fallen far short of it, and not only is a portion of the balance of the season 1855-56 still outstanding, but a considerable additional balance is reported to have occurred in the past season.

The following Statement shows the Taidad and actual out-turn of the Agency for 1856-57:—

Aurungs.	Taidad.	Quantity of Salt Manufactured.				Increase.	Decrease.
		Quantity Stored.	Khorakee Salt distributed.	Loss in Transit.	Total.		
Tuffaul	2,41,000 0 0	1,50,382 20 0	1,810 8 0	0 0 0	1,52,192 28 0	0	88,807 12 0
Baharboon	1,21,950 0 0	51,788 10 8	901 28 0	0 0 0	52,689 38 8	0	69,260 1 8
Dessee, Western Divn....	80,425 0 0	18,151 0 0	520 32 0	1,307 17 0	19,979 9 0	0	60,445 31 0
Dessee, Eastern Divn. ..	46,775 0 0	11,146 20 0	353 16 0	55 20 0	11,555 16 0	0	35,219 24 0
Total ..	4,90,150 0 0	2,31,468 10 8	3,586 4 0	1,362 37 0	2,36,417 11 8	0	2,53,732 28 8
Mutlah Salt Company ...	2,000 0 0	229 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	229 0 0	0	1,771 0 0
Grand Total ...	4,92,150 0 0	2,31,697 10 8	3,586 4 0	1,362 37 0	2,36,646 11 8	0	2,55,503 28 8
Confiscated Salt	0 0 0	11 9 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
Excess by re-weighment..	0 0 0	3 35 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
Total quantity stored ..	0 0 0	2,31,712 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0

The following Statement shows the Balance which has accrued during 1856-57 :—

Name of Aurung.	Outstanding Balance of the current Year.	Outstanding Balance of the last Year remaining unrealized.	Total outstanding Balances.
Tuffaul	40,125 2 3	11,379 9 11	51,504 12 2
Baharboon	20,868 14 4	17,234 1 3	38,102 15 7
Dessee Western Division ...	14,094 8 7	2,660 7 0	16,754 15 7
Dessee Eastern Division ...	17,075 12 1	2,594 4 1	19,670 0 2
Total	92,164 5 3	33,868 6 3	1,26,032 11 6
Mutlah Salt Company... ...	715 3 0	437 0 0	1,152 3 0
Grand Total	92,879 8 3	34,305 6 3	1,27,184 14 6

The manufacturing season of 1856-57 is stated to have been one of the most favorable ever known, so that it is impossible to ascribe the failure in the slightest degree to the weather. The Board of Revenue are of opinion that it is to be ascribed partly to the circumstance that the manufacturers were so late in making their arrangements for Coolies, &c., in consequence of the pertinacious refusal of the latter to receive advances except at an increased rate, and partly also to the lax supervision exercised over his subordinates by the late Salt Agent of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, Mr. F. Lushington, and to his want of activity and energy in neglecting to visit the places of manufacture. In addition to the above, it must also be mentioned that although the price paid now for the Salt is not more than it was under the former Agency, and indeed not so much as was sometimes then given, the wages of labor and the prices of provision, always very high in the District of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs owing to its proximity to Calcutta, have nearly doubled since; yet if the price for the manufacture is advanced in proportion to the present wages of labor and prices of provisions, the wholesale cost (already higher than that of other Agencies) will be almost, the Board represent, tantamount to a prohibitory price in the market.

Under these circumstances it is in contemplation to reclose the Agency, and a proposition to this effect has been laid before the Supreme Government.

STAMPS.

The operations of this Department in the Lower Provinces during the past year, have been attended with a considerable increase in the Net Revenue, as will be seen from the subjoined Comparative Statement:—

		1840-41.	1841-42.	1850-51.	1851-52.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.
Bengal Provinces	Gross Receipts	20,66,295	21,15,666	20,16,909	20,55,585	21,80,197	21,39,637	21,88,415
	Charges	65,138	67,778	77,109	80,566	1,45,219	1,20,910	1,31,176
	Net Revenue	20,01,157	20,47,888	19,39,800	19,75,019	20,34,978	20,18,727	21,88,415
Calcutta (Town)	Gross Receipts	1,40,884	1,58,160	1,08,796	1,18,296	1,23,149	99,878	98,606
	Charges	69,985	69,249	73,642	67,340	83,305	92,033	46,033
	Net Revenue	70,899	88,911	35,154	60,956	39,844	7,845	1,44,639
Total	Gross Receipts	22,07,179	22,73,826	21,25,705	21,73,881	23,03,346	22,39,515	24,64,230
	Charges	1,35,123	1,37,027	1,50,751	1,37,906	2,28,524	2,12,943	1,77,209
	Net Revenue	20,72,056	21,36,799	19,74,954	20,35,975	20,74,822	20,26,572	22,87,021

Sale Law Improvement Bill.

The most important measure calling for notice in connection with the administration of the Land Revenue Department of this Presidency during the year under review, is the introduction into the Legislative Council, by Mr. Grant, of a Bill to improve the Law relating to "Sales of Land for Arrears of Revenue."

The principal alterations contemplated by the Bill may be here described.

Under the present Sale Law, Act I. of 1845, the Revenue is levied upon Zemindarees, and they become liable to sale on failure of payment. It often happens, however, that a Zemindary is held by several persons in common tenancy, and sometimes there are shareholders in it, whose shares consist of distinct integral parts. The present Law does not recognize these divisions of interest. But by Sections X., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV. of the Bill now before the Council, it is proposed not only to recognize the separate interests of each shareholder, but also to allow each to open *separate accounts* in the Collectorate Books for the Revenue due upon his share.

The Bill also proposes to provide for the protection of *under-tenures* by a system of registration. Under the present system the forfeiture of the parent estate entails upon the sub-tenants, with certain exceptions, the liability of having their holdings re-assessed by the Auction purchaser. It is obvious that such a system must have a strong tendency to discourage the under-tenantry from laying out their money on the improvement of the land. The proposed enactment would effectually secure the sub-tenants from the consequences of a sale of the parent estate, provided that they are registered, and that the sub-tenant himself is not a defaulter.

While fully concurring with the mover of this Bill as to the desirability of altering the present Law in all those points in which it is defective, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal entertains several cogent objections to the legislation by which it is proposed to compass the organic changes aimed at, and those objections have been recorded by His Honor in a Minute, dated the 2nd September 1856, which has been laid before the Legislative Council.

The importance of the subject and the strong opinion which the Lieutenant-Governor entertained of the hazard attending several of the alterations proposed by Mr. Grant, will justify the insertion in this place of the following quotations from the Minute above-mentioned :—

"The first important alteration of the present Law which occurs in the new Bill is "to be found in Sections X., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV. By the operation of these "Sections a very great boon will be conferred on share holders of Zemindarees, with every "one of whom the Collector will be empowered, after certain enquiries, to open separate "accounts, bringing to sale for the realization of arrears only those shares which may "be actually in balance, and if those shares prove unsaleable, giving to the co-sharers an "option, in the first instance, of purchasing them by paying the whole arrear due from "them, before actually proceeding to sell the whole Estate for the arrear, which power is "necessarily reserved in the last resort for the security of the Government Revenue.

"This amendment upon the existing Law was originally proposed by the Most "Noble the late Governor of Bengal; but it was a part of His Lordship's plan that the "benefit should not be extended to any share the Revenue of which might not exceed "Rupees 50. To this it was objected in the Legislative Council, that the object is to con-

"firm the just rights of the sharer by securing his property when there is no default on "his part; and that a share paying Rupees 40 may be of as much concern to the owner "as are Estates paying 40 lakhs to the Rajah of Burdwan.

"I would say, with deference, that I doubt if this objection be sound. The object "of the Law seems to me not to secure the just rights of the sharer absolutely and "without reference to the security of Government, for if that were so, it would be "unjust in any case to sell out the sharer who had paid his quota; yet this the proposed "Law does not scruple to do, even though the sharer may have paid up his full share "of the Revenue, whenever the Government Revenue on the whole Estate, *i. e.*, on other "shares of the Estate, cannot otherwise be realized. I apprehend that the sharer in a "joint undivided Estate, charged with the payment of a certain fixed Revenue to "Government, cannot properly be said to have any rights except what the Law has given "him, and among those rights—ever since the Permanent Settlement,—has never been "a right to have a separate account as to his share, or to have his interests in any way "distinguished from the interests of all other sharers in the Estate. What the Govern-"ment is now disposed to allow (clearly not as a right but as a boon,) is avowedly to be "limited by all such conditions as may seem necessary for the security of the Government, "and if it be for the security of the Government interests to limit this boon to shares "of a certain value, it is surely allowable to do so, nor does it appear to me any reason "to the contrary to say that a sharer has, in justice, a right to be secured from the sale of "his property on payment of his quota, because, as I view it, he has in reality no such "right, and never had it, nor is it proposed, even by those who use this argument, to give "him any such absolute protection.

"I would submit, therefore, that it is quite open to consideration, and may be "proposed for consideration, without any breach of justice and right, whether or no it be "for the interests of Government to grant the boon generally and universally; or whether, "on the contrary, it be not advisable to limit it to shares of a certain value as proposed "by Lord Dalhousie, and I must say for my own part, that I look on Lord Dalhousie's "proposition, more or less modified, as in the highest degree expedient on this "occasion.

"There are a great many Districts under the Government of Bengal, including all "the Districts of the Behar Province, in which the sub-division of shares is carried to a "great extent. I walked into a small Village a few days ago in the Patna District, which "I was told on the spot was divided among, or held jointly by seventy sharers; and at "Chupra, I was visited by certain Zemindars of old family, whose Zemindaree, never "large, is now held in seventy-five shares, of which each separate share is owned by three "or four different persons. These were spoken of as quite ordinary cases, and it seems "obvious that the number of the shares will go on increasing under the Hindoo Law up "to the limit of starvation, especially if encouraged and fostered by unlimited separate "accounts at the Collectorate. The question cannot but occur to me. Is it wise and "politic to encourage this? or even if it were wise and politic, how are any conceivable "establishments to keep such an enormous mass of small separate accounts?

"In Sylhet there are already 70,000 different Estates, and as a specimen of the "extent of sub-division, Mr. Glóver, the Collector, tells us of one Estate which has "already 150 recorded sharers, and 800 unrecorded, who, if they think it worth while to "pay the fees, may all get themselves recorded as soon as this Bill passes.

" Now I am driven to believe that, before rushing at once into such a system of " account as this Bill will bring upon us, it would be safer at all events to begin with " some reasonable limit. If Rupees 50, as proposed by Lord Dalhousie, be considered too " high (I confess I do not think it so,) let a lower standard be taken. But in any case let " the Act be tried first, as it were, on manageable terms. If it works easily, it can " afterwards be at any time extended gradually as may seem fit. As at present drawn, it " appears to me that the proposed Law will, in the words of several of the Revenue " Officers consulted, swamp the Collectors' Offices.

" It is certain that the present Law discourages sub-division to a certain extent, and " has assuredly a tendency to break up over-divided Estates. I suppose that the Legis- " lative Council are not likely to differ from me in the opinion that it is undesirable to " extend a pauper proprietary, and will be willing, like myself, to avoid every thing that " may have a tendency unduly to encourage the '*rabbit warren*' system of land owner- " ship.

" Whether the plan of a limit be adopted or not, I would submit that it will be " advisable to omit from Section XII. the direction to the Collector to institute summary " enquiry into the fact of possession.

" On this subject I desire to adopt the following observations by Mr. Theobald, " which seem to me very worthy of notice. I would add that, under the system now " enforced by the Board, no proprietor's name is now recorded by the Collector until he " has satisfied himself as to the fact of his possession.

" And upon these objections, when made, the Collector is to institute a summary " enquiry *into the fact of possession.*

" It has been remarked that recorded sharers have already established their title, and " that they ought not to be put to the risk of a second enquiry, which will, in many " cases, operate as an invitation and inducement to dispute and litigation on a title " which never was questioned before ; and following up these views, it has been suggested " that the applicant who proves, by a reference to the Collectors' books, that he is a " recorded sharer, should, *ipso facto,* be entitled to have the separate account of his share " opened.

" It is to be hoped that this suggestion will be adopted ; but if not, it is important " to note what is the enquiry which the Collector is to make as the Bill now stands. The " enquiry is to be *into the fact of possession.* Such an enquiry would be a departure " from the application. The application refers to grounds of title: possession may or " may not go with the title. The question, therefore, of the fact of title or truth of the " application may be wholly different from the question of possession. If, indeed, " unrecorded proprietors were to have the benefit of the Bill, there would be some reason " for putting it on the ground of the fact of possession ; but I can imagine none why " this fact should be enquired into, in the case of persons already recorded as having a " title. Moreover, what shall constitute '*possessio n*' is not explained there. There is " no word in the whole Vocabulary of the Law which admits of a greater variety of " application. Possession may be constructive or direct and actual ; by one's self, one's " agent or servant, or constructed by facts which show an intention to possess, and merely " no adverse claim to the possession by any other person. It has been common, I am " informed, for European proprietors to have shares of Zemindarees recorded in the " names of their managers or servants. Who, in that case, the manager or the proprietor,

" is in possession ? If the latter, is he to lose the benefit of the Bill by reason of his " not being recorded, though in possession ? One tenant in common may alone receive " the rents and pay their shares to other tenants in common, or, a manager appointed " by one may be in possession not for one but for all ; who, in these cases, is in posses- " sion ? A mortgagee of a share may be in the receipt of the rents, while the mortgager " is the recorded sharer. Is the recorded sharer not to have the benefit of this Bill, or is " the possession of the mortgagee to be construed as his possession ? This is but a " small sample of the cases of no uncommon kind, in which the result of an application " must be extremely doubtful if the right of the recorded sharer is to depend on the " question of possession.

" The next important alteration proposed by this Bill is that contained in Section " XV., which allows a Zemindar to deposit money or Government Securities with the " Collector, so that the amount, or the interest in the Securities, may be used in liquida- " tion of balances as they arise. I look upon this measure as one which may prove of " considerable value and usefulness to absentee Zemindars unable to find trustworthy " agents,—a very general condition of absentee Zemindars in this country. I am uncer- " tain, however, whether it be a real affair of the Government to transact agency of this " kind for absentees. The provision may (like the institution of the Government Agency " now about to be abolished) have a tendency to raise the value of Government Securi- " ties ; but I doubt, after all, if it will be made use of. If it should be largely made " use of it would seem as reasonable in this case as in the case of the Government " Agency to empower the Collector to charge an Agency Commission for drawing and " applying interest on Securities, the private property of individuals. On the whole, and " speaking with much deference, I am not greatly in favor of this provision. The " Government can now permit a Zemindar to deposit Cash or Paper, when it may think " fit in peculiar cases, and did so in the case of the late Dwarkanauth Tagore. I doubt if " it be expedient to force the Government to do so in all cases.

Under-Tenures.

" I am come now to the provisions regarding under-tenures, which are in every " respect the most important parts of the Bill, and those demanding the most careful " consideration; and first of ante-Permanent Settlement tenures, the subject of the first " and second Clauses of Section XXXV. of the Bill.

" As I view the case of these ante-Settlement tenures, I am unable to divest myself of " the opinion that the proposed change of the law will affect them very disadvantageously. " I need hardly say that the present Sale Law (Act I. of 1845,) gave to the holders of " these tenures no new rights. When that Act declared that an auction purchaser of a " Zemindarree had no power to avoid or annul (1) 'Istemraree or Mokurruree tenures, which " 'were held at a fixed rent more than twelve years before the Permanent Settlement,' and (2) " 'tenures existing at the time of settlement, which have not been, and may not be proved " 'liable to increase of assessment on the grounds stated in Section LII. Regulation VII., of " '1793,' it 'declared only what had been the Law ever since 1793.' The rights of tenants " of the two classes above-named were given at the same time with the rights conferred upon " Zemindars, and are coeval with the Permanent Settlement. They cannot, surely, be now " infringed without injustice ; and I would submit that it cannot but be a very serious " infringement of those rights, to enact, at this time of day, sixty years and more after the " date of the Law which constitutes their Charter, that the status then given to them, and

"declared to be as permanent as the Permanent Settlement, shall nevertheless now cease "and determine altogether, unless the possessors of those rights shall, within three years, "come in and register them before the Collector, exposing themselves by that very pro- "cess to an inevitable sequence of litigation, with all its difficulties and uncertainties, "such as they were most unlikely ever to have been in danger of under the existing Law, "excepting in the rare event of a sale of the Zemindarees to which they belong.

"If it were proposed to enact that, unless the Zemindars of the Permanent Settle- "ment should now come forward and register before the Collector a number of particulars "regarding their Zemindarees, certain to provoke and produce a long chain of expensive "and uncertain litigation, not otherwise likely to arise, and that, failing such registration "within three years, their estates should be deprived of the benefits of the permanent "Settlement, there would undoubtedly be an outcry against the proposition, yet, unless "I am under some great error in my view of the question, such a proposition would differ "in principle very little, if at all, from that of the present Bill as regards ante-Settle- "ment tenures. The rights annexed to these tenures are as old as those annexed to "the Zemindarees, and they were granted by the same authority, in the same manner, "and under the same sanctions. If then it would be unjust now to make registration "a condition of the continuance of the Permanent Settlement as regards Zemindarees, "and of this no one can doubt, it must surely be equally unjust to make registration "a condition of the continuance of the permanent rights guaranteed to the ante- "Settlement tenures by the Law of the Permanent Settlement.

"The Law of 1793, after declaring the power of cancelling and annulling under- "tenures to be exercised by an auction purchaser of a Zemindaree, says expressly:— "'Nothing contained in this Regulation shall be construed to authorize the assessment of "'any increase upon the lands of such dependant Talookdars as were exempted from any "'increase of assessment at the forming of the Decennial (Permanent) Settlement, in "'virtue of the prohibition entered in Clause 1, Section LI., Regulation VIII., 1793 "'THE REVENUE PAYABLE BY SUCH DEPENDANT TALOOKDARS IS DECLARED FIXED FOR "'EVER.'* How can any novel rule be now made a condition of this legally declared "permanency? Yet this appears to me to be what is intended by the present Bill.

"Nor is this all, for the present Bill proposes to annex to these tenures a new "penalty for arrears of rent, such as they were never liable to before, and such as, to "my apprehension, they seem to have been guaranteed against by former Laws. Accord- "ing to former Laws an ante-Settlement tenure might be sold for an arrear of rent,† but "it was sold with all its privileges intact, and while the purchaser succeeded to all the "rights of the defaulter, the latter received (less the amount in arrear) the full benefit of "the purchase money.

"But under the Law as now proposed, if an arrear, however small, should happen "to be due, or can be made to appear as due, on the latest day fixed for the Zemindar's "payment to Government, every right and privilege attaching to the tenure is to be at "once swept away, the tenure is to be no longer excepted from the operation of the "ordinary power of an auction purchaser, and it may be avoided and annulled, and its "holder ejected at the will of the new Zemindar just as if the holder were a tenant-at- "will of yesterday, and as if the Laws of 1793 and 1799 had never been enacted for his "benefit.

* Regulation XLIV., 1793, Sections VI. and VII.
† Clause 7, Section XV., Regulation VII., 1799.

"It was said in favor of the registration provision, during one of the debates on the "Bill, that to enable a tenant to register must be advantageous to him, 'for every holder "'of an under-tenure was liable to answer to the regular suit of every successive purchaser "'of the parent estate, because every successive purchaser of the parent estate enters with "'all the rights of the person with whom the settlement was originally made, and by the "'force of those rights can put the holder of the oldest under-tenures to the proof.'

"To this I would desire to submit, by way of answer in the first place, that to *enable* "a tenant to register is one thing, and to *force* him to register, on pain of losing his "rights on the occurrence of a Zemindaree sale, is another. The latter is what the "present Bill appears to do, and not merely the former.

"In the second place, I would desire to observe, that successive actions against a "tenant who has *once* succeeded in proving his title on a first action, seem very unlikely "to take place, and if they do take place, can harm only the plaintiff and not the tenant "with a decree in his pocket to produce against all comers.

"Further, I would bring to notice, that Revenue sales are extremely rare, and there- "fore actions by auction purchasers to oust ante-Settlement tenants rarer still. An "ante-Settlement tenant knows this, and is content; but he knows, too, that not every "one who has a right is able to prove it when brought into Court for that purpose. If "such a misfortune as a sale of the Zemindaree should occur, and be followed by an action "to try his title, the ante-Settlement tenant will do his best to defend himself, and will "take his chance of success.' But he will surely thank nobody for a Law which (like "this Bill) will drive him into Court, sale or no sale, occasion or no occasion; will put "him to a proof which, as the Law now stands, he might perhaps never have been "called on to produce, and which, whatever the ultimate result to the tenant, will create "a litigation, and all the expense and harassment of a litigation, such as, but for the "new Law, might probably never have come to pass at all.

"Lastly, I would remark that this Bill will very probably cause an innumerable "quantity of false claims to establish a title under this class of tenure, to be supported "by the usual amount of perjury and forgery, to the great detriment of the Zemindar "during the pending of the claim, and occupying much of the time of the Officers of "Government in fruitless labor.

"It is very probable that I may have mistaken the effect and meaning of the "proposed alteration of the Law, and that my objections may be therefore imaginary. "But if I should be correct in my interpretation, I cannot but be excused for desiring "that the provisions above noticed may receive further consideration before they are "finally passed into Law.

"This much as to ante-Settlement tenures. I will now speak of tenures created "subsequent to the Settlement, the provisions regarding which, in the Third Clause o "Section XXXV. and certain following Sections, are perhaps the most remarkable in the "whole Bill.

"The object of the Bill has not been to save from the interference of auction "purchasers all past Settlement under-tenures, but only such as are held liable to the "payment of rents sufficient to afford a fair proportion of the Revenue assessed on the "parent estate. Accordingly, it provides that tenures of any description, Farms, Talooks, "Putnees, Howalahs, Theekas, Ijarehs, Jotes, or by whatever denomination in use in

"different Districts, may all, after certain enquiries to be made by the Collector as to the "proportion of their rents to the Zemindaree jumma, be registered, and when registered "shall be for ever safe from the effects of a Zemindaree sale.

"It is no doubt a great and serious grievance, that no man in these Provinces can "hold or take a tenancy of land under a Zemindar without risk of its being annulled "by the sale of the Zemindaree itself. This risk is certainly much less than it used "to be before the passing of Act I. of 1845, but it still exists, and while this is the case, "there must be a considerable standing difficulty in the way of Agricultural improve- "ment. Although, therefore, in the case of tenures now existing, the risk was probably "more or less considered when the bargain was made by the tenant, and therefore there "may be some room for doubt as to the abstract justice of conferring, at the expense "of the Zemindar, what is in effect a large pecuniary value on these tenures, beyond "what was ever contracted or paid for by the tenant, yet in consideration of the general "evil involved in the present insecurity of under-tenures, there seems to be, at the "present time, a general consent of opinion, that in some way or other the condition of "Post Settlement under-tenants ought, for the sake of the public weal, to be made more "stable and secure, and to do this, as far as possible, is the purpose of all who are "interested in the present Bill.

"I have, however, after much anxious consideration, arrived at the conviction that "the method of attaining the object in view proposed by this Bill is open to very serious, "and, I incline to think, insuperable objections, and this I find to be the general opinion "of the most intelligent and experienced Officers who have been consulted.

"It is well known that in most parts of Bengal and Behar whole Districts are held "in one form or another of under-tenure, the vast majority being Post Settlement "tenures within three years. If this Bill passes applications will be made to register all "these and a great many more besides, that is to say, fictitious tenures, claims to which "are certain to be made up for the occasion. As I read the Bill, too, there is nothing to "prevent any fixed tenancy Ryots holding directly under the Zemindar from applying "for registration, and if so, the number of applications may be swelled by thousands. "Almost every Revenue Officer who has considered the subject has assumed as incontro- "vertible, that, in a great majority of instances, for any one tenant that may apply, the "whole Zemindaree to which it belongs must be measured, and its assets ascertained "and compared, before the conditions of Section XXXVII. can be complied with. It "has been endeavoured to prove to me by a very able and experienced native friend "favorable to the present Bill, that this will not be necessary except in a small propor- "tion of cases, which he was disposed to assume arbitrarily at 5 per cent. of the whole "number of applications. I have not been able to agree in this opinion; but even "supposing we are to undertake the operation of measuring and ascertaining the assets "of as many Zemindarees as may be concerned in 5 per cent. of the very numerous "applications which will pour in, what a gigantic task to throw ourselves upon, utterly "unprepared as we are for any such scale of operation!

"Or let it even be supposed, which is the most favorable, but surely most improbable, "supposition, that not one single Zemindaree will have to be measured and valued in "consequence of these applications. Is it not quite certain that, at the least, a very large "proportion of all the under-tenures for which application may be made will have to be measured and valued? and must not even this be, to any Officer who knows practically "what such operations involve, and what sort of instruments he has to employ upon them, "a thing to be contemplated with the most serious apprehension?

"Accordingly, we find the Revenue Officers for the most part speaking of the "proposition as one of extreme difficulty and hazard. Mr. Ricketts, Member of the Board, "says:—'The ascertainment of this sufficiency to afford a fair proportion would be in "'many cases next to impracticable;' and again:—'In large estates such an enquiry would "'be interminable.' Mr. Dunbar, Member of the Board, writes of Section XXXVII.:—'It "'seems to me impracticable to carry out its provisions as they stand in the Bill. No "'Collector could by means of a summary investigation satisfy himself that a new tenure "'has been created in good faith, so far as the interests of Government are concerned, "'and that the rent payable by the holder is not less than is fully sufficient to afford a "'fair proportion of the Revenue assessed in the parent estate. Nothing short of a detailed "'process similar to that employed in cases of Butwarrah could give the Collector the "'necessary assurance.' Lastly, Mr. Dampier, Member of the Board, says of Sections "XXXVI. and XXXVII. 'These are the most important parts of the Law, and I very "'much doubt if any summary enquiry could enable a Collector to carry through the "'objects proposed by them.' And further on, after approving of Mr. Ricketts' proposition "that the registration of under tenures should not ordinarily protect against the Govern-"ment, he adds:—'If otherwise, the enquiries would be impracticable and interminable.'

"These are the opinions of the Members of the Board. Of the Commissioners, "Messrs. Davidson, Steer, Young, Samuells, Grote, and Stainforth (now a Member of "the Board) are all against this part of the Bill; some of them expressing themselves "in strong terms against it, while most of the Collectors quoted by the Board object "to this part of the Bill, besides several very capable and experienced Deputy Collectors "who look on the proposed provisions as in the highest degree difficult, if not, as one "of them expresses it, 'nearly impracticable.'

"For myself, if the Bill should pass in its present shape, and if, as may surely be "anticipated, a large number of under-tenants and self-styled under-tenants come for-"ward for registration, I am unable to imagine how the plan will be carried into effect, "except after a prodigious delay, and then, after all, with infinite hazard to the Govern-"ment Revenue.

"For it is a part, and I apprehend, an inevitable part, of the scheme, that under-"tenures, for the registration of which application shall be made within the prescribed "time, shall, in case of the sale of the parent estate for arrears of Revenue, be protected "pending the summary investigation of the Collector.* But where the applications are "numerous, there is no saying how this may interfere with the collection of the Govern-"ment Revenue, or what confusion it may bring about. Even those Revenue Officers "who do not think the plan impracticable, are mostly of opinion that it will take years "to effect the necessary enquiries which are to be made by the Collector. During all these "years, whole Zemindarees made up chiefly or entirely of protected under-tenures, many "of them, of course, unreal and got up for the occasion to worry the Zemindar, will be "unsaleable for arrears, or if sold, must be sold at far less than their real prices; for "who would give the full price, or who could tell the real value of a Zemindaree every "foot of which was under a protracted investigation as to its under-tenures, including all "the claims and counter-claims and boundary disputes, and suits and appeals, and special "appeals and frauds, and chicaneries of every description inevitably consequent upon "such an investigation, the cost of which must be incalculable, and the result far beyond "the guessing powers of the acutest of human kind.

* Section XXXVIII.

"And let it be considered also what a prodigious and utterly unmanageable amount "of hopeless litigation will, by the proceedings of the next three years, be thrown into "our already inadequate and over-burthened Civil Courts.

"I pass over for the present the immense litigation before the Collectors and the "tens of thousands of 'summary investigations,' which every body knows have an inve- "terate tendency to grow as long and tedious and complicated as the most 'regular' "investigations. I will pass over also the vast numbers of appeals from the so-called "'summary' investigations of the Collectors to the summary tribunal of the Commis- "sioner, and thence, unquestionably, in very numerous cases, to the Board of Revenue "in Calcutta. I pass over all this, though as all the under-tenants and self-styled under- "tenants in the Lower Provinces *must* apply for investigation or lose their chance for "ever, and as we have been told (see Sale Law Debate of 22nd December 1855) that "two-thirds of all the lands in Bengal are held in under-tenures, we may conceive what "will be the flood of work poured upon the Revenue Officers by the operation of this "Bill. But I am very desirous of calling attention to the necessarily large proportion of "these many thousands of cases, which, after passing through all the stages of summary "litigation before the Revenue Courts, will eventually come, first as regular suits, and "then in various forms of appeal, before the Civil Courts of the country from the "Moonsiffs up to the Sudder. It seems to me certain that the influx of litigation thus "about to be caused will utterly choke and stifle the Civil Courts, and so produce inevi- "table delays and arrears, and all the enormous expense and other mischiefs therefrom "invariably arising. And if this anticipation be correct, there will surely be an amount "of hazard incurred by this part of the Bill far overbalancing all the good at which it aims, "and this especially, if it should appear that the essential end in view may be attained, "without hazard of any such dubious consequences.

"Now I cannot but think that a slight modification of a plan suggested many years "ago, and recently revived and adopted by Lord Dalhousie when Governor of Bengal, "may be found, though perhaps not wholly free from objection, yet sufficient to ensure "all, or nearly all, the essential objects of the present scheme, without involving us in "any of its greatest difficulties.

"That plan was thus described by the Hon'ble Mover of the present Bill on the "22nd December 1855: That all under-tenures in an Estate, without exception or "enquiry, should be allowed to hold as good against an auction purchaser as they were "against the former proprietor, as long as the parent estate should be saleable at a price "that would cover the arrears of Revenue due from it; but that as soon as the parent "estate should fail to be saleable at such a price, it should be forfeited to Government, "and the whole of the Post Settlement tenures should be annulled, whereupon Govern- "ment should proceed to form a new Settlement of the land.

"Setting aside the unessential objection which in the debate quoted was taken to "the plan of 'forfeiture,' an objection at once obviated by changing *forfeiture to* "*Government* into *purchase by Government*, only two substantial objections could, it "appears from the debate in question, be found to the plan proposed,—one that it would "not ensure *complete* protection to lowest under-tenants holding at fair rates; the other, "that it would tend to cause the creation of fictitious tenures, and thereby diminish the "value of Estates. It may perhaps be found that the first objection is capable of being "removed by an additional provision, which will certainly improve the plan. The other

" objection may also, I think, be partially, but very sensibly, obviated, and the residue of " objection that will then remain will perhaps, when carefully examined, appear compa- " ratively slight and inconsiderable, or at all events, not comparable in weight and " importance with the benefits of the plan on the one hand, or on the other, with the " much more formidable objections which, I cannot but think, beset the scheme of the " present Bill.

" It will be convenient in examining these two objections to invert their order, and " treat, in the first place, of the second objection. This second objection was thus stated: " 'If this measure *(i. e.*, the measure proposed by Lord Dalhousie) were introduced, there " 'was no doubtthat it would open the way to fraud, there was no doubt that many " 'Zemindars would create *benamee* and other Talooks in their Estates at inadequate " 'rents, or would pretend to have created such Talooks. Their Estates might be purchased " 'by persons in ignorance of the fraud, who would ultimately discover that they had " 'bought a loosing concern or a bag of lawsuits, and the consequence of frequent bad " 'bargains of this sort would be that the auction value of all Zemindarees, even of those " 'in which no such frauds had been really committed, would be diminished. He had no " 'doubt that such fictitious tenures would be created in many cases, and he believed that " 'a general reduction of the value of Zemindaree property would be the consequence.'

" Now I would submit that it might go a great way towards removing this objection " to enact, regarding tenures created after the passing of the Act, that they should not in " any case be valid after an auction sale unless registered. The registry would enable all " interested persons to acquire perfect information as to the creation of new under-tenures, " so that no auction purchases could hereafter take place in ignorance of the fraud ; but " all would know exactly what they were going into, and then if any one should purchase " a bag of lawsuits, it could only be because he was partial to lawsuits, and who then " could say him nay ?

" And the further effect of this amendment might surely be, that any diminution of " value of Zemindarees that might be caused by the fraud of the Zemindars would take " place only as to the Zemindarees in which the frauds had occurred, and would not " necessarily or probably extend to others ; and there would certainly be no need that " we should trouble ourselves to mitigate to the fraudulent Zemindar the obvious conse- " quence of his own fraud, namely, the reduced price he would receive for his Zemindaree " when brought to auction sale.

" But if any one should pursue this further, and should say that these frauds would " soon throw the Zemindarees in which they had been committed into the hands of " Government, I should reply unhesitatingly, that this would be a positive good.

" It has been matter of question whether the permanent fixing of the Government " Land Revenue, which took place in the Lower Provinces under the administration of " Lord Cornwallis, was or was not disadvantageous to the Country, and plausible argu- " ments have been advanced on both sides. But whatever be the sound judgment as to " the question of permanently fixing the Government demand in the land, there has " never been any room for doubt that the manner in which the Permanent Settlement " was actually carried into effect was in the highest degree erroneous and objectionable. " The *intention* of the Permanent Settlement was to recognize and confirm existing " rights in the land, and to prevent encroachment on those rights for the future. The " *effect* of the Settlement was, however, to erect into Land-owners men who were mere Tax

"Collectors, and to give them almost unlimited power over all the old village proprietors, "thus exposing to hazard a vast mass of long existing rights, and creating new and "unknown rights of property where they had never been before. The consequences of "this (which was quite distinct from the permanent fixing of the Government dues, and "need by no means have accompanied that measure) have been deeply injurious to the "great body of real proprietors, whose rights were sacrificed on the occasion, and the "bad consequences of the measure may be traced at the present day in many of the "evils which penetrate into and vitiate so much of the constitution of our rural societies. "The only chance of breaking any part of this system down (and every breach in it is a "blessing to thousands) is through the purchase of Zemindarees by Government at auction "sales. Opportunities for such purchases occur indeed but rarely, but when they do present "themselves, I would submit that they should never be neglected. Every Zemindaree "so purchased is a population redeemed and regenerated, and well would it be for Bengal "and Behar if there were any prospect of such purchases on a far larger scale.

"This much as regards the second objection to the scheme of the Government of "Bengal. As to the first, it may, as I would submit for consideration, be fairly met "and sufficiently obviated by providing, as it would, I suppose, be perfectly safe to provide, "that the Government, after purchase of a Zemindaree by auction sale, should be debarrel "from cancelling or enhancing the rent of any tenure which might be proved on Mofussil "investigation to be honestly and adequately assessed. This would surely 'give complete "'security to under-tenants holding under honest titles at fair rents,' and would entirely "prevent the possibility of the occurrence of the supposed case of the industrious and "the idle Talookdars put as an example in the speech of the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill "already quoted, wherein the industrious Talookdar was devoted to ruin under the "Bengal scheme for the sole fault of his idle brother. I would submit that, with the "amendment now suggested, which could produce no possible hazard to the Government "Revenue, industry would be as certain of its reward as in the celebrated pictures of "Hogarth, and if so, the whole of this first objection would seem to be satisfactorily "removed.

"There is, however, a question regarding Post Settlement under-tenures which I have "not seen adverted to in any of the debates or correspondence regarding this Bill, but "which seems to me very worthy of consideration, namely, whether there are not some "under-tenures which, far from encouraging Agricultural improvement, are by their "nature so ruinous and destructive to the public weal as to render it highly desirable to "discourage them by all means in our power, and even to get rid of them as far as "possible, instead of doing any thing to encourage and perpetuate them. I mean those "tenures which are extremely common in Bengal and Behar, and more particularly in "Bengal, which convey a right of collecting a half or a fourth or any other share of the "rents of a Mehal or a Division of a Mehal or a Village. There are numerous cases in "which one 'Khoodkasht Ryot' has to pay his little rent in shares to three or four or "more Talookdars, or other under-tenants of the Zemindar, every sharer trying to get "the most he can and to over-reach his co-sharer, and the Ryot being ground to powder "between them all. This is notoriously one of the curses of the country, carrying with it "the most bitter and ruinous consequences. In its present shape this Bill will tend to "perpetuate the evils of this cruel system; but I would hope that it may, on further "deliberation, be found practicable to take a different course.

"In advocating the plan (with some amendments) of the Bengal Government, I "am fortified by the strongly consenting opinion of Lord Dalhousie, and of some of

"the best informed and most experienced of the Officers who have been consulted on the "subject, besides that of at least one well-known non-official person, who has given "much attention to the matter, and is highly qualified to speak with authority "regarding it.

"To conclude then without affecting any accuracy of legislative expression, but "merely as a means of more clearly explaining my sentiments, I would desire, on the "subject of under-tenures, to legislate somewhat as follows:—

"'The purchaser at a sale held under this Act shall acquire the estate, subject to all "'leases, assignments or other incumbrances existing on the estate at the time of sale, "'with the following exceptions, that is to say, the said purchaser shall be entitled to "'avoid and annul all leases, assignments, and other incumbrances created subsequent to "'the passing of this Act, which may not have been duly registered within one month "'from the date of the deed constituting the incumbrance, and at least three months "'before the date of the sale, and the said purchaser shall also be entitled to annul and "'avoid all tenures created since the Permanent Settlement, whether before or after the "'passing of this Act, and whether registered or unregistered, the terms of which may "'entitle each of the holders thereof to collect a share of the rent of each Ryot or other "'subordinate tenant within the tenure in question.

"'When an estate is put up for sale under this Act, for the recovery of arrears of "'Revenue due thereon, if there be no bid, or if the highest bid be insufficient to cover "'the said arrears and those subsequently accruing up to the date of sale, the Collector "'may purchase the Estate on account of the Government, and the Government by such "'purchase, shall acquire the estate free from all incumbrances which may have been "'imposed upon it subsequent to the time of settlement, and shall be entitled to avoid "'and annul all under-tenures, and to eject all under-tenants with the following "'exceptions:—

"'*First.*—Istemraree or Mokuvurree tenures which were held at a fixed rent more "'than twelve years before the Permanent Settlement.

"'*Second.*—Tenures existing at the time of the Permanent Settlement, which have "'not been, or may not be, proved liable to increase of assessment on the grounds stated "'in Section LI., Regulation VIII. of 1793.

"'*Third.*—Any tenure created since the Permanent Settlement, the holder of which "'may be willing to enter into engagements to pay for the term of the tenure such a "'fixed rent as the Government may assess upon it, not exceeding in any case two-thirds "'of the total amount of the ascertained Ryothee or Mofussil assets comprised in the "'tenure.

"'Provided that no tenure created since the passing of this Act shall be entitled to "'exemption from annulment under the preceding Clause, unless the same were duly "'registered within one month from the date of the Deed constituting the tenure, and at "'least three months before the date of the sale.

"'Provided also that no tenure created since the Permanent Settlement shall be "'entitled to exemption from annulment under the 3rd Clause of this Section, if it be a "'tenure the nature of which may entitle each of the holders thereof to collect a share "'of the rent of each Ryot or other subordinate tenant within the tenure in question.

"'*Fourth.*—Lands held at rents not less than the rent of good arable land in their "'neighbourhood, whereon dwelling-houses, manufactories, or other permanent buildings "'have been erected, or whereon gardens, plantations, tanks, wells, canals, places of worship, "'or burning or burying grounds have been made, or wherein mines have been sunk.'

"The Law framed on this principle will, as I humbly incline to believe, subserve all "the essential purposes of the Bill now under consideration, without, as it seems to me, "incurring any of its most serious difficulties.

"It will preserve all under-tenures intact in the event of ordinary sales for arrears of "Revenue, except in the rare case of a purchase by Government in default of other suffi- "cient bidders, and even in that event it will assign a limit to the power acquired by "Government, which will ensure the stability of all tenures held at fair rents, without in "any degree hazarding the Government interests. It will cause no new measurements "or Mofussil enquiries, because, when an Estate is bought by Government a Mofussil "enquiry must necessarily take place, and this enquiry, which would at all events be "made, will disclose all the facts required for the security of the tenant, as well as for the "security of Government. It will occasion no increase of litigation, but on the contrary, "immensely diminish it. For, on the one hand it will cut off all that large class of "law-suits which now occur after a sale between the auction purchaser and parties claim- "ing rights of permanent under-tenancy, and on the other, it will send tenants to Court "against the Government, or Government against tenants, only in those rare and "scarcely supposable cases, in which the Government, after a purchase and a measure- "ment, may be unwilling to comply with the provisions of the Law in favor of under- "tenants holding or willing to hold on rents proved by Mofussil investigation to be fair "and adequate.

"The plan proposed will, as I humbly conceive, give to all *bonâ fide* tenants as com- "plete security and stability as they are capable of receiving, nor can I foresee any "strong objection to it, but that it will allow a Zemindar to create fictitious under- "tenures for his own benefit. If, however, these tenures be created at adequate rents, "there is no reason that I am aware of why they should not be upheld as well as any "other fairly rented tenures. If they be created at inadequate rents they will be invalid "against a purchaser unless registered, and if registered, all the facts regarding them "will be known and capable of examination by all interested persons, so that no one need "be ignorant of their existence, or, with moderate care, of their real nature, before he "attempts to bid for the Estate.

"If a Zemindar should create a large number of inadequate tenures fraudulently, "the value of his Estate will fall, and he will suffer in proportion to his frauds. If the "frauds have been extensive, the Estate will soon become the property of Government by "a transfer, which, happen when it will, can rarely be any thing but advantageous to the "prosperity and social advancement of every fair tenant and every honest Ryot on the "Estate.

"There is yet, as I am disposed to believe, one more advantage connected with this "plan, which, if I do not deceive myself, is an advantage of no small importance. If "it should hereafter be determined to legislate in like manner for subordinate tenants "after the sale of a superior under-tenancy such as a Putnee Talook and the like, this "plan is capable of being applied to them with comparative ease and simplicity. I have

" expressed my grave doubts whether the plan proposed by the Bill be practicable as " regards the tenures immediately under the Zemindar; but I shall not be accused of " over-hasty assertion, if I declare my opinion that there can be no doubt as to the " impossibility of applying the plan of the Bill to the cases of subordinate tenures (whose " name is legion) under superior under-tenancies. The enquiries needful for so applying " it could never surely be carried on by Government Agency; and to throw them into " the hands of private Zemindars is never likely to be proposed as a safe and practicable " measure of legislation."

SUPPLY OF SPECIE TO THE PUBLIC FROM MOFUSSIL TREASURIES.

This subject engaged the attention of the late Governor General, Lord Dalhousie, in the year 1852, in consequence of complaints made by Merchants of the difficulty which they experienced in remitting money into the interior for Agricultural operations, &c.

The Government Accountant was addressed on the subject, and it appeared from a Return submitted by him, that in the previous year 1850-51, the remittances to the General Treasury from the several Local Treasuries in the interior were—

	Rupees.
In Specie	1,06,64,616
In Bank Notes and Post Bills	65,48,467
By Bills drawn on Sub-Treasurer	32,69,797

The per centage on the whole stood, therefore, as under :—

In Specie	107 Lacs	52·2
In Notes, &c.	65 „	31·7
By Bills	33 „	16·1

This method of withdrawing from local circulation so large a proportion of bullion (52 per cent.) was considered by Government to be open to serious objection, for which, on the one hand the Government was put to much expense and risk in conveying the Specie from the interior to the Presidency; on the other hand the withdrawal of the large amount from local circulation put private parties to much inconvenience and expense in despatching private remittances of Bullion from Calcutta.

The Accountant was therefore requested to take effectual steps for affording greater accommodation to the public than had previously been available, and it was suggested to him that this might be done by transferring funds from those Treasuries where they were not wanted, to those where the Community did require them, Bills being granted at par or at a small discount.

To facilitate this arrangement, an estimate is now published from time to time, showing the state of every Treasury upon which Bills can be granted, and the amount left available in each Treasury is notified by weekly advertisements in the *Government Gazette* and the Calcutta Newspapers.

The result has been that the Treasure of the Districts noted in the margin is now wholly withdrawn by Bills for which the demand is even greater than the supply. The greater part of the surplus of the Districts of Nuddea, Jessore, Backergunge and Purneah is likewise taken up by private parties, while the Opium and Railway requirements exhaust all the Behar Treasuries, as also that of Beerbhoom. The only Treasuries from which Specie is yet brought down to Calcutta are those of Burdwan, Hooghly, Midnapore, the Cuttack Districts and the Eastern Districts.

Rungpore.
Dinagepore.
Malda.
Rajshahye.
Pubna.
Dacca.
Furreedpore and the Assam Territories.

The change as compared with 1850-51 may be thus exhibited :—

1850-51.			Per-centage.	1855-56.			Per-centage.
Remittances.				*Remittances.*			
Specie ...	107	Lacs	... 52·2	Specie ...	54	Lacs	... 28·6
Bank Notes ...	65	„	... 31·7	Bank Notes ...	38	„	... 20·1
Bills ...	33	„	... 16·1	Bills ...	97	„	... 51·3
	205		100		189		100

The amount drawn in Bills is thus three times greater now than it was in 1850-51, while the amount remitted in Specie is but little more than one-half,—a result which cannot but be considered as extremely satisfactory.

The Tullubanah System.

Under the existing practice, almost all Revenue processes issuing from the several Collectorates throughout the Lower Provinces are served by Peons or Messengers who, though wearing the Collectorate Badge, are not paid servants of the Government, but are employed by the Nazir (or Sheriff), the Native Officer entrusted with this Department of the Collectorate. The Nazir is responsible for the conduct and proceedings of these Peons, who are paid by the job, at a certain daily rate, out of the *Tullubanah* or fee realised by the Nazir from the parties served with process. The Tullubanah is sometimes paid in advance to the Nazir by the party at whose instance process issues, and sometimes by the party served on the occasion of the Peon serving it; but in all cases the Nazir appropriates to himself *one-fourth* of the aggregate amount of Tullubanah realised, and this, which is called the Nazir's *Meeran*, forms a very important item in that Officer's monthly allowances. The Nazir has the sole control of the Tullubanah.

Strong objections were urged against this system by the Officers constituting the Board of Revenue in 1854, who contended that no sums levied in the name of Government should be appropriated by any of its Officers without being passed through the Public accounts; that Tullubanah should be regarded as a regular Law charge, and that as such, all sums levied under that designation should be credited to Government; that the levy itself and the remuneration of the Peons employed should be regulated according to fixed uniform rates, and that the salaries of Nazirs should be raised to such an amount as would ensure the efficient discharge of the duties of that post.

These were the fundamental changes proposed by the Board of 1854, but they were not concurred in by the Board of 1856, nor by the Lieutenant-Governor, who is disposed to think that the objections to the proposed scheme of carrying the Tullubanah to the Public credit, and remunerating the Nazirs and Peons by fixed salaries, preponderate over the arguments in its favor.

This was not, however, to be considered a final decision, as the Lieutenant-Governor proposed to make the subject a matter of further enquiry during his visits to the interior.

Discontinuance of the periodical Payments made from the Public Treasury towards the support of the Temple of Juggernauth.

Previously to 1840, the Government seems to have been regarded as responsible for all the expenses of the Juggernauth Temple, averaging about Rupees 53,000 per annum. The whole of the former endowments of the Temple which had gradually been resumed

within a few years after the British obtained possession of Cuttack in 1803, were in the hands of Government, and in addition a Tax was levied on the Pilgrims to Juggernauth, which produced a Revenue exceeding Rupees 90,000 per annum.

In 1840, the Pilgrim Tax was totally abolished, at the same time the charge of the affairs of the Temple was made over to the Rajah of Khoordah as Superintendent. No change, however, was then made in the amount of the annual payment to the Temple.

In 1843, an Estate called the Suttaces Hazaree, the then only remaining portion of the endowments of the Temple, which consisted of land at the time of our taking possession of the Province of Cuttack, was made over to the Rajah of Khoordah as Superintendent of the Affairs of the Temple. The Revenue of this Estate amounted to Rupees 17,420 per annum, and on the occasion of the transfer, the annual money payment was reduced to a fixed sum of Rupees 35,738-7-5.

The nature of the payments to the Temple was investigated during 1845, when it was established that Rupees 23,321 of the above amount represented partly certain assignments of Revenue which, having been granted by former Rajahs of Berar, had constituted a portion of the endowments of the Temple, and partly certain Sayer duties, formerly collected on its behalf, and for which the Temple was entitled to compensation precisely in the same way as other landholders of the Province. The balance of the sum was found to be a mere donation, which, after the example of the former Rulers of the Country, had been consumed for so many years by the British Government, partly in consideration of a supposed pledge by the Marquis Wellesley, and partly in respect of the Revenue realized by the Pilgrim Tax, but very much also because the real nature of the payment had never been brought distinctly under the notice of Government. It was therefore decided that the last named sum should cease to be paid, and that the future payments to the Temple should be limited to Rupees 23,321, the amount of resumed endowment and compensation for Sayer.

Notwithstanding the partial elucidation which the question had received through the investigations made in 1845, great misapprehensions continued to exist as to the real nature of the payment still made to the Temple, when, however, the subject came under discussion in consequence of a Despatch from the Hon'ble Court in 1852, the object of which was to render the severance of the connexion between the Government and the Temple complete in appearance as well as in reality, by the discontinuance of all payments to the Temple from the Public Treasury. It was eventually determined that the money payment should be commuted by means of a transfer of land to the Rajah of Khoordah, as Superintendent of the Temple, to be held by him in trust for the Temple, and also by his successors so long as they shall continue to hold the Office of Superintendent.

The Honorable Court, in their Despatch No. 112 of 1856, dated 28th February, entirely concurred in the conclusion that the Assignments and Sayer duties formerly received by the Temple constituted property for which compensation was justly due; and they also approved of the commutation, as stated in the receding Paragraph.

In the same Despatch the Honorable Court also assented to the employment of the largely increased Police Force, which the Lieutenant-Governor had been induced to sanction for the prevention of accidents and the maintenance of peace both within and without the Temple. The cost of the Force, amounting to Rupees 6,804 per annum, being

met by a reduction to that extent from the compensation adjudged to the Temple, the Court, however, desired that the establishment might be employed only outside the Temple, and that the preservation of order in the interior should be left to the Superintendent and other Officers of the Temple.

The Board of Revenue were instructed to carry out the orders of the Hon'ble Court, by transferring certain lands in Pergunnah Khoordah, now under re-settlement, to the Rajah. It was hoped that the transfer would have taken effect from the commencement of the Official year 1856-57; but the Board of Revenue report* that various circumstances have prevented the completion of the settlement as soon as was expected. It appears also that the Local Authorities were averse to a transfer at that period of the year, and therefore desirous of postponing it to the beginning of the Umbe year (September next), the interval being employed in carrying out the arrangements and disposing of any objections or difficulties which may be raised by the Rajah.

Under the circumstances stated by the Board, the Lieutenant-Governor thought it would be advisable to postpone the transfer until September next, and accordingly has recommended to the Supreme Government that the money payment to the Rajah may be continued until that time.

With reference to Paragraph 11 of the Despatch above referred to, the Magistrate† of Pooree strongly deprecated the withdrawal of the Police from within the Temple. He represented that the withdrawal of the usual protection in the interior would lead to villainy and plunder and loss of life at the festival of the Ruth Jattra, and he felt assured that eventually it would be necessary to return to the present system. This proposition was strongly supported by the Commissioner.

Under these circumstances and pending the further instruction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor has authorized the retention of the Police within as well as outside the Temple.

EDUCATIONS.

The following narrative of the most important events in the Department of Public Instruction is necessarily imperfect; the general Annual Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1856-57 not having been yet submitted, an omission which he attributes to the delay of the various Officers of the Department in furnishing their statistical Returns and Reports.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The scheme of the Calcutta University was matured and brought into operation during the year 1856-57. In a Notification of the 12th of December last, the Governor General in Council thanked the University Committee "for the careful and complete "way in which they had discharged their trust," adopted unreservedly the scheme proposed, appointed a Vice Chancellor and Senate, and directed this body to "proceed "forthwith to promulgate the Rules proposed by the Committee, and sanctioned by the "Government of India, and to pass such other Rules and take such further measures as "may be necessary to give early and full effect to the scheme."

---

* No. 183, dated 24th April 1857.

† From Officiating Commissioner of Cuttack, No. 100, dated 5th March 1857.

Calcutta.
Berhampore.
Kishnaghur.
Dacca.
Patna.
Bhaugulpore.
Cuttack.
Benares.
Agra.
Delhi.
Ajmere.
Lahore.
Chittagong.

Accordingly the first public examination of Candidates for entrance in the University was held in March last at the places noted in the margin, and the first examination for the grant of Degrees will probably be held about the same time next year.

The following Government Colleges have been affiliated to the Calcutta University :—

Presidency College.*
Calcutta Medical College.
Calcutta Civil Engineering College.
Hooghly College.
Dacca College.
Kishnaghur College.
Berhampore College.

New Presidency College.

In accordance with orders from the Supreme Government, measures were adopted, during the past year, for taking possession, on the part of Government, of the ground immediately to the North of Colootollah Street and West of College Street, which has been selected for the new Presidency College. The result of those measures belong properly to next year's Report; but for the sake of completing the subject it may be here stated that an unexpected difficulty has arisen from the high value placed upon a Bazar† that occupies a portion of the place selected, and as the negociations with the proprietors of it have not been successful, it may be necessary hereafter to select a new site for the Presidency College.

For the present, however, the building of the Presidency College has been postponed, with reference to the orders of the Supreme Government, under which all Public Works, excepting Works in the Military Department, and those of inexpensive and urgent nature, are suspended.

New Berhampore College.

For the new College Building at Berhampore an estimate amounting to Rupees 59,290 has been submitted to the Government of India for sanction in the Public Works Budget of 1857-58. About one-half of the amount is the proceeds of the subscription raised by the inhabitants of the District in 1853 for the purpose, and the other half, it is proposed, should be contributed by Government.

Civil Engineering College.

The new College of Civil Engineering was opened in November last, and its Registers show an average attendance of 31 Students. A second examination for the admission of Students was held in May last; but, on that occasion, only two Candidates presented themselves, neither of whom came up to the prescribed standard. For this apparent failure to secure popularity among the rising generation many causes have been assigned, such as the formidable competition of the other and older professional Colleges, *viz.*, those

* General Department, Law Department.

† Eight Lacs of Rupees are demanded for the site known as Madub Dutt's Bazar.

of Medicine and Law, the comparative uncertainty of securing a livelihood on completion of a course of Education in Engineering, the novelty, and in some respects, unpleasing and uncongenial nature of that course, and so forth. It is perhaps too soon to pronounce upon the share which each of these or other causes may have had in producing this result. The subject is, however, engaging the anxious attention of Captain Williams, the Principal of the College, and of the Director of Public Instruction.

SUPPOSED CAUSE OF THE FEWER ENTRIES INTO THE COLLEGES.

The Director is disposed to think that one cause which has largely operated within the last year or two to diminish the number of lads resorting to our Colleges generally, and still more, the number who stay to complete their College course, is, that the demand for educated labor exceeds the supply, so that tempting offers of salary and independence are placed at the disposal of lads still at School, or in the first year or two of a College career, when their education, in any higher sense, can be scarcely said to have commenced.

A proposition was submitted to Government during the year to establish a new College at Ooterparra, in extension of the School now existing there; but after due consideration the proposition was negatived, the endowment offered by the local Zemindar not being satisfactory.

ZILLAH SCHOOLS, THEIR SUCCESS.

The Director reports that the Zillah Schools are perhaps at the present time the most successful part of the Educational system at work; but that they are, of course, far from being incapable of improvement.

TRAINED SCHOOL-MASTERS REQUIRED FROM ENGLAND.

One most important and obvious measure of improvement in regard to these Schools was in contemplation, when, a short time ago, the Director applied to Government for three trained School-masters to be sent out from England for service in the Department. The suggestion was approved both by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Supreme Government, and the application was accordingly forwarded to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

The Hon'ble Court's reply, however, was to the effect they would "not send out "any persons to act as Zillah School-masters till we shall be satisfied that there is no "prospect of filling the situations in an efficient manner by the appointment of indivi- "duals already in the Country, who may be desirous of employment in the Department "of Education."

It has not been found practicable to supply the want in question in this Country, and the Director has therefore intimated his intention to repeat the application for assistance from home. He has not, however, done so as yet.

ALTERATION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ZILLAH SCHOOLS.

The system of managing the Zillah Schools has undergone some alteration during the year. Hitherto these Schools had been under the sole control of the Director's Office, to which all references, even on the most minute matters connected with their internal arrangements and economy, were made. As the Inspectors of Schools had gained considerable experience of the working and the requirements of the Zillah Schools, it appeared to the Director that such matters might well be left to them and the Local Committees to deal with, subject only to the general control of his Office. Mr. Gordon Young accord-

ingly submitted, for the approval of Government, a set of Rules under which matters of minor importance and proposals not at variance with any established rules or practice, might be disposed of by the Local Committees and the Inspectors, whenever both were agreed as to the course to be pursued. These Rules have been in operation since October last, and have apparently been attended with success.

Normal Schools promising.

Four Normal Schools for the training of Vernacular Teachers are now in operation, and they promise to do much towards supplying the most urgent wants connected with Vernacular Education, the want, namely, of qualified Teachers.

Promotion of Vernacular Education.

The measures in operation generally for the promotion of Vernacular Education do not differ *in kind* from those mentioned in last year's Report; but their sphere of operation is, of course, becoming gradually more extended, and their general soundness is being by degrees exemplified and established. The leading principles kept in view are that the people are to be induced and encouraged to take a part in the work, and bear a share of the expense of their own improvement, and that they are not to look to Government to do every thing for them: that the Institutions now kept up for directly educating the people at the cost of the State must not be regarded as permanent; but as the taste and desire for Education spread, the way will be paved for the gradual abolition or transfer to other hands of purely Government Schools.

Grant-in-Aid system.

Viewed as a means to this end, the Director observes that he regards the Grant-in-Aid system "not only as the most important feature of the system of Public Instruction "enunciated in the great Despatch of July 1854, but as the pivot upon which all our "other measures, if they are to be permanently successful, must depend."

That system, however, appears to him to be at present in a somewhat unsatisfactory and uncertain state, for not only has the making of fresh grants been almost at a standstill for many months past for want of the requisite funds; but even the leading rules and principles according to which the system is in future to be administered are at present considered by the Officers of the Department to require sundry slight though important modifications, to adapt them better to the circumstances of the interior of the Country.

The sums sanctioned by Government as Grants-in-Aid during each Quarter of the past and previous year may be roughly stated as follows:—

1st	Quarter	of	1855-56	...	...	...	...	0 0 0
2nd	„		ditto	...	...	...	...	1,509 0 0
3rd	„		ditto	...	...	...	...	573 0 0
4th	„		ditto	...	...	...	...	1,289 0 0
1st	„		1856-57	...	...	...	...	1,493 0 0
2nd	„		ditto	...	...	...	...	1,414 12 0
3rd	„		ditto	...	...	...	...	123 8 0
4th	„		ditto	...	...	...	...	51 0 0

Education of the Sonthals.

An interesting feature in the proceedings of the year under review is the scheme proposed by the Church Missionary Society for setting up Schools among the Sonthals in the neighbourhood of Bhaugulpore, in aid of which scheme a grant of public money has been sanctioned by Government. The principal features of this scheme are that the Government is to provide sites and materials for School-houses to be erected by the Society, and to give a grant of Rupees 1,000 a month for the salaries of Teachers: that the Government is to fix the amount of secular instruction to be imparted, in return for the grant, by those Teachers, under the superintendence of the Society. That such additional teaching, religious or otherwise, is to be imparted as the Society may think proper, that the Schools are to be at all times open to the inspection of any Officer of the Education Department not being a Native, and that Rupees 2,000 is to be advanced by Government for the outfit of two qualified Inspecting Masters (laymen) to be obtained from Europe.

Whilst this Report was under preparation, orders have been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, declining to sanction this arrangement, and it will, therefore, not take effect.

Book Shops and Book Agencies.

The importance of enabling the mass of the people to obtain easily Vernacular School Books and other Works at the lowest possible prices, is always steadily kept in view, and to this end every effort has been made to induce persons in the principal Towns of each District to establish Book Shops and Book Agencies. The first attempt did not succeed in consequence of the Agents of the School Book Society not being permitted to let the subordinate Agents selected by the Sub-Inspectors have books on *credit*. But this obstacle led to the adoption of other measures which consist in appointing the Sub-Inspectors to be Agents of the Society, with power to supply books on credit to the subordinate Agents in the interior: these latter consisting of persons of good character who have Shops in some conspicuous place. They get their supplies through the Deputy Inspectors, and receive 10 per Cent. on the account sale, on condition of not charging more their customers than the retail price fixed by the School Book Society, and of not selling any books which have not been previously approved.

"Education Gazette."

Another measure, started during the past year upon the motion of Mr. Hodgson Pratt, the Inspector of Schools in South Bengal, was the publication of the *Education Gazette*, a cheap Vernacular Weekly Newspaper, designed to "awaken among all classes "in the interior an interest in events beyond the circle of their own village, to excite a "desire for public news, by placing within their reach the means of obtaining information "on such matters, written in a lively and attractive manner," and to be specially "the "organ of the Education Department, giving an ample record of all proceedings in that "Department, information as to the appointments, the publication of new School Books, "letters and discussions on Educational subjects, the principles of Translation, &c., &c." The Supreme Government sanctioned the grant of Rupees 2,400 in support of the Paper experimentally for one year.

The first number was issued on the 4th of July 1856, in which month the number of Subscribers amounted only to 206. Every week since, however, has brought a steady increase to the number of Subscribers. The Mofussil circulation has reached now to upwards of 400 copies, which is believed to be three times more than that of any other Vernacular Newspaper in Bengal, and there are 100 copies subscribed for in Calcutta. The successful results of the experiment thus far having been reported to the Supreme Government, the Governor General has sanctioned the continuance of the grant of Rupees 2,400 for another year.

Mr. Hodgson Pratt's services.

uable services of Mr. Hodgson Pratt, the Inspector of Schools in South Bengal, were lost to the Education Department at the close of the past Official year, on his proceeding to Europe on Furlough. The Lieutenant-Governor had always entertained so strong a sense of the earnest and intelligent zeal and assiduity with which Mr. Pratt had prosecuted his useful and successful labors in the Education Department, that he could not allow that Gentleman to quit India, and sever his connection with the Department, without recording his regret and acknowledgments, and the Director was desired to communicate these sentiments to Mr. Pratt.

The Director has expressed his entire satisfaction with the way in which all the Inspectors of Schools, the Principals of Colleges, and the other Officers of the Department generally, have discharged their duties during the year 1856-57.

Female Education.

The operations of the Educational Department under this head are as yet very limited. Long standing prejudice against the education of females still exists to a marked degree, and in its result shows clearly that, for the present at least, any extensive systematic plan for the education of native girls must look to Government for its chief pecuniary support. The great mass of the people are not yet sufficiently advanced in civilization to support such a plan from any innate appreciation of its intrinsic merits, and there is not that direct and tangible benefit to be derived from the education of their daughters, which they can see will follow from the education of their sons.

Balli Female School.

The first Vernacular School for girls which received aid from Government was one established at Balli, in Zillah Howrah, by a Native Christian Gentleman. The resources of this School consisted originally of Rupees 30 a month, derived solely from private subscriptions, no fees at all being levied upon the girls attending it. Upon the recommendation of the Director the Lieutenant-Governor* sanctioned a monthly grant of Rupees 30 in aid of this Institution, and with a view to afford every encouragement to the cause of female education, authorized the continuance of the exemption from fees. When this proceeding was reported to the Hon'ble Court they replied "We sanction, for the "present, the exemption of Girls' Schools from the rule under which the levy of a School-"fee is a necessary condition of any School receiving a grant from Government."

* On the 25th August 1858.

Bethune Female School.

This School was founded in 1850 by the Hon'ble J. E. D. Bethune, a Member of the Supreme Council of India, who designed it for the education of the daughters of the higher classes of Hindoos. The studies pursued in it are of a very elementary character, consisting chiefly in learning to read and write Bengali, with a little Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar and lessons on Objects. Needle-work is also taught. Some of the pupils have commenced the study of English; but the early age at which they are generally removed on marriage prevents the attainment of any great degree of proficiency.

Shortly before his death Mr. Bethune took measures for transferring to Government his interest in the house and premises which his private munificence had prepared for the School. But when Mr. Bethune died, the then Governor General, Lord Dalhousie, expressed his intention to support the School at his own private cost during the remainder of his residence in India. All the expenses of the School were accordingly defrayed by His Lordship from the 1st October 1851 to the end of February 1856, when on His Lordship's departure from India, the permanent maintenance of the Institution became a charge upon this Government, under the orders to that effect which had previously been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

The School is now, therefore, a recognized Government Institution, *supported by the State.* Its aggregate monthly cost to Government is Rupees 617-8-0. The admission of pupils is at present free, but the Hon'ble Court have expressed their opinion, with reference to the superior classes for whose benefit the School has been established, that the levy of a School fee should eventually be required from the pupils generally.

In August 1856, Mr. Cecil Beadon, under whose superintendence the Lieutenant-Governor had placed the School, brought to the notice of Government that the Institution did not hold its right place in public estimation, in consequence of no earnest or systematic endeavour ever having been made either to enlist the sympathy of the Hindoo public in its favor, or to dispel the prejudice with which in some quarters it was not unnaturally regarded, and that the quiet, and, it might be said, private manner in which the School had hitherto been conducted, was highly detrimental to its advancement. The principal measure which Mr. Beadon advised, with the view to bring the character and objects of the School more prominently to the notice of those classes for whose exclusive benefit it was founded, was the appointment of a Committee of Management, composed of twelve highly respectable and influential Native Gentlemen of Calcutta, whose chief duty would be to regulate "the admission of children to the School, to see that its affairs were so conducted "as to be in accordance with the feelings entertained by Hindoos of the higher classes in "regard to the seclusion of their female children, and their association with those of other "castes, to exert their influence, both collectively and individually, so as to place before "their countrymen the advantages of instructing their daughters in a suitable way, and to "exhort those who have not the means of giving their children private instruction at home, "to send them to the School."

The proposition having received the Lieutenant-Governor's approval, a Committee of Management was appointed on the 30th August 1856, and Mr. Beadon was requested to act as its President.

In September following the Committee held its first meeting, and the President has laid before Government the Report of the School for the year 1856, which was read to the Committee on that occasion. It shows that there had been a slow but gradual increase

in the number of admissions into the School since its opening, and a recent strongly marked improvement in the daily attendance of the pupils. It is also satisfactory to learn from it that the prohibition by the parents against the instruction of their daughters in the English language is becoming less common. In acknowledging the receipt of the Report, the opportunity was taken to express His Honor's hope that the Members of the Committee would use their best endeavours to overcome the prejudices of their less enlightened fellow-countrymen on this and other subjects, and if it be possible, to devise some means which may obviate the removal of the girls from School at the early age which now so materially interferes with their effective and permanent improvement.

There is every reason to believe that the interests of the Bethune School are likely to prosper under the care of those to whose hands it is now confided.

Dacca Female School.

On the 30th of July 1856, the Director of Public Instruction laid before Government an application from the Inspector of Schools in East Bengal, for the grant of Rupees 135 a month, in aid of a Native Female School at Dacca, and recommended compliance with the application, on condition that the private subscriptions to the School should be kept up to at least Rupees 50 a month. The Inspector mentioned in his application that he asked for a liberal grant from Government, because "a Native Female School does "not receive the support of affluent natives, and no fees can be exacted. It must be made "attractive by liberal expenditure before it can have a large number of native females of "respectable castes on its roll, &c."

In reply the Director was informed that although the Lieutenant-Governor considered it desirable that the levy of Schooling fees in Girls' Schools should not, at present, be enforced, he was unwilling to sanction the grant of a sum so greatly disproportioned to the amount expected to be realized from private subscriptions, and the Director was desired to direct the Inspector to acquaint the parties interested in the School with the views of Government on the point. The sequel showed that a larger amount of private subscriptions was not realizable, consequently the scale of establishment originally proposed was subjected to a modification, upon which the Director pleaded for a grant of Rupees 80 a month in aid of the School. Even this, however, could not be sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, it being contrary to the strict terms of the Grant-in-Aid Rules to make a grant in excess of the amount raised by subscription. The case was, therefore, submitted for the consideration and orders of the Supreme Government, with an expression of His Honor's opinion that more than ordinary encouragement should be given to the cause of Female Education in its present incipient state.

In November last, the Supreme Government sanctioned the grant of Rupees 80 a month "so long as a sum of at least Rupees 50 per mensem is raised in support "of the School by private subscriptions." The School, however, has not yet derived the benefit of this Grant, which is held in abeyance with several others, for want of funds.

Calcutta Female School.

This Female School, though supported by Government under the Grant-in-aid system, does not belong to the same category as the three Schools above mentioned, the difference being that those three Institutions are intended for Native Girls, whereas this one was established chiefly, if not exclusively, for the daughters of *European* and *Anglo-Indian* inhabitants in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, who have not the means of securing for

their female children an education worthy of the name, but who are yet not so utterly destitute, or so low in the social scale, as to be either able or willing to have their children brought up at Charity Schools. The following extract from a letter from Mr. C. H. Lushington, the Honorary Superintendent of the School, will show exactly the object had in view by the promoters of the Institution:—

"The Schools now established, are either purely Charity Schools, or Schools requiring "monthly payments in excess of what the parents of the children referred to can afford, "and as the great majority of the children are thus debarred from obtaining any suitable "education, it is considered that the establishment of an Institution partly charitable "and partly self-supporting, which will place the education of their female children within "the means of the class of inhabitants in question, is therefore greatly needed, and certain "to be highly useful.

"Under this impression it has been proposed to open a Boarding and Day School at "the charges noted in the margin, at which "a plain and useful education shall be given, "comprising Reading, Writing, Geography, "Arithmetic, and Needle-work, with religious "instruction based on the same broad principles as those of the City Mission.

	Per mensem.		
Instruction to Children above 10 years of age	2	0	0
Ditto below 10 years	1	8	0
Board for all ages	6	0	0

"A house in a central and healthy locality, suited to the convenience of Day-"Scholars, is now being sought for, and a "Committee* of Gentlemen have under-"taken to select Mistresses, and place the "School on a proper footing.

* The Revd. H. Fisher, „ J. Herdman, „ J. Milne, „ C. B. Lewis, „ E. Storrow, D. Elliott, Esq., A. R. Young, Esq., C. H. Lushington, Esq., D. Smith, Esq., W. H. Jones, Esq., And the Hon'ble E. Drummond.

"The primary outlay for furniture, &c., "has been estimated at Rupees 5,000,* the "monthly expenses, exclusive of the cost "of food for boarders, at Rupees 650†.

	Rs.
* Furniture	3,400
Linen	750
Crockery and Table Furniture	300
Kitchen Utensils	200
Mats, Punkahs, &c.	350
	Rs. 5,000

† House Rent	230
Head Mistress	100
2nd Ditto	70
3rd Ditto	50
Matron and Work Mistress	50
Servants	50
Miscellaneous, including Books, Washing, &c.	100
	Rs. 650

"To meet these expenses donations to "the amount of Rupees 4,600 have already "been promised, and the Committee feel "confident that a monthly subscription, "which at present amounts to Rupees 108, "will be increased to Rupees 200, and main-"tained permanently at that rate. The "instruction fees from 114‡ children, whose "names have already been sent in, are "expected to yield Rupees 200 a month more; "but a further sum of Rupees 250 will still "be required to make up the full amount "of the expected monthly charges, and as this further sum cannot, the Committee think, "be raised by private subscription, I am desired to forward this application to you for a "Grant in-Aid to that amount, in the hope that you will be able to recommend it to the "favorable consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Committee submit that the "proposed Institution has a strong claim for aid from Government, on the ground that "the class for whose advantage it is designed is chiefly composed of persons employed in "the Public Offices and Establishments.

‡ Boarders	36
Day Scholars	78
Total	114

"No child will be admitted to the School until the Committee have satisfied themselves that her parents are of the class for whose children the School is intended."

This application received the Lieutenant-Governor's favorable consideration, and a grant of Rupees 200 per mensem in aid of the School was sanctioned, on condition that an equal amount is regularly supplied by private subscriptions.

MARINE.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ESTABLISHMENTS, &C., OF THE MARINE DEPARTMENT UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, FOR 1856-57.

The following brief narrative of the principal matters connected with the Marine Department, so far as it is subject to the Government of Bengal, is necessarily imperfect, the General Annual Report of the Superintendent of Marine for 1856-57 not having yet been received.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Several changes have taken place in the Staff of the Master Attendant's Office. It now stands as represented in the margin. The Master Attendant reports that he has had the cordial and able support of Captain Hill, and the other Assistants have been zealous in the discharge of their duties.

Officiating 1st Assistant Master Attendant, Captain T. Hill.
Officiating 2nd Assistant Master Attendant, Captain J. W. Wright.
Officiating 3rd Assistant Master Attendant, Captain W. T. Llewelyn.

The strength of the Pilot Service, as it stood on the 30th April last, is shown in the margin. During the year four Branch Pilots and one Mate Pilot were pensioned, three Master Pilots and two Volunteers died, one 2nd Mate was dismissed, and one Branch Pilot was under suspension. The number of Officers on leave includes three Branch, six Masters, three Mate, and three 2nd Mate Pilots.

The Pilot Service.

Branch Pilots	9	12
Acting Ditto	3	
Masters	21	30
Acting Ditto	9	
Mates	18	38
Acting Ditto	20	
Senior 2nd Mates*	0	12
Acting Ditto	12	
Junior 2nd Mates		2
Running Pilots		94
Volunteers		41
		135
On leave in England		15
Total Members of the Pilot Service		150

* All in India acting in the higher grades.

It was considered desirable in 1855 to devise some plan for meeting the increasing demand for the services of the Pilots. In the year ending the 30th April 1840, the number of Vessels paying Pilotage that entered and departed from the Hooghly amounted to 1,106. The number of Vessels that entered and departed in the year ending on the 30th April 1854 was 1,488, showing an increase in the number of Ships amounting to 34½ per cent. During the same period the Pilotage dues rose from Rupees 2,72,021 to Rupees 4,19,061, an increase of rather more than 54 per cent. This increase, however, had brought with it no augmentation to the numerical strength of the Pilot Service, as fixed by the Hon'ble Court in 1842. But while it was admitted that a more efficient system of Pilotage was absolutely necessary to meet the yearly increasing wants of the Port, it was at the same time the object of Government to establish that efficiency by means *independent of direct Government support*, so as gradually to do away with the Pilotage of the Port as a *Government Service*. It was therefore determined that before a

permanent increase should be made to the present Government Establishment, persons not in the Pilot Service should be invited by public advertisement to apply for licences to work as Pilots (after passing a prescribed examination), on the understanding that they would receive a certain fixed proportion of the Pilotage on all Ships which they might take up and down the River, and that they would be entirely dependent on their own earnings.

This plan, owing to impediments which may readily be understood, proved a failure.

The Government then proceeded to consider a proposal which was laid before it by the Marine Authorities, for meeting the difficulty, by increasing the grade of Master Pilots, as also the number of Running Pilots.

This plan was rejected on account of its tendency to perpetuate the old system of Pilotage which the Government desired to abolish, and the Supreme Government decided on an entirely different plan. It was resolved to encourage the more active and efficient Pilots by allowing them to exchange their fixed salary for the profits of their own earnings, and two-thirds of the Pilotage of each Ship for which they were engaged, their position in the Pilot Service remaining in other respects unaltered. It was also determined to pass for the grade of Master Pilot, such Mate Pilots as might be proved to be competent to perform the duties of Master Pilots, and that those Mates who might be so passed should be treated in all respects as if they were Masters; but instead of being allowed to draw the pay of Masters, they were to continue to receive the pay of Mates, and be remunerated for the higher duties which they might perform in their new rank, by receiving a proportion (three-tenths) of the Pilotage charge of every Vessel they piloted of greater burthen than 400 Tons. The same principle was applied to the cases of a certain number (not exceeding ten) of 2nd Mate Pilots, who about this time were appointed Mates, with a view to their employment as Running Pilots.

The Supreme Government also accorded its sanction to a scheme submitted by the Lieutenant-Governor for the engagement of licensed Leadsmen as Apprentices upon terms which it is believed offer sufficient inducement.

Sufficient time has scarcely elapsed to admit of a complete opinion being formed in regard to the result of these changes; but several of the more experienced Pilots have stated that an increase to the Establishment is now no longer required.

Groundings of Vessels in the River.

The number of Vessels which grounded in the River during the past twelve months was 162, which, compared with the previous year, shows a diminution of these casualties to the number of 70, or from 9¾ per cent. to 7¾. Only one case was considered of such importance as to need enquiry, namely, that of Mr. Mate Pilot Baldwin, who was tried for grounding the Hon'ble Company's Transport *Shoe Gong*, whereby she became a wreck. He was sentenced by the Marine Court to lose four steps of rank; but the sentence was remitted by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Collisions.

In the number of collisions a considerable decrease is manifest during the year under report. The number in 1856-57 was 35, whilst in 1855-56 it was 65. Only one case was enquired into, no complaint having been made to the Marine Authorities of the conduct of the Pilots in the other cases, though several were made the subject of actions

in the Supreme Court. These collisions are irrespective of those which occurred within the limits of the Port of Calcutta which are shown in the Report of the Harbour Master's Department.

From the fact of the groundings and collisions having been fewer, both positively and comparatively, while the Ships piloted have been larger, the average tonnage having been 646 compared with 585 in 1855-56, it may fairly be inferred that more care was taken in the Pilotage of the River.

Trials of Pilots.

Six Members of the Pilot Service were brought to trial before Marine Courts held under Act XXIV. of 1845, during the past year. Of these one was tried for intoxication and dismissed the Service; one Branch Pilot charged with not maintaining proper discipline on board the Pilot Vessel of which he was in command, was acquitted; but the sentence was not confirmed on account of the irregularity of the proceedings: and one Mate Pilot was sentenced to lose one step in rank for disobedience of orders.

The Pilot Vessels.

On the 30th April last, there were eight Pilot Vessels attached to the Department, the same as at the end of the previous official year. One of these, the *Cavery*, is employed as a River Surveying Vessel; another, the *Megna*, was in December temporarily detached to show a light at the entrance of the Mutlah River, but resumed her regular duties in March last.

The Pilot Vessels are all, considering the great age of several, in very fair condition.

The River Surveying Vessel.

For the duties of the River Survey, the *Cavery* has been substituted for the *Beacon*, condemned, and has been engaged during the last year in the usual operations of examining the various Shoals and Channels of the River, including those at its entrance.

The River Surveyor, Mr. Obbard, Mate Pilot, has furnished a Report on the state of the River, from which it may generally be deduced that during the year the River has not deteriorated.

The Buoy Vessel.

The Buoy Vessel *Grappler* was employed throughout the year in replacing, shifting, and examining the Buoys in the different Channels of the River. She likewise made the usual examination of the Buoys and Moorings in Arracan, and replaced two of the Buoys at the entrance of the Mutlah, being a most valuable Vessel to the service of the Port.

The "Despatch."

The small Screw Steamer *Despatch* was made as useful as possible in conveying Pilots and Stores, and in assisting to lay the Buoys in the Mutlah; but she is too small to meet the requirements of the Service.

Light Vessels.

During the year under report a new Light Vessel named the *Comet*, built to replace the *Hope*, was launched, and has taken up her Station in the Eastern

Channel. The second Light Vessel there is still the *Star*. The *Hope* was repaired and fitted out as a Light Vessel for the entrance to the Mutlah.

Light Houses.

The three Light Houses, situated at False Point, Saugor Island, and Cowcolly, were all in good and efficient condition at the close of the year; some new reflectors are, however, required for False Point Light House.

Houses of Refuge.

The three Houses of Refuge originally erected have been inspected and re-painted, and two more have been erected near the mouth of the Mutlah.

There has happily been no occasion during the last year for any recourse to the assistance which is here provided for shipwrecked Mariners.

Anchor Boats.

There are now five Anchor Boats, as shown in the margin, attached to the Department under the control of the Master Attendant, two of which are occasionally employed by the Harbour Master; they are in good condition, and have performed most efficient service in recovering Anchors, laying Moorings, &c., &c.

"Vulcan."
"Liver."
"Purchase."
"Herculus."
"Heave Hard."

Pilotage Receipts and Expenditure.

The Receipts under this head for the last year were Rupees 6,38,051 as exhibited in the margin, or Rupees 53,040 less than in the previous year. The expenditure was considerably less, for, although an exact account cannot at present be furnished, a reliable estimate may be taken at Rupees 5,45,000, while the expenditure of 1855-56 was Rupees 6,64,409, and the excess of Receipts for that year Rupees 28,342, compared with Rupees 93,051 for the year 1856-57, thus exhibiting an increase in the amount of Receipts over Expenditure of Rupees 64,709.

1856-57.	Rupees.
Pilotage Inward	2,53,016
Ditto Outward	3,63,281
Ditto Intermediate	1,640
Miscellaneous	70
Subscription to Pension Fund	20,044
Total Receipts	6,38,051
Estimated Expenditure	5,45,000
Excess of Receipts	93,051
Ditto for 1855-56	28,342
Increased excess of Receipts	64,709

Moyapore Magazine.

The Receipts of this Powder Magazine during the past year were Rupees 16,011, compared with Rupees 10,991 in 1855-56.

Registrar of Merchant Seamen.

1856-57.	
Receipts	42,191
Expences	15,131
Excess of Receipts	27,060

The Receipts of this Department and their excess over the Expenditure during the year is shown in the margin.

Harbour Master's Department.

The number of Assistants in this Department is now 25, an increase having been sanctioned by Government to meet the additional work of the Port.

The number of new Moorings, fixed and swinging, laid during the year, is 19, as more particularly shown in the Statement in the margin, and the total number of Moorings in the Port is 121.

Fixed Moorings for Vessels of 800 Tons	10
Swinging Moorings for Vessels of 600 Tons ..	9
Total	19

The Receipts of this Department for the past year have been Rupees 2,63,851, which may be compared with Rupees 2,32,670, the Receipts of the previous year.

The number of casualties amongst the Shipping, while within the limits of the Port, and in the charge of the Harbour Master's Department, amounted during the year under report to 20, while those occurring in 1855-56 were 19. The injury caused by these accidents has been in no case very severe.

The account of the Surveyor and Builder's Department, as also those of the Chief Superintending Engineer, and of the Inland Steam Service, have not yet been received.

Arrivals and Departures.

The Returns of Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the past year show that there has been a decrease of 50 Vessels from the total of the preceding year. During the year 1855-56, the number of Vessels piloted up or down amounted altogether to 2,196, and their aggregate registered Tonnage was 1,285,454, whereas during the year under report, the number of Vessels was 2,046, and their Tonnage 13,21,113, showing a decrease in the number of Ships of 50, as is more particularly stated in the margin.

	Arrivals.	Departures.	Total.
1855-56.	1,110	1,086	2,196
1856-57.	1,007	1,039	2,046
Decrease in 1856-57.	8	47	50

Steam Communication with Assam.

Steam communication by means of River Steamers was not extended to any part of Assam until the year 1847, and then the terminus was fixed at Gowhatty in Lower Assam, leaving the rest of the river communication between Gowhatty and the several Stations in Upper Assam to be still performed by Country Boats.

The communication between Calcutta and Gowhatty was for several years carried on by only one pair of Boats (a Steamer and a Flat), but the same pair of Boats was not always employed. The run from Calcutta to Gowhatty and back again generally occupied about one month.

In 1854 the Lieutenant-Governor was moved by several considerations to look favorably upon a very pressing application which had been made to Government in the previous year by the Directors of the Assam Tea Company, for the extension of Steam communication to Debrooghur in *Upper* Assam.

Mr. A. J. M. Mills, who was on special duty (during 1853) in Assam, spoke of the Tea Company's application in the following terms:—

"I have noted above the encouragement which I would give to European specula-
"tors to take up waste land. Want of labor is the great impediment to persons undertak-
"ing such enterprises, and on this subject I have received through you a Memorial from

" the Assam Tea Company. I visited their Tea barrees, and from personal observation can " testify to the present advancing position of the Company, and to the great benefit " which their expenditure has been in reclaiming parts of Seebsagur. They have " cleared a great deal of forest, and are ready to clear more, and have established, I " think, a claim for that degree of aid, which, as they truly observe, ' operating chiefly " ' for the benefit of the general interests of the Country, would, by removing radical " ' difficulties, greatly tend to the advancement of this undertaking.'

* * * * * * *

" The River is in the dryest season of the year navigable for the inland Steamers " up to the mouth of the Dibroo River, and when the River rises up to the Station, " abundance of coal and fuel is procurable, and if the exigencies of the Service will " permit of the regular employment of the Steamers in the manner proposed, nothing " will be lost to Government by the money which is expended in assisting the Company " in the way suggested.

" The establishment of a Steam communication would also add to the more ' efficient superintendence of the different Departments. At present the time taken by a ' pinnace to go to Debrooghur is, in the cold weather, a month, and in the rains much ' longer. If steamers plied regularly on the River, the Commissioner's and the Deputy ' Commissioner's visitations would be more frequent, and, of course, more effective, while ' the establishment of Office boats kept up for their use, might be saved to Government. ' Another saving might also be effected in transporting the Troops, when required to be ' relieved, by the steamer instead of in boats, which are kept up all the year round at a ' considerable expense."

After due enquiry and deliberation, the Lieutenant-Governor recorded his opinion on the subject in the following Minute :—

" The result of all the correspondence and enquiry which has been made on this point ' seem to be—(1) that not more, at all events, than three pairs of boats can be diverted from ' the Ganges to the Berhampooter, without putting the Government to great inconvenience ' and risk regarding the conveyance of Stores on the former River ; (2) that this divierson ' can only take place from March to September, unless the number of Government boats be increased ; (3) that the traffic of three pairs of boats on the Berhampooter will be ' attended with no loss, but, even on the contrary, a small probable gain. At the same ' time there is fair reason to hope that the regular establishment of Steam communication ' with Assam and the intervening Stations will, as on the Ganges, create a gradually ' increasing traffic, and thus become in time as profitable as the Ganges Steam traffic ' has been ; (4) that the boats removed from the Ganges will, of course, diminish the profit ' of the Government Steam communication on that River to the probable extent (after ' allowing for the profits of the Assam line) of Rupees 23,607 per annum. But there ' will be also certain savings in establishments in Assam, and in the cost of moving ' Troops and Stores in that Province, not now exactly to be estimated, but certainly ' worthy of ample consideration ; (5) that there will be large political benefits in opening ' up the Province of Assam as recommended by Mr. Mills, and lastly, that private enter- ' prize has to so large an extent occupied the Steam traffic of the Ganges, as to make it " reasonable for the Government to withdraw gradually from that field in which it has " successfully acted as pioneer, and turn its attention to the establishment of Steam " communication with another part of the Empire.

"These considerations satisfy me that it will be wise to begin with next March, and "run three pairs of boats on the Assam line, in the manner which has been suggested by "Captain Rogers.

"But the measure being one in which the Government of India is interested by "reason of its probable effect on the conveyance of Military Stores by the Ganges line, "and also because of the estimated loss of profit by the temporary withdrawal of the "boats from the Ganges, I would now submit the correspondence to that Government "with a recommendation to the effect above stated."

A reference was accordingly made to the Government of India, and that Government considered the scheme to be of such importance as to warrant an application to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to increase the present Flotilla to such an extent as would permit of three pairs of boats being *permanently* set apart for the navigation of the Berhampooter, without inconvenience to the public service by the withdrawal of Government vessels from the Ganges line. In the meantime, however, the Lieutenant Governor's proposal to withdraw three pairs of boats from the Ganges line was acceded to, and those boats were accordingly employed between March and September last year on the Assam line as far as Debroghur, one pair of boats leaving Calcutta at intervals of about 20 days.

Having regard to the benefit, both political and commercial, expected to result from the measure, the Court of Directors expressed their concurrence in the opinion that the extension of Steam Navigation to Debrooghur should be fixed on a permanent basis, and they have accordingly ordered the construction of three additional pairs of boats, of which the steamers are to be fitted with engines of 120 horse power as suitable for the strong currents with which they will have to contend in the Berhampooter.

Shortly after the additional boats commenced running upon the Berhampooter, the Lieutenant-Governor authorised a general reduction in the rates of freight beyond Bugwah, upwards to Debrooghur, and, as an experimental measure, a large special reduction on grain and other articles of food commonly consumed by natives was also made.

This experiment, so far as it has been tried, has not been satisfactory in a pecuniary point of view. Nevertheless, as a moderate rate of freight is likely in the end to prove highly beneficial to Assam, by enabling speculators to carry on with improved facilities the very extensive scale on which Tea cultivation is now being pursued in that Province, the Lieutenant-Governor has considered it advisable to authorise, for the present, the continuance of the reduced rates. The Commissioner of Assam also expressed his opinion that "the improvement in the condition of the people that must result from the extension of Tea cultivation will show itself in an increase to the Revenue of Government in "various ways, and in the end, the greater demand for freight on other articles will more "than cover the loss now experienced by the cheap freight of grain and other provisions "necessary for the troops and the laborers."

Establishment of a residence or "Home" for the junior Members of the Pilot Service.

The establishment in Calcutta of a "Home" or residence for the junior members of the Pilot Service when not engaged on board ship was sanctioned by the Government of India in the early part of 1856; but was not fairly carried out till after the expiration of the official year under review.

The scheme for providing a suitable residence on shore for the junior members of the Pilot Service while at Calcutta, was resuscitated in consequence of its having been observed, that since the withdrawal in 1852 of the receiving vessel formerly maintained for the accommodation of the 2nd Mates and Volunteers, many members of those classes took up their residence in disreputable houses, and frequented places where they were in danger of contracting the most pernicious habits.

The object then of establishing this new "Home" on shore is to ensure attention to the morals, discipline and health of the junior members of the Pilot Service, and at the same time to give them a place of rendezvous.

The premises rented for the purpose consist of a large comfortable dwelling house of two stories, which is situated in a respectable neighbourhood, and which has been suitably equipped both in regard to furniture and servants.

The entire establishment is under the management and control of a retired Branch Pilot, who resides on the premises.

* House rent	200
Lighting rate	4
Superintendent's salary	200
Servants	69
	473

The monthly cost of the Institution is Rupees 473,* which sum it is proposed to meet by a small monthly contribution from the inmates, and a mess charge of 12 annas a day to each individual, and also by crediting to the "Home" the Rupees 100 hitherto paid to each Volunteer on his arrival in the Country.

THE MUTLAH.

Establishment of a Town and Port on the River Mutlah in the Soonderbunds.

The dangerous navigation of the River Hooghly, the possible deterioration of that River, and the limited accommodation afforded for Shipping in the Port of Calcutta, were the main grounds on which the attention of the Public was drawn to the scheme of establishing a Port on the River Mutlah.

The scheme first came under the consideration of Government in the early part of the year 1853, when the Bengal Chamber of Commerce made a strong representation regarding the impediments to the navigation of the Hooghly, and suggested the expediency of opening, if possible, a new communication between Calcutta and the Sea by means of the Mutlah. Upon this motion the Marquis of Dalhousie, as Governor of Bengal, recorded a Minute, in which His Lordship observed that—"If it be truly the case "that the navigation of the Hooghly is becoming gradually, continuously and seriously "deteriorated towards the mouth of the present River, the probability is that the Mutlah "must become the substitute for the Hooghly, if sea-borne trade with this part of India is "to be continued. Nature appears to have pointed out the spot at which the port on the "Mutlah must be founded. It is a point about 24 miles from Calcutta, where the River "deep up to that place, suddenly divides and shallows." The spot indicated constituted Lot 54 of the Soonderbunds, which is situated at the junction of the Rivers Biddyadurree and Mutlah, having the former for its Northern boundary, which is about seven miles in length, and the latter to the East, where there is a river frontage of two miles. The West and South sides are bounded by a broad and deep creek called the Mallee Khal.

Besides this land, the Government has reserved to itself River frontage 300 yards in depth in the adjoining Lot (No. 50) to the South of the Mallee Khal, and extending two and a half or three miles further down the Mutlah

After the lapse of a couple of years, during which interval the Mutlah was carefully surveyed, and its soundings taken by Lieutenant Ward, of the Indian Navy, the Chamber of Commerce and several respectable Mercantile Firms in Calcutta urged upon Government the expediency of at once opening out that River as a trading Port—a measure which they pointed out would give a great impetus to the trade of the Eastern Districts of Bengal in the exportation of Rice, and to the demand for Country produce generally.

These representations were followed up by applications from some of the Firms and other capitalists and speculators for grants of land on the Mutlah, with a view to opening out a trade there; and one firm, that of Messrs. John Borrodaile and Co., applied for permission to load a Ship in the Mutlah.

An undertaking of such magnitude and importance as the establishment of a new trading Port, required more than ordinary deliberation on the part of Government; but it was at length determined to set the scheme on foot, and give it every encouragement. To this end the first step taken by Government was to obtain possession of Lot 54, which was effected by purchasing it from the owner for the sum of 11,000 Rupees.

Shortly after this, the Chamber of Commerce expressed a wish to be allowed the use of a Government steamer, to enable them and other interested parties to make a personal investigation of the capabilities of the Mutlah. A steamer was accordingly made available for the purpose, and at the same time a Committee, composed of three Government Officers,* was appointed to proceed to that River, for the purpose of reporting on the general features and condition of the Lot purchased by Government, and its eligibility as a site for a new Port.

On its return the Committee laid before Government a very complete and useful Report, the following extract from which will suffice to show the opinions it arrived at:—

"The whole of these lands (Lots 54 and 50) would appear to be just about high "water level in ordinary tides, and during the highest springs, when the tide, we are "informed, rises from one foot to eighteen inches higher, must be liable to inundation. "The bank is strong and firm, and on landing, shortly after the tide had receded, we "found the ground sound, and not very wet, and somewhat higher inland than at the "River's edge, as far as we could judge, though the density of the jungle at present "renders a proper examination impracticable. The grants immediately opposite Lot "54, *viz.*, Lot 56 on the Bidyadhurree, and Lot 133 on the Mutlah, have both been cleared, "and are under cultivation, and as on these a bund of 3 feet in height has been "found sufficient to protect the land from inundation, there can be no doubt that the "Government lands could be effectually protected by similar means.

"Lot 54 appears to us an eligible position for a Town in connection with a Port "in the Mutlah for the following reasons:—

"1. Being the property of Government, the whole of the lands are available for "laying out a Town on any plan which may be deemed advisable, and the Government "has, as remarked in your letter under reply, the means of facilitating the trade and "accommodating the traders to the fullest extent.

"2. The River in this part affords favorable anchorage for ships of all sizes. For "2,000 yards above Mallee Khal, and 1,500 below it, large ships may be moored close

* A. R. Young, Esquire, Collector of Customs; Captain H. Yule, of the Bengal Engineers; Captain D. Robertson, Master Attendant.

"under the bank, and smaller vessels higher up. The force of the tide in the highest "springs does not exceed four and a half knots an hour.

"3. The locality is in the direct line of the route by which the trade with the "interior of the Country is carried on. Throughout the year the produce of the Eastern "Districts of Bengal, and during the greater part of the year, when the Nuddea Rivers are "closed, that of the Upper Provinces likewise, passes this very spot on its way to "Calcutta for exportation, and a large amount of imported goods similarly pass it on "their way into the inland Districts. Mr. Donahoy, who lives directly opposite, assures "us that in a single day, sometimes as many as two hundred large boats, laden with "goods, pass in and out of the Bidyadhurree River, at the entrance of which the Govern-"ment estate is situated.

"4. There is already excellent water communication between this locality and "Calcutta, sufficient for very large boats to avail themselves of with safety, and which "could, we imagine, be easily improved and widened, where requisite, towards Calcutta. "We joined the *Soorma* Flat about a mile below the Dhappa Toll House, and "were towed down to the Mutlah by the *Hoorunghutta* Steamer without hindrance "or accident, in about five hours. For a mile or so beyond the point from which we "started, we found the channel crowded with boats, and rather narrow (it was nearly "low water when we left), but after that there is a broad river all the way down. "The ordinary time occupied by Country boats in coming from the Mutlah to the "entrance of the Circular Canal is, we are informed, two tides, for these boats do not "move when the tide is contrary.

"5. This locality has been selected by Colonel Baker* as that most suitable "for the terminus of a Railway.

"6. The Mallee Khall, which is of considerable breadth, with from one to one and "a half fathoms of water in it at low tide, would be found very useful for boats bringing "produce for exportation, as they would be quite sheltered there from the strong "Northerly and Southerly winds. It is probable that golahs would be established on "the banks of this khal for storing country produce.

"7. The depth of water near the bank is favorable for the formation of docks. "Just above the sand bank nearly opposite Ellengunge, or even a little way up the "Bidyadhurree, might be found good situations for works of this kind. Independent of the "necessity of docks for their own purposes, they would be useful; indeed, large "excavations of some kind would seem to be indispensable to furnish earth for raising "the surface of the land, for, should a busy town really spring up here, it is not to be "supposed that its general area can be allowed to remain at a level below that of high "water in the springs."

The Committee's Report having thus established the point that the site chosen was well adapted for a Port, immediate steps were taken for carrying out the preliminary measures recommended by the Committee.

Accordingly, the channel has been buoyed off, charts and sailing instructions published, a Light Vessel stationed at the mouth of the Mutlah, Pilots engaged, and arrange-

* Colonel Baker had been called on to report upon the capability of the Country between Calcutta and the Mutlah for the construction either of a Railway or a Ship Canal, in the event of the navigation of the wholly or partially abandoned.

ments made for collecting the Customs dues. All the minor details of arrangement have been entrusted to Mr. Hugh Leonard, an intelligent professional Civil Engineer, in the Government Service, who has been vested with Magisterial powers, and appointed to superintend all the works connected with the new Port and formation of a Town.

The works in progress at the Town, which it has been determined to call Mutlah, consist at present in the clearing of jungle, the construction of bunds or embankments, the excavation of fresh water tanks, and the erection of such temporary shelters as is necessary and practicable for the purposes of the place at this early stage. Mr. Leonard is aided by a European Assistant and a suitable Native Establishment.

Upwards of sixty applications for land have already been registered, and the work of assignment is progressing steadily.

The terms upon which lands are assigned at the Mutlah have been determined by the Supreme Government, and are as follows :—

The rent of each lot is to be fixed by Government, at a rate according to its situation, and the lease of such lot, bearing that rent for 60 years, will be put up for sale by public auction.*

The rents will range from Rupees 4 to 20 per beegah according to advantages of situation.

On the termination of the leases the lands will revert to Government, and it will either then or immediately be determined, with reference to future circumstances, upon what terms the leases may be renewed, and whether it is advisable to confer upon the occupants a more permanent tenure.

The lease of each lot is resumable after a fixed period, unless it can be shown that a certain expenditure on building has been incurred upon it.

The Lessee of each lot is bound to build regularly in accordance with a general design, and not to use the ground for any purpose different from that for which it is marked out in the plan, without the written permission of the superintending authority of the Town.

The progress made during the past year in the formation of the Port and Town of Mutlah is very satisfactory, considering the many difficulties which beset the operations of the Superintendent and Executive Officer, Mr. Leonard. The following is an abstract of the work executed :—

8,000 beegahs of jungle cleared at a cost of about Rupees 2 per beegah.

11 miles of embankment constructed at a cost of about Rupees 220 per mile.

32 khals orcr eeks closed at an aggregate cost of Rupees 3,180.

3 laborers' sheds built, which are capable of accommodating 50 men each, at a cost of Rupees 288-4-10.

Four Salt golahs erected at a cost of Rupees 3,277, capable of storing about 30,000 maunds each. As has already been mentioned in the account of the Salt (Revenue) Department, seven ships had entered the Mutlah up to the end of April last, three of

* Exceptions to this rule have been made in favor of those persons who made application for land previously to the 20th March last. All these persons will have lots assigned to them according to priority of application.

which were in ballast, and four laden with Liverpool Salt. The navigation of the River to and from Sea presented little or no difficulty. Several of the Commanders brought their vessels a considerable way up without the aid of a Pilot, and one Commander brought his ship all the way up himself. The only serious accident which occurred was to the ship *William Parker*, which vessel struck on the Roy Mutlah, and sprung a bad leak, through which she subsequently foundered, while making her way round to Calcutta for repairs. It is believed, however, that the case of this unfortunate vessel cannot be at all attributed to difficulties inherent in the navigation of the River.

The great desideratum of this new Town and Port at present is a sufficient supply of labor, for although very good houses have been built for the coolies, and every endeavour made to reconcile them to the place, and to the work allotted to them, the men are frightened at any prevailing sickness, and desert in large numbers together, which, of course, very seriously retards the progress of the settlement. Gradually however, as the jungle is cleared away, and the place becomes more healthy, when sweet drinking water will be abundantly supplied from the tanks which are to be constructed next season, and bazars spring up and effect a reduction in the prices now demanded for all the necessaries of life, which at present have to be forwarded from Calcutta, there can be no doubt but that the coolies will cast aside their prejudice and fears, and take work as readily at the Mutlah as they do in Calcutta, or at any other place where the demand for labor is constant, and wages are remunerative.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The arrangement of works in this Report is, as far as possible, in strict correspondence with the budget for the same year, such additional works only having been added as were sanctioned during the period; but in order to present a classified view of the expenditure, a synopsis (A) is annexed, in which the expenditure on new works is shown under the several Departmental sub-heads.* From this are excluded Rs. 17,215 included in the Progress Report, being chiefly expenditure in the Iron Bridge Yard for articles in process of manufacture, such as Brick Machines, &c., which will, on completion, be charged to the Department to which they may be issued.

* Expenditure as per Progress Report		17,24,553	6	9¾
Expenditure rejected.....	17,215 4 1¾			
Expenditure on Furniture.....	46,497 2 8			
		63,712	6	9¾
Expenditure shown on new works in Synopsis..		16,60,841	0	0

It would cause further delay to exhibit the expenditure throughout the Lower Provinces on "Repairs" in the same manner; but as the principal expenditure in the Embankment Circles falls under this head, a Table (B) is added, showing the classified expenditure on repairs in the Embankment Divisions.

The expenditure in the Lower Provinces during the year 1856-57 may be classed as follows:—

MILITARY.

Fortifications	54,359	
Cantonments	2,213	
Accommodation for Troops ...	4,85,386	
Ordnance	74,159	
Commissariat	29,338	
Stud	1,083	
Staff Officers	5,858	
		6,52,396

JUDICIAL.

Police	7,800	
Court Houses...	61,429	
Jails and Penitentiaries	26,835	
Circuit Houses and Dwellings ...	3,103	
		99,167

REVENUE.

Land and Miscellaneous	76,806	
Customs	46,543	
Opium	43,602	
Salt	6,961	
Tolls	1,065	
		1,74,977

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Churches and Chapels	22,905	
Clerical Dwellings	575	
		23,480

EDUCATIONAL.

Schools and Colleges		10,694

GENERAL.

Government	35,906	
Post Offices	2,904	
Mint	4,643	
Charitable Institutions	23,346	
Scientific Ditto	2,467	
Electric Telegraph	2,303	
Public Works	11,409	
Miscellaneous... ...	2,500	
		85,478

MARINE.

Marine Buildings	11,246	
Light Houses...	1,569	
		12,815

AGRICULTURAL.

Embankments	9,137	
Bungalows	29,154	
Sluices	57,036	
		95,327

COMMUNICATIONS.

Main and Trunk Roads ...	...	1,95,550
Secondary Roads ...	...	4,877
Bridges and Causeways ...	...	2,32,094
Ferries and Ghauts ...	...	2,099
Navigable Canals ...	...	60,729
Accommodation for Travellers	...	11,158
		5,06,507
Total Company's Rupees	...	16,60,841

MILITARY.

FORTIFICATIONS.

Works completed ...	...	6,700
Works incomplete ...	...	47,659
Co.'s Rs.	...	54,359

In Fort William, the additions and alterations to the Conway and Argyle Redoubts have been completed. The new palisading round the covered way has been about one-third completed. Improvements are being made in the embrasures, &c., of the Fort, which work is well advanced. A block house with magazine and well has been well advanced at Dum-Duma, in Upper Assam, and a small field work has been completed at Koomur Khutta, in the Kamroop District, Lower Assam.

CANTONMENTS.

Works completed ...	...	717
Works incomplete ...	...	1,496
Co.'s Rs.	...	2,213

The works under this head are trifling. Some hollows in cantonments are being filled up at Cherra Poonjee, and some new roads in the cantonment at Debrooghur are being made; the ground near the bullock sheds at Dinapore has been levelled, and two wells sunk at Segowlee.

ACCOMMODATION FOR TROOPS.

Works completed ...	...	41,196
Works incomplete ...	...	4,44,190
Co.'s Rs.	...	4,85,386

The new three-storied barrack for married men in Fort William has been in progress during the year, and is now completed as far as the masonry of the upperstory, the roof over which is in progress. The new three-storied Dalhousie Barrack, Fort William, has also been in progress, the basement and first floor of the building being completed. A new verandah to the Rampart Barrack has been added, the work of which is still in progress, though near completion; and the same remark applies to the new verandah

to the North Barrack. The two new barracks for Warrant Officers at Cooly Bazar have been completed, with the exception of some trifling work in drains and roads round the buildings. At Balligunge new quarters for the Serjeant-Major of the Body Guard, and two ranges of stables have been completed; a third range and horse infirmary are in progress, and well advanced towards completion. At Dum-Dum, alterations to the canteen are completed; a new work-shop for the Artillery is about half finished. Two new bungalows for Farrier and Commissariat Serjeants are completed, with the exception of some drains. Improvements to the ventilation of the barracks have been completed; new bullock sheds have been commenced, and are about two-thirds completed, and a new stable (No. 3) is also in progress. At Chinsurah the alterations to the solitary cells are nearly completed; the construction of a plunge bath has been commenced, and the building is a quarter completed. At Dacca ten barracks, for two Companies of Native Infantry and a Detachment of Golundaj, are in progress, and about half completed. Bungalows are in course of erection for the two Staff Serjeants of the 1st Assam Light Infantry at Debrooghur, and three others for the Staff Serjeants of the 2nd Assam Light Infantry at Gowhatty. Two guard houses are in course of erection at Boorpather and Jamoogooree, in Upper Assam, and are about two-thirds completed. At Dinapore improvements are being made in the European hospital, about two-thirds completed, and new privies are being constructed for the barracks. These are nearly completed.

ORDNANCE.

Works completed	...	...	21,613
Works incomplete	...	...	52,546
	Co.'s Rs.	...	74,159

Extensive alterations and additions to the arsenal godowns in Fort William have been commenced; alterations to the King's and the Royal Magazine in the Fort have been completed. The area of the import godown at Cooly Bazar has been raised; a large godown for ordnance stores at Cooly Bazar has been very nearly completed; a moveable pier for landing ordnance stores has been commenced at Cooly Bazar; extensive alterations and additions have been in progress to the cap manufactory at Dum-Dum, and are now two-thirds completed. New cook and store sheds for this Manufactory have been completed. At the Cossipore Foundry, a new bullock shed and certain alterations have been completed. At Ishapore thirteen new mixing barrel sheds are three-fourths completed, a new charcoal shed has been nearly finished, and several alterations and additions to the cooperage agency house and other buildings are well advanced. Alterations to the "Military Board House" have also been completed. At Dinapore a new framed roof has been substituted for the old vaulted one to the magazine on the Grand Parade.

COMMISSARIAT.

Works completed	...	...	27,815
Works incomplete	...	...	1,523
	Co.'s Rs.	...	29,338

A large shipping godown has been completed in the Commissariat Yard at Cooly Bazar, and alterations have also been completed to the Conductor's quarters in the provision yard at the same place. A bakery is in course of erection at Jillapahar, Darjeeling, about three-fifths completed. Additional godowns for stowing of malt liquor at Dinapore have been completed. A temporary shed has been completed for elephants at Cuttack, and another for the same purpose at Sylhet.

STUD.

Works completed	...	0
Works incomplete	...	1,083
Co.'s Rs.	...	1,083

The only work that has been in progress in this Department is a double Persian wheel, with drains for irrigating the Lucerne and Bermudah grass fields at Poosah.

STAFF OFFICERS.

Works completed	...	2,712
Works incomplete	...	3,146
Co.'s Rs.	...	5,858

No important works have been carried out in this Department. Several minor alterations and additions have been carried out at the new Clothing Agency premises at Allipore, which are completed, with the exception of those to the Master Tailor's house, the alterations to which are still in progress.

JUDICIAL.

POLICE.

Works completed	...	7,800
Works incomplete	...	0
Co's Rs.	..	7,800

A new thannah at Chitpore has been nearly completed. A thannah at Govindpore, in Maunbhoom, has been finished, as also Police murhillas or chowkies on the Grand Trunk Road. A Police guard house has been completed at Silchar. A new barrack and hospital has been completed at Patna for the station guards at Bankeepore.

COURT HOUSES.

Works completed	...	11,494
Works incomplete	...	49,935
Co's Rs.	...	61,429

A new cutcherry for the Commissioner of Nuddea at Kishnaghur has been in progress, and is now partly roofed in. Extensive alterations to the judicial cutcherry at Jessore have been completed, as also a new bungalow for the Deputy Magistrate of Muddareepore, in the Dacca District. A new treasury and record-room at Seebsagur,

in Upper Assam, have been nearly completed. An extensive cutcherry (266 × 67 feet external dimensions) for all the Judicial Officers of the station, has been in progress at Berhampore, and is now completed, with exception of plaster, &c. A new cutcherry has been commenced for the Commissioner at Baulea, the foundation and plinth of which is completed. A building for the Town Moonsiff at Bhaugulpore is half completed, and a cutcherry for the Sudder Ameen at Mozufferpore has been carried up as far as the plinth. A cutcherry for the Sudder Ameen at Chuprah has been about half completed, and a new court house for the Magistrate at Sooree has been built up as far as the plinth.

JAILS AND PENITENTIARIES.

Works completed	...	...	13,067
Works incomplete	...	..	13,768
	Co's Rs.	...	26,835

Alterations to the sepoy guard at the Allipore Jail have been completed. The construction of four new wards to the Hooghly Jail is far advanced; and the roof of the Jail Hospital has been raised from 13½ to 17¾ feet. The Jail yard at Barraset has been extended, and a new work-shed erected. The construction of new female and civil prisoners' wards at Burrisaul is in progress, and one-third finished, and new wards to the jail at Kyouk Phyoo have been completed; and at Patna a new ward has been completed in the Dewanny Jail.

CIRCUIT HOUSES AND DWELLINGS.

Works completed	...	...	3,103
Works incomplete	...	...	0
	Co.'s Rs.	...	3,103

At Mozufferpore, the alterations and additions to the circuit house have been completed, as also the new out-offices and the additional bow-room at Chuprah, and a new dwelling bungalow for the sub-division of Govindpore in Maunbhoom.

REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Works completed	...	...	21,358
Works incomplete	...	...	55,448
	Co.'s Rs.	...	76,806

In Calcutta, alterations have been completed at the Revenue Board Office, Stamp Office, and Deputy Collector's Office. New cutcherries for Deputy Collectors on the standard plan are in course of erection at Pubna and Bograh; the former is about one-third completed, the latter is completed, with the exception of some portions of the plaster. A new Collector's cutcherry at Bhaugulpore, also on the standard plan, is about one-third finished, and a similar building at Burdwan has been completed; another at Mozufferpore has just been commenced. Alterations to the record-room of the Collector's cutcherry at Pooree have been completed.

CUSTOMS.

Works completed	...	...	24,266
Works incomplete	...	...	22,277
		Co.'s Rs. ...	46,543

A large import shed 200 by 50 feet has been completed on the Custom House Wharf at Calcutta, and another for export purposes has been commenced to the North of it; a masonry jetty, with a landing ten-ton crane, has been completed between the two above sheds, and a sloping ghaut has also been completed, extending the whole length of the front of the Custom house premises. A range of protectors or shades have been completed to the sky lights of the new Opium godowns, and the enclosure of the Custom house premises has been raised. A new Customs station has been in progress at Diamond Harbour, embracing a station house nearly completed, out-offices, tank, steps, &c., all nearly completed. It has, however, been lately decided that this building shall be transferred to the Judicial Department, and the old station be repaired and re-adapted for the purposes of a Custom house.

OPIUM.

Works completed	...	...	29,863
Works incomplete	...	...	13,739
		Co.'s Rs. ...	43,602

At Goolzarbaugh, Patna, the new lewakhana has been completed, as also the extension and alterations of the caking godown. The West trash godown is far advanced, the roof being in hand; one new tiled shed has been completed, and a second is far advanced; a new storing godown at Moradpore is about one-third completed, and a new weighing godown at Betteah has been in progress; the superstructure is completed and the roof is being put on.

SALT.

Works completed	...	...	2,471
Works incomplete	...	...	4,490
		Co.'s Rs. ...	6,961

Alterations to the Salt golahs at Sulkea are in progress, three-fifths completed; a room has been added to the Salt chowkee office at Burrisaul. A two-storied verandah has been added to the Deputy Salt Agent's house, and a treasure room has been added to the Salt Agent's cutcherry at Tumlook.

TOLLS.

Works completed	...	...	410
Works incomplete	...	...	655
		Co.'s Rs. ...	1,065

An office for the Toll Collector and Inspector of the Calcutta Canals has been commenced at Dhappa. Toll bars have been erected at Singharam and Noonea, on the 1st Division Grand Trunk Road, and others are in progress in the 2nd Division.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

Works completed	... ...	4,075
Works incomplete	... ...	18,830
	Co.'s Rs. ...	22,905

A new chapel for the Roman Catholic Soldiers in Fort William has been in progress during the year, and is now being roofed in; an enclosure wall with houses for the servants of the church at Howrah has been completed; as also a shed for the shelter of the conveyances of the congregation during Divine service at Darjeeling.

CLERICAL DWELLINGS.

Works completed	... ...	575
Works incomplete		20
	Co.'s Rs. ...	575

Some trifling additions have been carried out at the Bishop's Palace, and the godowns attached to St. James' Church, Calcutta, have been new roofed.

EDUCATIONAL.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Works completed	... ...	8,831
Works incomplete	... ...	1,863
	Co.'s Rs. ...	10,694

Additions and alterations to the new Medical College at Calcutta have been completed with the exception of those to the post mortem shed. A new school-house at Sylhet, two thatched bungalows for school purposes at Pubna, and a handsome Gothic structure at Chuprah for a school-house have been completed. A school-house at Darjeeling has been commenced on, and three-quarters completed during the year.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT.

Works completed	... ...	17,940
Works incomplete	... ...	17,966
	Co.'s Rs. ...	35,906

Extensive alterations have been in progress to adapt the premises formerly occupied by the Home Department for the purposes of the Legislative Council, including a new and handsome facade; the work is now two-thirds completed. Improved accommo-

dation for the Infantry and Cavalry Guards on duty at Government house has been completed by the addition of an upper-story over the old Infantry guard. Extensive improvements have been completed to the Governor General's stables in Wellesley Place. The road to the Lieutenant-Governor's house at Allipore has been widened. A new terrace is in progress in front of the Government House at Barrackpore, and a very large barrack, with out-offices, has been commenced at the same place for the Governor General's band.

POST OFFICES.

Works completed	...	...	2,291
Works incomplete	...	...	613
	Co.'s Rs.	...	2,904

A new pucca shed for vans has been completed at the General Post Office at Calcutta, and new Post Office has been commenced at Dinagepore.

MINT.

Works completed	...	...	704
Works incomplete	...	...	3,939
	Co.'s Rs.	...	4,643

The alterations to the melting furnace in the Mint at Calcutta, commenced last year, have been completed, and a new lodge at the principal entrance of the same building to effectually close the premises, has been commenced and nearly finished.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Works completed	...	...	22,394
Works incomplete	...	...	952
	Co.'s Rs.		23,346

A new iron railing has been completed to the verandahs of the Fever Hospital at Calcutta, and certain additions to the bath rooms, &c., are in progress and one-fourth completed. A small steam engine has also been erected in the ground floor of the same building for the supply of water to the tanks on the roof. A flat-roofed verandah has been completed to the second story of the female ward of the Lunatic Asylum at Bhowanipore; a new female ward has been completed at the native Lunatic Asylum at Dhullundah The new Pilgrim Hospital at Balasore has also been completed.

SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

Works completed	...	...	1,095
Works incomplete	...	...	1,372
	Co.'s Rs.	...	2,467

In the Hon'ble Company's Botanical Garden a new masonry bridge over the canal has been commenced, and one-third finished; a new sluice gate has been completed, and the road towards the Bishop's College has been widened.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Works completed	...	...	2,219
Works incomplete	...	...	84
	Co.'s Rs.	...	2,303

The new building for the Electric Telegraph stationed at Diamond Harbour has been completed, as also the signal staff at the same place. A temporary station has been completed at Mud Point on the Hooghly, and later in the season, the permanent station at the same place was also completed.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Works completed	...	...	5,400
Works incomplete	...	...	6,009
	Co.'s Rs.	...	11,409

Alterations and additions to the iron bridge yards of Calcutta are in progress and half completed; two open masonry sheds for stacking and seasoning timber have been completed, as also a masonry culvert in the same premises.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Works completed	...	...	1,250
Works incomplete	...	...	1,250
	Co.'s Rs.	...	2,500

A traveller's or beoparee shed has been commenced at Mahuldeeram, on the Darjeeling Road. Burdashtkhannas, and the sinking of wells at the encamping grounds in the 2nd Division Grand Trunk Road have been commenced; as also the sinking of nine wells along the Koordah Road from Cuttack to the Madras Frontier. Boundary pillars have been erected in the Districts of Northern and Southern Hidgellee and Midnapore.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

MARINE BUILDINGS.

Works completed	...	...	0
Works incomplete	...	...	11,246
	Co.'s Rs.	...	11,246

No new works have been completed during the year; the only ones of any importance in progress are a store shed in the Bankshall premises at Calcutta, now being roofed in; a new saw-pit in the dockyard at Kidderpore, the superstructure of which is half done, and a revetment wall on the West side of the steam dock at the

same place, about two-thirds completed. Four out of six of the pillars being erected to define the limits of the Port of Calcutta are completed, at the same time preparations have been made for renewing the sill of the same dock, and obviating its leakiness. A leak at the extremity of Kyd's Dock, which has caused a slip, is also being repaired.

LIGHT HOUSE.

Works completed	..	0
Works incomplete	..	1,569
Co.'s Rs.	..	1,569

The only work under this head in progress during the year is a new light house on the Borongo at Akyab, which has been completed, with exception of certain work connected with the lanthorn, and sundry petty works connected with approaches to the place.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

EMBANKMENTS.

Works completed	...	0
Works incomplete	...	9,137
Co.'s Rs.	...	9,137

The Cheetamaree line in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs has been completed, with exception of about 150 running feet, at a cost of about Rupees 1,502-0-0. The new embankment on the Balasore Coast, estimated to cost Rupees 9,650, is one-third completed. A new retired embankment has been commenced at Choitpore, about one mile in length, in the Nuddea District, and some unimportant works are in progress in Midnapore. In explanation of so little work being shown under this head, it may be stated that works of this kind appear hitherto to have been carried on under the head of repairs, as has been the case in the Hidgellee Division, where no less a sum than Rupees 1,25,000 has been expended in the construction of new lines of sea and interior embankments during the past year. The Buxee Embankment in the Burdwan Division, running East and West, North of the Midnapore Road, protecting the Mundulghat Pergunnahs, has also been completed during the year, the expense in like manner having been charged to repairs.

BUNGALOWS.

Works completed	...	7,262
Works incomplete	...	21,892
Co.'s Rs.	...	29,154

Three new inspection bungalows have been completed at Naraj, Taldangah, and Surduepore, in the Cuttack District. An inspection bungalow is in progress at Nunglessur, in the Balasore District; two bungalows are near completion at Diamond Harbour and Alumpore, in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs; five new bungalows have been completed at Tarapookeah, Actesbar, Marwal, Ballooghatta, and Gopaulpore in the Northern Hidgellee Division. In Southern Hidgellee, two bungalows have been completed at Argowal and Roybagonee, and

two others at Tajpore and Doollut are being enlarged; nine post bungalows are in progress in the Midnapore Division. In the Burdwan Division eight bungalows have been completed at Oolubariah, Gopaulpore, Fuckeerbariah, Mokerabhallee, Mulareeah, Jatcooneah, Bettah and Jehanabad, and three others are in progress at Joyrampore, Mohunpore and Jamalpore; four bungalows are also in progress in the Culmeejole Division at Jatekamooran, Mancoor, Dewanchuck and Koetah.

SLUICES.

Works completed	... ...	21,080
Works incomplete	.. ...	35,956
	Co.'s Rs. ...	57,036

Of the fifteen sluices in progress in Central Cuttack; twelve are completed, thirty-six sluices have been completed in Southern Cuttack. In Northern Hidgellee, three Sluices have been completed, and twelve others nearly so. In Southern Hidgellee out of fifty-five sluices, eighteen have been completed, and thirty-seven others are in various states of progress. In the Burdwan District five Sluices have been completed, and seven in Culmeejole have also been completed; there are also ten in the Midnapore and three in the Balasore District in progress.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MAIN AND TRUNK ROADS.

Works completed	... ..	648
Works incomplete	... ...	1,94,902
	Co's Rs. ...	1,95,550

The metalling of the road from Calcutta to Budge-Budge, 14 miles in length, has been completed, with exception of dressing off the side slopes. The metalling of the Gungarampore Road, about 2½ miles in length, in the suburbs of Calcutta, has been about one-third completed. In the Dacca and Arracan Road but little progress has been made except in Earth-work in the 1st Division, and the work on this road has now been suspended under orders received from the Supreme Government. On the Patna branch road, in the first portion from Dhobee to Gya, (22 miles), 18 miles have been completed, with the exception of the upper layer of metal, the remaining 4 miles are already constructed and kept in repair by local funds. Of the second portion from Gya to Nair, 13½ miles in length, the upper layer of metal has been laid down, with exception of 2 miles. In the third portion from Nair to Meetapore, 40 miles, no permanent work has been done, though extensive preliminary works, such as the collection of materials, the laying down a tramway for their conveyance from the Barrakur Hills, and the erection of temporary work-shops and buildings for establishment, are in progress.

SECONDARY ROADS.

Works completed	... ...	302
Works incomplete	... ...	4,575
	Co.'s Rs. ...	4,877

Some roads in the Hidgelee Division have been improved and increased in width from 10 to 14 feet.

BRIDGES AND CAUSEWAYS.

Works completed	...	...	33,938
Works incomplete	...	...	1,98,156
		Co.'s Rs. ...	2,32,094

A new timber-framed superstructure to the bridge over the Circular Canal at Shambazar has been completed in lieu of the old suspension bridge. The Narcoldanga suspension bridge over the same canal has been taken down, tested and re-erected, and the approaches to the Zeerut bridge over Tolly's Nullah have been raised. A new masonry bridge, eight feet span, has been completed on the Patna and Dinapore road in Mynpoora, and two masonry viaducts have been completed in the Western approach to the Doorgowtee bridge in the 2nd Division of the Grand Trunk Road. As regards the bridges on the Grand Trunk Road, at the Burrakur, one abutment and three piers out of twenty are completed to half their height. The foundation of one pier is completed, and the sinking of foundations for five more is in progress. At the Booryah, ten piers out of seventeen are completed. The foundations of one abutment and two piers are completed, and the foundations of three other piers are being sunk. At the Morhur, five piers out of fifteen are completed. The foundations of two are being laid, and blocks are being sunk for the foundations of the remainder.

Of the Soane causeway, 4,006 running feet out of 7,920 sanctioned have been completed, and a portion of the remainder is in progress. Of seventy-four masonry drains to be constructed on the Burgatchy and Darjeeling Road, ten have been completed. A masonry drain at Dholah, on the Grand Trunk Road, is three-quarters completed, and a masonry bridge, 25 feet span, at Mungledye in Lower Assam, is one-third completed. Twenty-nine masonry drains and two large bridges have been sanctioned for the road from Deebrooghur to Joypore in Upper Assam, and the work is about one-third completed, and a commencement has been made to replace the old timber bridges on the Deebrooghur and Golahghaut road with masonry ones.

FERRIES AND GHAUTS.

Works completed	...	...	1,568
Works incomplete	...	...	531
		Co.'s Rs. ...	2099

Five new ferry boats have been nearly completed at the Burrakur Ferry, and mussack rafts have been constructed at the Morhur and Booriyah Rivers, all on the Grand Trunk Road.

NAVIGABLE CANALS.

Works completed	...	...	3,432
Works incomplete	...	...	57,297
		Co.'s Rs. ...	60,729

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The excavation of the new canal from Dhappa to the River Hooghly, in the vicinity of Calcutta, has been completed in that portion between Dhappa and the Dum-Dum Bridge. The work is now, however, suspended, pending orders on a revision of the project. The usual excavation of silt from the Entally Canal has been completed. Some work, but not of a very extensive nature, has been done to the tow-paths of the Eastern Canal, and new mooring posts are being put down in some places in the Circular Canal. Excavations of silt have been made in the Gunga Khally, Pertaub Khally, Pyratongy, and old Banka Canals in the Midnapore District, and the new Banka Canal has been nearly completed.

Accommodation for Travellers.

Works completed	... ...	3,909
Works incomplete	... ...	7,249
	Co.'s Rs. ...	11,158

New staging bungalows have been completed at Sasseram and Baroon in the 2nd Division Grand Trunk Road, and glazed doors and windows have been supplied to the staging bungalows in the 1st Division Grand Trunk Road, and at Punghatta and Bogwangolah, on the Darjeeling Road. The construction of road inspection bungalows on that portion of the Trunk Road between the Eastern and Western Burrakur River has been completed. New staging bungalows are in progress at Jessore, Gyegatcha, and Dowlutpore; the two former are about half completed. Overseers' dwelling bungalows have been commenced at Dhappa near Calcutta, and Gowhatty in Lower Assam. Of the sixteen road inspection bungalows to be constructed in the Cuttack District, four have been completed. Five inspection bungalows have been commenced on the suburban road, and are about one-third completed.

Remunerative Works.

The only works in charge of the Department Public Works, Lower Provinces, which yield Revenue, are the Nuddea River, Circular and Eastern Canals, and Tolls on the Grand Trunk Road. A Statement is annexed showing the amount of Revenue received and the costs of collection during the year. From this it appears that the net receipts during the year have been from—

	Net amount of collection.	Cost of collection.
The Nuddea River	2,22,103	8 per cent.
Circular and Eastern Canals	2,45,528	10 per cent.
Tolls on the Grand Trunk Road	32,661	15 per cent.
	5,00,292	

In order to account for the great difference shown in the receipts at the different Toll houses on the Grand Trunk Road, it is to be observed that Tolls at the Burrakur are only levied during the rainy season when the Ferry is required, and the Doorgowtee Toll shows the receipts for a portion of the year only, the Toll having been established in 1857.

Survey Operations.

The principal Survey operations which have been carried on during the year by the Department Public Works are the survey and levelling of a line of road from the Ganges at Caragolah Ghaut to Titalyah at the foot of the Himalayah Mountains on the route to Darjeeling, 112 miles. A detailed project for the construction of this road has been submitted. A set of detail levels for a road from the Presidency to Hobrah, 24 miles, on the road to Jessore, has been completed, and a project for the construction of a road forming the first portion of a line to Jessore has been submitted.

* From Kirnee to Cutwa	68 miles.
From Goseekurah to Cutwa	31 "
From Sooree to Sythia..	10½ "
	109½ "

Preliminary Surveys have been made for three lines of road, aggregating 109½ miles, in the Adjai valley.* Surveys and levels with a view to the construction of a road from Cuttack to Sumbulpore, 146 miles, are in progress, and upwards of 200 miles of levels have been carried out in connection with a project for the control of the waters of the Mahanuddee River in the Province of Cuttack.

Quantity of Work executed.

A Table is annexed showing the quantities of some of the principal items of work executed in the several Divisions of the 1st and 2nd Circles. No such Statement has been received from the Embankment Division, and the delay that has already taken place, renders it impossible to wait for the information. From the Statement submitted, it will be seen that, in the 1st and 2nd Circles, there have been—

89,443,000	superficial feet of jungle cutting and clearing.
83,211,000	cubic feet of earth raising.
52,51,000	cubic feet of earth excavating.
96,65,000	cubic feet of road metal laid down.
29,89,000	cubic feet of masonry.
30,01,000	superficial feet of plaster.
14,07,200	superficial feet of white-washing.
36,51,000	superficial feet of painting.
19,46,000	superficial feet of roofing.
8,40,000	superficial feet of flooring.

In order to convey a clearer idea of some of the items of the above work, it is to be observed that the earth raising would be sufficient to construct a road 140 miles in length, 30 feet wide at top, and raised on an average 3 feet; the road metalling would be sufficient for a road 114 miles long, 16 feet wide, and 1 foot in depth; the excavation would be sufficient to form a canal 1 mile in length, 70 feet wide at top, and 13

feet deep; and jungle has been cleared from $3\frac{1}{5}$ square miles; the masonry executed would construct a wall $22\frac{2}{3}$ miles long, $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and 2 feet thick, and the plaster is sufficient to cover it on both sides.

A few remarks are submitted on the principal works which have been completed or have been in progress in the Department in Bengal, during the year 1856-57.

These are as follow :—

The Military Road from Dacca towards Arracan, which has been vigorously prosecuted in the first portion as far as Chittagong, but has now been given up.

The Patna and Gya Road for the effective and speedy construction of which great exertions have been made and much material laid in.

A Light House has been erected on the Borango Island, off the Arracan Coast.

The large three-storied Barracks in Fort William, called the Queen's and Dalhousie Barracks, have been energetically carried on.

The Custom House Ghât, Calcutta, which was formerly irregular and steep, has been formed to a convenient and practicable paved slope. It has also been provided at one extremity with a masonry jetty, and a good tenton crane of Messrs. Fox and Henderson's pattern, and also a large and commodious iron-roofed shed, 200 by 50 feet, giving shade to all, and protection to merchants' goods from sun and rain, while the foundations of another, 300 feet in length, immediately to the North, have also been commenced.

A new canal, running parallel to the Circular Canal on the East of Calcutta, has been excavated, diverging from it at its entrance at Dhappa. When it has been determined in what manner the connection of this with the old canal shall be completed, it will doubtless be found to be of great benefit to the trade and commerce of the city.

Extensive Survey operations have been carried on at Cuttack with the view of ascertaining the causes, and devising a remedy for the disastrous inundations and droughts which so often and so seriously injure that Province.

On the great line of communication to the North-West, the Grand Trunk Road, on which there still remain seven gaps or unbridged rivers. The bridges over three of these have been in course of construction, *viz.*, the Burrakur, Morhur and Boorya. Of the other four, two, *viz.*, the Leelajan and Goolsunkree, have to be re-built, having been destroyed by an inundation in the year 1855; for another, the Botana, a project and estimate are in course of preparation, and for the last, *viz.*, the Soane River, a sunken Causeway is being constructed, which will in time be carried quite across, and which is found, at a small cost, greatly to facilitate the traffic.

On the coast of Hidgellee, a great part of the Sea bunds have been entirely re-constructed at a very large cost and on a large scale, being on an average 15 feet high and 70 to 80 feet broad at base, sufficient to ensure the province from desolation by sea floods; and this work will have to be prosecuted in subsequent years to completion.

A site has been prepared and the ground cleared for a new Post Office in Calcutta.

At Ackra, five miles to the South of Calcutta on the Hooghly, a property has been taken, and a manufactory established, for all such material as bricks, tiles, &c., which may be required for the Departmental works about Calcutta and the neighbourhood, and it is hoped that, when thoroughly established, this will be found of considerable utility in supplying for the Government works not only a large and sufficient quantity of such material, but also of better quality than is usually found in the market.

The total expenditure during the year on new works and repairs, exclusive of Establishment, has been about 28 lacs of Rupees, whilst the charges for the latter item are about 7 lacs, or 25 per cent. upon the cost of works. The expenditure of 28 lacs has been nearly equally divided between those Departments more immediately connected with the State and those connected with the public, Rupees 14,13,187 having been expended in the Military, Judicial, Revenue, Ecclesiastical, Educational, General and Marine Departments, and Rupees 14,04,560 having been expended on the Agricultural and Communications Departments.

In the former class upwards of 8 lacs of Rupees have been expended in the Military Department, of which 6½ lacs have been upon new works. Of this sum upwards of 4 lacs have been expended in the accommodation of Troops in Fort William, principally on the two new Barracks now in course of erection, half a lac upon the improvement of the defences of Fort William, and quarter of a lac on improved Commissariat accommodation in the same Fort, and nearly three-quarters of a lac on improved Ordnance accommodation in Fort William and Dum-Dum, whilst about one lac has been spent on various works at all other Stations. Of the sum of a lac and eighty-thousand Rupees expended in the Judicial Department, a lac has been spent upon new works, of which about half a lac has been upon new Court Houses at Kishnaghur, Berhampore, Baulea and Chupra, and the remainder on various minor works throughout the Lower Provinces. Of the sum of 2 lacs of Rupees expended in the Revenue Department, 1¾ lacs have been spent on new works, of which about Rupees 40,000 have been on the Opium buildings in Behar, about Rupees 33,000 on improved wharfage at the Calcutta Custom House, and Rupees 65,000 on new Court Houses at Burdwan, Pubna, Bogra, and Bhaugulpore, the remaining Rupees 60,000 on various works of minor importance.

In those Departments more closely connected with public improvements nearly 9 lacs have been expended on communications, of which upwards of 5 lacs have been on new works. Of this one lac has been expended on the Patna Branch Road; nearly 2 lacs in the large bridges in progress on the Grand Trunk Road; half a lac on the Dacca and Arracan Road; nearly 40,000 on the Suburban Roads; upwards of 40,000 on the new canal from Dhappa to the Hooghly, and 30,000 on the bridges over the old canal.

In the Agricultural Department, of the sum of 5 lacs expended, upwards of 2 lacs (including the expenditure on the Hidgellee Embankments) have been upon new works, of which nearly 1¾ Lacs have been in the Hidgellee District. The remainder nearly three lacs, have been on repairs to the Embankments.

MILITARY.

Divisions.	Fortifications.	Cantonments.	Accommodation for Troops.	Ordnance.	Commissariat.	Stud.	Staff Offices.	Total.
Civil Architect's Department, Presidency Division	0	0	1,832	0	0	0	5,858	7,690
Garrison Engineer's Department, Fort William	51,302	0	4,11,881	34,351	25,546	0	0	5,23,080
Barrackpore Division	0	0	33,190	35,896	0	0	0	69,086
Sylhet Division	0	710	2,054	42	252	0	0	3,058
Dacca Division	0	0	10,068	0	0	0	0	10,068
Upper Assam Division	2,670	786	7,637	0	0	0	0	11,093
Lower Assam Division	387	0	1,226	0	0	0	0	1,613
Berhampore Division	0	0	618	0	0	0	0	618
Purneah Division	0	0	2,054	0	1,487	0	0	3,541
Dinapore Division	0	717	14,179	3,870	1,816	1,083	0	21,665
Cuttack (Building and Road Division)	0	0	0	0	237	0	0	237
1st Division Grand Trunk Road ..	0	0	647	0	0	0	0	647
Total Co.'s Rs. ..	54,359	2,213	4,85,386	74,159	29,338	1,083	5,858	6,52,396

JUDICIAL.

Divisions.	Court Houses.	Jails, &c.	Circuit Houses.	Police Buildings.	Total.
Civil Architect's Department, Presidency Division	3,157	4,142	0	741	8,040
Barrackpore Division	17,798	16,829	0	0	34,627
Sylhet Division	271	105	0	662	1,038
Dacca Division	2,330	1,192	0	0	3,522
Upper Assam Division	3,513	247	0	0	3,760
Lower Assam Division	65	16	0	0	81
Arracan Division	100	3,005	0	0	3,105
Berhampore Division	22,348	0	0	0	22,348
Dinapore Division	10,801	1,299	2,144	27	14,271
Burdwan (Building and Road) Division	1,046	0	0	0	1,046
1st Division Grand Trunk Road	0	0	959	2,703	3,662
2nd Division Grand Trunk Road	0	0	0	3,667	3,667
Total Co.'s Rs. .	61,429	26,835	3,103	7,800	99,167

REVENUE.

Divisions.	Land Revenue Buildings.	Customs.	Opium Factories.	Salt Golah Buildings.	Tolls.	Total.
Civil Architect's Department, Presidency Division ..	2,418	34,583	0	4,490	0	41,491
Sylhet Division	605	0	0	0	0	605
Dacca Division	432	0	0	170	0	602
Upper Assam Division	187	0	0	0	0	187
Circular and Eastern Canals..	0	0	0	0	324	324
Berhampore Division	41,730	0	0	0	0	41,730
Purneah Division	3,873	0	0	0	0	3,873
Dinapore Division..	10,180	0	43,602	0	0	53,782
Cuttack (Building and Road) Division	3,814	0	0	0	0	3,814
Burdwan (Building and Road) Division	13,567	0	0	0	0	13,567
1st Division Grand Trunk Road..	0	0	0	0	410	410
2nd Division Grand Trunk Road	0	0	0	0	331	331
Midnapore (Building and Road) Division	0	11,960	0	2,301	0	14,261
Total Co.'s Rs.	76,806	46,543	43,602	6,961	1,065	1,74,977

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Divisions.	Churches and Chapels.	Clerical Dwellings.	Total.
Civil Architect's Department, Presidency Division..	3,267	575	3,842
Garrison Engineer, Fort William	18,830	0	18,830
Dacca Division	231	0	231
Purneah Division	577	0	577
Total Co.'s Rs.	22,905	575	23,480

EDUCATIONAL.

Divisions.	Schools and Colleges.	Total.
Civil Architect's Department, Presidency Division	2,100	2,100
Sylhet Division	1,752	1,752
Berhampore Division	1,822	1,822
Purneah Division	1,587	1,587
Dinapore Division	3,433	3,433
Total Co.'s Rs.	10,694	10,694

GENERAL.

Divisions.	Government.	Public Works.	Post Offices.	Mint.	Charitable Institutions.	Scientific Institutions.	Electric Telegraph.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Civil Architect's Department, Presidency Division	33,058	0	2,291	4,578	22,135	2,467	0	0	64,529
Barrackpore Division	1,433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,433
Iron Bridge Yard	609	11,300	0	65	0	0	0	80	12,054
Arracan Division	0	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	109
Purneah Division	0	0	613	0	0	0	0	128	741
Cuttack (Building & Road) Division	0	0	0	0	1,211	0	0	51	1,262
2nd Division Grand Trunk Road ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,070	1,070
Sumbulpore Road	806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	806
Midnapore (Building & Road) Division	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,303	0	2,303
Northern Hidgellee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	325	325
Southern Hidgellee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	210
Midnapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	636	636
Total Co.'s Rs. ..	35,906	11,409	2,904	4,643	23,346	2,467	2,303	2,500	85,478

MARINE.

Divisions.	Marine Buildings.	Light House.	Total.
Civil Architect's Department, Presidency Division ..	11,246	0	11,246
Arracan Division	0	1,569	1,569
Total Co.'s Rs. ..	11,246	1,569	12,815

AGRICULTURAL.

Divisions.	Embankments.	Bungalows.	Sluices.	Total.
Central Cuttack	0	1,063	1,515	2,578
Southern Cuttack or Pooree	0	301	3,696	3,997
Gunduck River Embankment	0	504	0	504
24-Pergunnahs Embankment	1,502	690	0	2,192
Northern Hidgellee	0	6,248	11,255	17,503
Southern Hidgellee	248	2,282	33,681	36,211
Midnapore..	3,858	2,231	892	6,981
Burdwan	0	14,213	2,849	17,062
Balasore	3,140	683	706	4,529
Right Bank Damoodah	0	432	642	1,074
Culmeejole	0	507	1,800	2,307
Moorshedabad	389	0	0	389
Total Co.'s Rs.	9,137	29,154	57,036	95,327

COMMUNICATIONS.

Divisions.	Main and Trunk Roads.	Secondary Roads.	Bridges and Causeway.	Ferries and Ghauts.	Navigable Canals.	Accommodation for Travellers.	Total.
Barrackpore Division..	0	0	0	0	0	3,042	3,042
Upper Assam Division	0	0	2,701	0	0	0	2,701
Lower Assam Division	15	0	1,467	0	0	98	1,580
Arracan Division	0	0	3,686	0	0	0	3,686
Circular and Eastern Canals	0	152	30,276	0	44,525	429	75,382
Suburban Roads	37.861	302	0	0	0	642	38,805
1st Division Dacca and Arracan Road ..	30,221	0	0	0	0	0	30,221
2nd Division Dacca and Arracan Road..	16.179	0	0	0	0	0	16,179
3rd Division Dacca and Arracan Road ..	2,867	0	0	0	0	0	2,867
Berhampore Division	0	0	0	0	0	390	390
Purneah Division	0	0	3,059	0	0	1,076	4,135
Dinapore Division	0	0	1,048	0	0	0	1,048
Cuttack (Building and Road) Division ..	0	0	0	0	0	1,787	1,787
1st Division Grand Trunk Road ..	7,643	0	80,058	531	0	446	88,678
2nd Division Grand Trunk Road ..	0	0	1,08,264	1,568	0	3,248	1,13,080
Patna Branch Road	1,00,764	0	0	0	0	0	1,00,764
Southern Hidgellee	0	4,409	1,500	0	0	0	5,909
Burdwan Embankments	0	14	0	0	0	0	14
Right Bank Damoodah	0	0	35	0	0	0	35
Midnapore Embankments	0	0	0	0	16,204	0	16,204
Total C.'s Rs. ..	1,95,550	4,877	2,32,094	2,099	60,729	11,158	5,06,507.

A.

ABSTRACT of Expenditure on Public Works in the Lower Provinces Bengal, during the Year 1856-57.

Departments.	New Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Military	6,52,396	1,57,999	8,10,395
Judicial	99,167	82,209	1,81,376
Revenue	1,74,977	27,752	2,02,729
Ecclesiastical	23,480	3,435	26,915
Educational	10,694	8,623	19,317
General	85,478	55,251	1,40,729
Marine	12,815	19,011	31,826
Agricultural	95,327	4,14,086	5,09,413
Communications	5,06,507	3,88,540	8,95,047
Total ..	16,60,841	11,56,906	28,17,747
Barrackpore and Hospital Furniture			46,497
Petty Charges			2,22,187
Establishment			7,05,664
Grand Total ..			37,92,095

B.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure upon repairs of Agricultural Works in the Embankment Circle during the Year 1856-57.

Divisions.	Embankment.	Bungalows.	Sluices.	Total.
Central Cuttack	24,613 3 10	1,020 0 1	78 2 8	25,711 11 7
Cuttack River Survey	3,822 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,822 5 0
Southern Cuttack or Poorce ..	49,491 9 3½	1,440 6 3¾	160 7 9½	51,092 7 4¾
Gunduck River Embankment ..	11,527 6 8½	289 9 0¼	75 15 10¼	11,892 15 7½
24-Pergunnahs Embankment ..	10,115 15 2	11 2 6	129 15 6	10,257 1 2
Northern Hidgellee	54,590 10 11	239 10 6	41 10 11	54,872 0 4
Southern Hidgellee	82,099 7 8½	2,237 5 5½	2,220 3 9	86,557 0 10¾
Midnapore	29,859 6 2¾	1,112 15 5	840 15 2½	31,813 4 10¼
Burdwan	76,699 11 3¾	954 9 5½	43 14 1	77,698 2 10¼
Balasore	4,265 14 7	43 3 10	282 3 2	4,591 5 7
Right Bank Damoodah	6,486 1 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,486 1 9
Culmeejole	35,130 5 8	87 15 11	1,820 15 1¼	37,039 4 8¼
Total ..	3,88,702 7 1¾	7,436 14 6¼	5,694 8 0¾	4,01,833 13 8¾

STATEMENT showing the amount of Revenue derived from the under-mentioned Public Works in the Lower Provinces, during the Year 1856-57.

Names of Works.	Amount of Revenue.	Cost of Collection.	Net Revenue.	Remarks.
Nuddea Rivers.				
Bhaugiruttee	1,09,433	7,655		
Muttabungah	98,310	8,215		
Jellinghee	34,560	4,330		
Total ..	2,42,303	20,200	2,22,103	Cost of collection, 8 per cent.
Calcutta Canals.				
Circular and Eastern Canals	2,72,988	27,460		
Total ..	2,72,988	27,460	2,45,528	Cost of collection, 10 per cent.
Tolls on the Grand Trunk Road.				
Soane Ferry	13,321	5,781	.....	
Doorgowtee Toll	1,746	101	.....	
Taragong Toll	10,428	0	.....	These Tolls were farmed out by contract.
Noonia and Singharee Toll	8,195	0	.....	
Burrakur Ferry	4,853	0	.....	
Total ..	38,543	5,882	32,661	Cost of Collection 15 per cent.
Grand Total ..	.....	.....	5,00,292	

STATISTICS of Expenditure on several of the principal Works still in progress in Bengal.

No.	Names of Works.	Year of commencement.	Estimate.	Amount expended in previous Year.	Amount expended in 1856-57.	Total Expenditure.	Remarks as to Progress, &c,. &c.
1	Dacca and Arracan Trunk Road ...	1853-54	0 0 0	4,60,195 0 0	49,266 0 0	509,461 0 0	But little progress has been made in this road during the present season, and all work upon it has lately been suspended under the orders of the Supreme Government.
2	Patna Branch Road ...	1854	12,78,370 0 0	2,09,867 0 0	1,00,764 0 0	3,10,631 0 0	The earth-work of 18 miles of the first or Southern portion, with 35 drain bridges completed. The bottom layer of six inch metal spread and consolidated for 17 miles, and metal for three-fourths of the upper layer collected, *viz.*, 6,71,513 cubic feet carted to site, and 6,221 cubic feet collected at quarries; the remaining four miles of this portion pass through the Town of Gya, and are kept in repair by Local Funds; 13 miles of the second or central portion, measuring 15 miles 5 furlongs, which were metalled in 1848, but worn down, have been covered with a new coating. No work to the third or Northern portion, which is 40 miles in length, has been executed beyond the collection of materials at the Burrakur Hills; laying down 15 miles of tramway for the conveyance of materials to the site of road and the erection of masonry temporary buildings for the location of the Establishment employed. The expenditure given does not include the cost of the Iron work of tramway sent out from England, nor the value of stock material used from November 1856 to April 1857.
3	Burrakur Bridge ...	1855	5,37,176 0 0	34,717 0 0	72,642 0 0	1,07,359 0 0	The Bridge will consist of 10 masonry arches of 75 feet span each, and nine spans of Iron girder each 155 feet opening. The East abutment and piers Nos. 1 and 2 are built up to spring. Of arch piers Nos. 3, 4 and 5 are completed to about half height, and the foundation of No. 6 is completed. Blocks for the foundations of five other piers in the centre are being sunk in the middle of the river.
4	Booryah Bridge ...	1854	1,35,000 0 0	48,227 0 0	26,133 0 0	74,360 0 0	This Bridge will consist of 16 masonry arches of 74 feet span each; 10 piers are completed up to spring. The foundation of the West abutment and two other piers are completed, and the foundation of three others in progress of sinking.

5	Morhur Bridge ...	1854	1,35,000	0	0	58,814	0	0	38,316	0	0	97,130	0	0	This Bridge will consist of 14 masonry arches of 74 feet span each; five piers are completed up to spring of arch. The foundations of the West abutment and adjoining pier are being laid, and masonry blocks are being sunk for the foundations of the remaining piers.
6	Soane Causeway ...	1854	90,478	0	0	50,679	0	0	26,436	0	0	77,115	0	0	A stone causeway is being laid across the bed of the Soane River $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in width. Of this $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile has as yet only been sanctioned, of which 4,006 running feet have been completed.
7	Southern Hidgellee ...	1850-51	15,36,830	0	0	7,70,248	0	0	1,12,399	0	0	8,82,647	0	0	These important works, designed as a protection to the District from a calamity similar to that which occurred in 1849, when a great part of it was submerged by the sea, have been in progress since 1850-51. No detailed and comprehensive project has been submitted, though the works have been approximately estimated at Rs. 15,36,860, of which Rs. 8,82,647 have been expended. Eight miles of sea embankments have been completed and $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles remain to be done; 84 miles of interior embankments have been completed and 85 miles still remain to be done; six sluices have been completed, and three others remain to be built on the sea embankment; besides two lock gates. In the interior embankment, 22 new sluices have been built, and 24 old ones enlarged, and 40 new ones still remain to be built. The expenditure above includes also the cost of 3 Dwelling and 15 Inspection Bungalows. These works have hitherto been carried out under the head of repairs; but the irregularity of this proceeding has lately been pointed out to and acknowledged by Government.
8	Northern Hidgellee ...	1850-51	6,30,512	0	0	3,53,344	0	0	79,385	0	0	4,32,729	0	0	These works were also commenced under the circumstances above noted. The cost of the works is approximately estimated at Rupees 6,30,512, of which Rupees 4,32,729 have been expended; $59\frac{1}{2}$ miles of interior embankment, and 50 new sluices have been completed; 10 old sluices have been enlarged and 5 Dwelling and 13 Inspection Bungalows have been erected; 73 miles of embankment and 25 new sluices still remain to be completed.
9	New Canal from Dhappa to the Hooghly River ...	1853-54	76,719	0	0	45,721	0	0	26,148	0	0	71,869	0	0	Excavation from Dhappa to the Dum-Dum Bridge, four and a half miles completed.
10	Dalhousie Barrack, Fort William...	1855-56	374,999	0	0	8,215	0	0	72,605	0	0	80,820	0	0	Basement completed and first story in progress.
11	Queen's Barrack, Fort William ...	1855-56	295,459	0	0	0	0	0	1,89,555	0	0	1,89,555	0	0	Second story completed, and third story in progress.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Quantity of Work executed in the 1st and 2nd

Ro

	New Works.					
	Jungle clearing.	Embanking or Earth-work.	Metalling.	Plastering.	No. of Wooden Bridges.	Masonry.
	Sl. Ft.	Cu. Ft.	Cu. Ft.	Sl. Ft.	No.	Cu. Ft.
1st Circle.						
Civil Architect	0	0	23,980	0	0	0
Garrison Engineer	0	1,37,498	8,435	0	0	0
Barrackpore Division	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iron Bridge Yard	0	0	0	0	0	0
Circular and Eastern Canals	72,85,500	66,82,105	31,706	1,417	0	6,785
Suburban Roads	0	11,65,940	7,11,888	0	0	6,451
Sylhet Division	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dacca Division	40,48,813	0	7,000	0	0	0
Upper Assam	0	0	0	14,136	0	18,429
Lower Assam	0	0	0	0	0	6,147
Arracan Division	0	0	0	0	0	0
1st Division Dacca and Arracan Road	0	18,17,704	0	8,610	0	0
2nd ditto ditto ditto	20,84,987	26,65,500	0	0	0	0
3rd ditto ditto ditto	64	21,196	0	0	2	0
Total ..	1,34,19,314	1,24,89,043	7,78,009	24,163	2	37,822
2nd Circle.						
Patna Branch Road	0	37,49,312	1,80,577	1,804	0	28,847
Purneah Division	0	0	6,174	0	0	11,687
Dinapore Division	0	10,365	0	1,550	0	9,160
1st Division Grand Trunk Road	0	12,19,800	21,150	0	0	5,06,472
2nd Division Grand Trunk Road..	0	7,77,658	76,406	33,351	0	1,66,185
Cuttack (Building and Road) Division	0	0	0	0	0	0
Midnapore Division	0	0	2,37,163	0	0	0
Berhampore Division	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burdwan (Building and Road) Division	0	51,725	0	0	0	0
Nuddeah Rivers	12,490	0	0	0	0	0
Raepore Road	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berhampore Embankments	0	4,15,000	0	0	0	0
Cuttack and Sumbulpore Road	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ..	12,490	62,23,860	5,21,530	36,205	0	7,22,301
Grand Total .	1,34,31,804	1,87,12,903	12,99,539	60,368	2	7,60,123

Circles of the Department Public Works, Lower Provinces, during 1856-57.

ADS.					
REPAIRS.					
Jungle clearing.	Embanking or Earth-work.	Metalling.	Masonry.	Plastering.	No. of Wooden Bridges.
Sl. Ft.	Co. Ft.	Co. Ft.	Co. Ft.	Sl. Ft.	No.
0	0	3,32,211	0	0	1
0	2,32,787	13,330	0	0	0
0	30,83,894	1,07,053	1,366	6,088	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
3,89,510	90,257	1,94,358	0	0	0
0	87,20,525	34,52,341	22,836	3,688	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
16,14,100	3,50,000	19,400	1,000	900	0
2,36,99,093	4,837.212	0	0	0	13
1,76,07,034	73,11,305	0	378	34	19
0	0	0	0	0	0
76	0	0	0	0	23
94,075	15,392	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1
4,28,93,888	2,46,41,372	41,18,743	26,080	11,310	58
0	9,21,307	0	0	660	0
0	11,45,876	1,711	486	200	0
0	36,203	2,72,757	1,664	10,094	0
0	3,26,050	20,22,700	6,133	14,390	0
0	0	3,82,238	14,825	9,616	0
16,61,756	1,49,91,495	67,039	47,815	132,582	0
47,26,020	40,86,832	0	11,376	26,042	0
0	50,68,853	0	0	0	0
2,000	21,031	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
2,68,18,000	22,03,206	0	0	0	0
0	2,16,279	0	0	0	0
0	41,67,277	0	0	0	0
3,32,07,776	3,27,68,721	32,46,440	82,299	1,93,584	0
7,60,11,664	5,74,10,093	73,65,183	1,08,379	2,04,894	58

STATEMENT exhibiting the Quantity of Work executed in the 1st and 2nd Circles

	Build-					
	New Works.					
	Masonry.	Plastering.	White-washing.	Roofing.	Painting.	Flooring.
	Cu. Ft.	Sl. Ft.	Sl. Ft.	Sl. Ft.	Sl. Ft.	Sl. Ft.
1st Circle.						
Civil Architect	3,38,908	97,281	63,699	61,853	45,978	42,769
Garrison Engineer	6,34,849	8,62,960	3,68,130	94,289	3,83,439	83,625
Barrackpore Division	2,84,142	2,20,072	69,778	92,118	1,42,981	46,980
Iron Bridge Yard	25,705	0	0	17,854	0	3,556
Circular and Eastern Canals	1,723	0	0	0	0	0
Suburban Roads	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sylhet Division	17,444	17,281	31,039	3,292	6,484	7,002
Dacca Division	60,045	47,808	8,817	9,536	12,611	10,015
Upper Assam	45,746	29,032	5,722	2,462	2,500	5,175
Lower Assam	4,692	602	450	0	0	12
Arracan Division	24,348	46	0	0	0	1,440
1st Division Dacca and Arracan Road	0	0	0	0	0	0
2nd ditto ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0
3rd ditto ditto ditto	0	0	0	1,325	2,783	0
Total	14,36,702	12,75,082	5,47,635	2,52,729	5,96,776	1,90,974
2nd Circle.						
Patna Branch Road	7,101	14,466	14,379	5,660	1,347	737
Purneah Division	23,966	4,395	8,157	13,075	17,737	4,958
Dinapore Division	2,82,275	19,638	3,12,117	58,819	13,636	55,194
1st Division Grand Trunk Road	52,802½	29,598	84,698	2,800	1,55,447	3,091
2nd Division Grand Trunk Road	7,135	7,176	12,295	13,871	49,262	5,802
Cuttack (Building and Road) Division	11,897	17,533	62,495	7,435	4,786	11,142
Midnapore Division	40,422	47,377	16,336	9,597	0	11,777
Berhampore Division	1,03,457	36,203	0	54,738	24,750	33,617
Burdwan (Building and Road) Division	19,952	87,033	63,560	12,772	74,488	4,660
Nuddeah Rivers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raepore Road	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berhampore Embankments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuttack and Sumbulpore Road	17,840½	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,66,847	2,63,419	10,24,087	1,78,767	3,41,453	1,31,938
Grand Total	20,03,549	15,38,501	15,71,722	4,31,496	9,38,229	3,31,912

of the Department Public Works, Lower Provinces, during 1856-57.—*(Concluded.)*

NGS.						CANALS.					
			REPAIRS.			NEW WORKS.			REPAIRS.		
Masonry.	Plastering.	White-washing.	Roofing.	Painting.	Flooring.	Excavating.	Embanking or Earth-work.	Masonry.	Excavation.	Embanking or Earth-work.	Masonry.
Cc. Ft.	Sl. Ft.	Sl. Ft.	Sl. Ft.	Sl. Ft.	Sl. Ft.	Cc. Ft.	Cc. Ft.	Cc. Ft.	Cc. Ft.	Cc. Ft.	Cc. Ft.
10,845	4,61,146	22,73,901	5,47,576	12,42,223	3,66,911	0	0	0	0	0	0
16,048	1,35,217	24,99,377	88,128	2,62,655	44,573	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,291	57,704	14,34,028	13,474	3,81,373	5,902	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	52,51,145	64,23,930	0	0	6,64,467	0
1,184	4,159	6,034	500	5,614	Iron Work 32 Wood 134	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	11,326	3,53,320	5,688	23,530	2,250	0	0	0	0	0	0
6,676	44,209	3,40,388	28,399	73,926	6,919	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	15,799	1,63,389	0	21,111	1,084	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	70	2,64,504	Thatching 61,011 Rg. Roof. 92	5,445	3,618	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,279	10,163	3,01,012	3,672	19,380	2,647	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
0	0	0	21,272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38,323	7,30,793	81,40,895	7,70,212	20,25,757	4,33,804	52,51,145	64,23,930	0	0	6,64,467	0
1,502	5,620	32,505	17,317	3,420	975	0	0	0	0	0	0
24,927	18,307	6,26,842	59,486	2,15,580	21,839	0	0	0	0	0	0
41,726	1,14,843	9,43,538	1,73,880	22,496	15,704	0	0	0	0	0	0
670	8,027	1,08,894	54,017	35,632	924	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,030	6,754	66,220	24,210	13,175	1,514	0	0	0	0	0	0
642	26,284	6,12,397	9,187	36,014	200	0	0	0	0	0	0
868	80,816	3,30,744	31,387	1,05,399	7,239	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,237	34,770	3,52,371	26,726	1,33,447	14,060	0	0	0	0	0	0
5,109	1,62,219	12,86,872	3,48,735	1,20,964	12,139	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78,711	4,57,640	43,60,883	7,45,049	6,87,027	74,614	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,17,034	11,97,433	1,25,01,278	15,15,261	27,12,784	5,08,418	52,51,145	64,23,930	0	0	6,64,467	0

FINANCIAL STATEMENT showing approximately the Revenue and Expenditure of the Divisions under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the Year 1856-57, compared with the two previous Years 1854-55 and 1855-56.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.
REVENUE.			
Ordinary.			
Land Revenue	3,72,15,769 0 0	3,72,87,380 0 0	3,65,04,635 0 0
Excise and Stamps	54,34,347 0 0	56,45,035 0 0	58,69,147 0 0
Post Office	5,78,143 0 0	5,25,946 0 0	6,27,667 0 0
Public Works	0 0 0	13,09,000 0 0	13,80,504 0 0
Customs and Salt	23,455,432 0 0	2,51,59,000 0 0	2,51,88,665 0 0
Opium	3,59,36,935 0 0	4,17,21,708 0 0	3,82,59,787 0 0
Marine	10,17,860 0 0	10,43,970 0 0	8,13,594 0 0
Miscellaneous	10,29,323 0 0	12,88,350 0 0	9,13,625 0 0
Sayer	9,43,521 0 0	5,49,798 0 0	2,96,311 0 0
Total Rupees	10,56,11,330 0 0	11,45,35,187 0 0	10,98,53,935 0 0
Extraordinary.			
Miscellaneous, including Public Works	3,99,956 0 0	4,95,361 0 0	5,24,115 0 0
Local Funds, viz.			
*Ferry Fund	2,60,852 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Convict Labor Fund	97,075 0 0	1,01,546 0 0	1,00,421 0 0
Miscellaneous	1,25,493 0 0	1,33,792 0 0	3,21,697 0 0
Total of Funds	4,83,420 0 0	2,35,338 0 0	4,22,118 0 0
Grand Total	10,64,94,706 0 0	11,52,65,886 0 0	11,08,00,168 0 0
EXPENDITURE.			
Ordinary.			
General Department	21,08,333 0 0	26,47,061 0 0	24,73,421 0 0
Post Office	6,77,429 0 0	7,96,122 0 0	8,12,941 0 0
Public Instruction	5,00,384 0 0	8,14,791 0 0	9,73,493 0 0
Pensions	10,17,309 0 0	10,16,957 0 0	17,51,545 0 0
Judicial Department	78,75,851 0 0	75,35,059 0 0	69,16,980 0 0
Revenue Department	42,93,655 0 0	34,86,471 0 0	31,55,550 0 0
Excise and Stamps	4,62,326 0 0	4,46,190 0 0	4,45,173 0 0
Customs and Salt	38,84,907 0 0	45,11,137 0 0	47,61,163 0 0
Public Works	9,80,066 0 0	9,80,000 0 0	27,22,925 0 0
Sayer	1,91,603 0 0	93,314 0 0	850 0 0
Miscellaneous General	12,23,982 0 0	2,22,739 0 0	1,18,256 0 0
Opium	1,36,45,670 0 0	1,22,18,343 0 0	1,12,89,258 0 0
Marine	26,72,823 0 0	32,95,310 0 0	27,91,770 0 0
Total Ordinary	3,95,34,338 0 0	3,80,63,494 0 0	3,82,12,825 0 0
Extraordinary,			
Public Works	2,76,866 0 0	10,87,000 0 0	14,72,605 0 0
Miscellaneous	1,74,804 0 0	1,41,335 0 0	1,87,189 0 0
Total Extraordinary	4,51,670 0 0	12,28,335 0 0	16,59,794 0 0
Local Funds, viz.			
*Ferry Fund	2,44,711 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Convict Labor Fund	1,01,921 0 0	1,06,199 0 0	1,14,547 0 0
Miscellaneous	96,374 0 0	1,25,499 0 0	2,87,668 0 0
Total of Funds	4,43,006 0 0	2,31,698 0 0	4,02,215 0 0
Grand Total	4,04,29,014 0 0	3,95,23,527 0 0	4,02,74,834 0 0
Surplus or Remainder	6,60,65,692 0 0	7,57,42,359 0 0	7,05,25,334 0 0

* The Ferry Fund Returns have been amalgamated in this Statement with those of the Department of Public Works.

PUBLIC WORKS. LOCAL.

LEVY OF TOLLS ON PUBLIC ROADS AND BRIDGES UNDER ACT VIII. OF 1851.

Ever since the passing of Act VIII. of 1851—"for enabling Government to levy Tolls on Public Roads and Bridges"—it has been the desire of this Government to introduce the system of Tolls authorized by that Act, and the little success which has attended its efforts to do so is to be accounted for by the discouragement of such attempts by the orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

In the year after the Act was passed, the Marquis of Dalhousie, then Governor of Bengal, called on the Divisional Commissioners to name the places at which, in their opinion, Toll bars might be erected with advantage. This inquiry led to the preparation of a very useful and valuable list of places, many of which might have been very beneficially adopted as positions for Toll bars.

In the mean time, however, the Hon'ble Court had communicated to the Supreme Government, in a Despatch No. 41, of the 29th June 1853, their "desire that it (the Act) "be applied only in those localities, to use the words of the Bombay Government, where "great natural impediments to intercourse have heretofore existed, and for the removal "of which Government may have incurred an unusually large expenditure."

As the roads on which the Commissioners had proposed to place Toll bars were, for the most part, ordinary district roads, very useful, very much frequented, and very necessary to be kept up, but yet not answering to the description above quoted, the idea of placing Toll bars upon them was for the time abandoned, and nothing further was done than to adopt preliminary measures towards the establishment of a few Toll bars on the Grand Trunk Road.

At a later date, the Hon'ble Court, having observed the call made by the Government of Bengal for the list of proposed Toll bars above alluded to, took occasion to reiterate their caution regarding the measure. "You will have learned," says their Despatch No. 2, of the 20th March 1855, "that we do not contemplate the general introduction "of Tolls on ordinary roads, at least for the present; and we have to direct that the "operation of the recent Toll Act be limited to such as were referred to in the above-"mentioned Despatch."

These orders prevented the establishment of Toll bars any where but on the Grand Trunk Road, and even on the Grand Trunk Road their erection was very slowly and gradually carried on.

Up to the present time there have been established on the road in question ten Toll Gates and two or three Ferry Stations,* and the total net amount realized up to the 31st January last appears to have been somewhat less than Rupees 80,000. The length of the road under the jurisdiction of this Government is 392 miles, and several of the Toll Gates have only just been set up.

As the Lieutenant-Governor has always been anxious to see the use of Tolls more extended, he ventured in October 1855 to solicit the permission of the Government of India to make a step in advance. "The Lieutenant-Governor," it was stated, "can himself see "no good reason why, when a metalled road is made by Government, Tolls should not be "levied upon it in order to keep it up. Tolls are levied at all Ferries without the

* Not including the Ferry at Ghyretty Ghaut, which belongs to the Ferry Fund Committee of Hooghly.

"smallest scruple; the people accustomed to that kind of taxation, never complain of it, "and the proceeds are most beneficially used in improving and keeping up the "communications to which the Ferries belong. If, therefore, a bridge be built where "the Ferry used to be, or a metalled road be made to the Ferry, it is difficult to "perceive why a Toll should not be levied in aid of the expense! There is no more "opening for oppression in the one case than in the other, and the reason for the Toll is "the same in both cases. The Lieutenant-Governor would strongly recommend that "Tolls be levied under Act VIII. of 1851 on, at all events, all first class metalled roads, "and also on all expensive bridges."

To this proposition the Government of India was pleased to assent, and Toll Gates have been now established in a few places in the Rajshye and Patna Divisions. But the Lieutenant-Governor feeling persuaded that it would be greatly for the public benefit to go yet further in the establishment of Tolls, and to extend them at reduced rates to all well frequented fair weather or "cutcha" district roads, a proposition to this effect has been submitted to the Supreme Government.

The Lieutenant-Governor urged that, to think of establishing metalled roads throughout the far greater part of Bengal, Behar and Orissa would be at present, and is long likely to remain little better than a dream. There are no funds available and no prospect of funds for metalling, at the rate of Rupees 3,000 per mile, (the lowest rate which can be assumed in these Provinces,) the very extensive roads which are urgently required. This, without at all undervaluing the importance of metalled roads, if they could be obtained, the Lieutenant-Governor would be less disposed to regret, if only means could be provided for securing the keeping up of a sufficient extent of "cutcha" or unmetalled roads, so as to be always traversable in the fair season, say from the 15th October to the 15th June.

During the rains the rivers are the real high roads of the greater part of the Lower Provinces, and they would probably still be the chief means of communication at that season, even if there existed all the metalled roads that could be desired. But as soon as the country dries up, nearly every communication begins to swarm with carts, and all kinds of land-carried traffic, and the benefit of easy roads can then be quite sufficiently obtained by opening out and smoothing down and raising the common earthen roads of the country: very few bridges are required for the purposes of this traffic, and those usually of very cheap and easy construction.

It is in this way that the well known and deservedly praised communication of the Tirhoot, Chupra and Mooteeharee Districts are kept up. No Districts in the Lower Provinces, few probably in any part of India, can boast of such facility of communication as these three enjoy, maintained entirely at the expense of the Ferry Funds.

What is thus done for a few Districts in the Behar Province is required all over the Lower Provinces. Every where communication is interrupted, and in some places entirely cut off for want of simple fair weather earthen roads to connect mart with mart, and Rural Town with Zillah Station, and Zillah Station with Division Head Quarters. In the course of the Lieutenant-Governor's tours, which have now carried him over almost all the Zillahs under the Government of Bengal, he has become painfully aware of this great deficiency of internal dry weather communications, as well as of the extraordinary readiness and avidity with which any improvement in roads is taken advantage of by the busy inhabitants. That which Mr. Lushington remarked, after his recent successful opening out of roads in the Moorshedabad and Kishnaghur Districts, has been almost everywhere observed by the Lieutenant-Governor. Make or improve a road, and forthwith it is

covered with carts and passengers, before you can guess where such an amount of traffic is going and whence coming.

Seeing this, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but grieve when he finds, as he so often has found, old roads given to decay for want of very simple repairs, and new and obviously useful roads unattempted for want of means. Many such cases could be enumerated, for the Lieutenant-Governor has seen them almost every where he has gone, although it cannot be doubted that he sees every thing of this kind to the best advantage, since all who are concerned with the keeping up of roads always do their utmost to put them into good order for his arrival.

When first the Lieutenant-Governor took charge of this Government, an excuse was often made for a bad road, or no road, that plans and estimates had been prepared, or were expected, or under consideration for a good metalled road to cost many thousands, or perhaps even some lacs of Rupees; but that means for such expenditure were not forthcoming, and therefore nothing had been effectively done or was likely to be done. This practical error he has striven to amend, and putting aside, for the most part, all hope of expensive, and therefore unattainable metalled roads, he has urged and encouraged the speedy formation, and the regular maintenance of inexpensive, and therefore practicable fair weather roads to the utmost extent of the small means at his disposal.

Something has thus been done through the Ferry Funds and Canal Tolls, which are the only Funds available to the Lieutenant-Governor for such operations; but the amount is small compared with the very large and increasing demands upon it, and requires to be husbanded with care, and expended with all possible regard for economy. How much, however, may be done by the prompt and judicious expenditure of comparatively small sums in this way for the benefit of rural communications, has been strikingly shown in the late works undertaken for the relief of the inundated Districts, whereby a large extent of practicable and useful roadway has been rapidly opened out, and an unusual amount of benefit afforded to public traffic and internal communication, at an expense of time and money quite insignificant in proportion to the present results.

But both in respect of the valuable fair weather roads thus constructed, and also of those constructed or in process of construction by the Ferry Fund Committees all over the Country, means are everywhere wanted for maintaining what has been or may be made, and, as it is not to be expected that the Government can afford funds for the purpose, the only mode of extending and preserving the vast and thoroughly appreciated benefits derived to the people from these works, is by imposing some form of tax by which the needful amount may be raised. For this purpose, there is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, no form so little likely on the whole to be distasteful to our native subjects as that of Tolls, being a form to which they are already accustomed, and to which no general objection has ever been made by them.

In the shape of Tolls on Ferries intersecting high roads, this kind of tax has long been in actual use, and though it might seem at first sight that this is a method very open to abuse in this country, and likely to be attended with extortion and harassment, it is extraordinary how little complaint is ever heard on the subject. The Lieutenant-Governor has ever laid himself out in all parts of the Country to hear complaints of all kinds, general and special, and feels sure that he would have heard something about the abuses of the Ferry Tolls if they had indeed existed to any serious extent. It is the case, however, that he has actually heard nothing on the subject.

The Lieutenant-Governor is therefore very desirous of being permitted to put the law into force on all roads and bridges on which, after consultation with the local authorities, and full consideration of all that may be urged against it in any given case, it may seem advisable to establish Toll bars without any such limitation as at present exists, and which amounts in practice almost to a prohibition of all Tolls. On these grounds an application has been made to the Supreme Government, and if it is complied with, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to leave it ordinarily to the Magistrates or the Ferry Fund Committees, or other authorities having charge of the District roads, to originate propositions for the establishment of Toll Gates, and for the precise rates to be levied at each gate. These propositions he would then take measures to give full publicity to in the locality concerned, so as to give ample opportunity to the people of objecting to the establishment of any given Gate, or to its proposed position, or the rates or any other detail belonging to it, and finally, he would proceed to decide upon the proposition after hearing all sides, and having the advice and assistance of the District and Divisional authorities. The management of the gates, when established, would be conducted through the Magistrates in the same manner as the Ferry Tolls are now managed by those functionaries, and the proceeds arising from such Toll Gates on District roads, (not under the Department of Public Works) he would propose to account for, together with the proceeds of the Ferry Tolls, publishing annually their amount, and distributing them, as the Ferry Funds are now annually distributed, for expenditure in the different Districts.

It may perhaps be said that as Tolls are now levied on Ferries for the maintenance of roads, the amount thus raised, whether sufficient or insufficient, is as much as the people ought to pay, and therefore any further taxation for District roads would be unjust.

In some Districts this may really be the case; and when intersecting unbridged rivers are very numerous and generally unfordable, a reason may be found why in such places no further Tolls should be levied. But this is rarely the state of things; and perhaps in practice those Districts which have the fewest ferries, require, and often have the largest extent of roads, so that it sometimes happens that complaints are made by the people of one District, that while they pay largely in Tolls, another District has the chief expenditure of them, and thus taxation by ferries becomes in fact occasionally unequal and invidious. It would be possible to remedy this, and make the pressure fall more equally and equitably if the Government were empowered to establish Toll Gates under the Act in the manner proposed. Another difficulty connected with Ferry Tolls as a means of maintaining roads is, that in the season when the roads are open and most used, the rivers are dry or fordable, and when the rivers rise and ferries become needful, the roads are very little used.

There is, of course, room for the objection that the levy of Tolls may lead to abuse. No doubt it may, and therefore all possible pains must be taken to prevent it. The Lieutenant-Governor does not, however, think that the levy of Tolls on roads is more liable to abuse than the levy of Tolls on ferries, perhaps not so much so, for if the river cannot be crossed, the traveller's journey must come to a stop, whereas on roads in this very open country there are few possible Toll Gates that cannot be turned at the expense of a little delay and inconvenience. It does not appear that the people have hitherto been ready to complain of extortion at ferries, and it may therefore be reasonable to infer that they are not so much abused as might be expected. The same result, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes, will be found in the case of Land Tolls. But it may be well, especially at first, to take some particular precautions, and at all events to begin by establishing Toll Gates only in places within reach of redress for any traveller who may find extortion attempted upon him.

Ferry Funds.

The Ferry Funds of Bengal consisted originally of the surplus collections of the Ferry Tolls levied on the principal thoroughfares, which, being thrown together into one common Fund, were allotted equally to each District at the close of the year. This system was altered in the year before last, when the Ferry Funds proper, and the net income derived from the Tolls levied on the Nuddea Rivers and on the Calcutta Canals, amounting altogether to between four and five Lakhs of Rupees, were thrown together into one Fund to be distributed as heretofore every year, but not as hitherto, in equal portions among the Districts or in any fixed proportions, it being considered preferable that the annual allotment to each District should be governed by such circumstances in each District as might appear to the local Government to be of weight and to deserve consideration. At the same time certain general principles were laid down for the future distribution of the amalgamated Fund, and the first distribution by the Lieutenant-Governor in accordance with those principles was made on a Resolution passed by His Honor on the 12th September 1856, upon which date the united Funds available for the working season of 1856-57 amounted (reckoned up to the end of April 1856) to Rupees 701,446-5-8.

The sum awarded to each Committee by the Resolution above quoted, was placed at its absolute disposal, subject only to the control of the Commissioner, and each Committee was at once authorized to undertake, without further reference to Government, all those plans and undertakings which might meet with the approval of the Commissioner, a reference to Government for sanction being only needful in case of a difference of opinion between the Commissioner and the Committee.

The entire responsibility for the due expenditure of the Funds being thus made over to the Commissioner and to the Committees, each Committee was required to submit through the Commissioner, on the 30th April 1857, a Tabular Statement showing the manner in which the Funds have been expended.

In accordance with these orders the Commissioners of the seven Divisions named in the margin (the system does not extend to Cuttack and the Non-Regulation Provinces) submitted returns showing the works carried out in each District during the past official year, and sketch estimates of the requirements for the season of 1857-58.

Chittagong.
Nuddea.
Bhaugulpore.
Burdwan.
Patna.
Dacca.
Rajshahye.

These Returns have been reviewed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the following is a summary of the results deduced and the orders passed by His Honor.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Chittagong.

In this District the balance in hand for 1855-56 amounted to Rupees 11,206-6-1¼. The allotment for 1856-57 was Rupees 10,000 for works, and Rupees 2,400 for establishment; a contribution of Rupees 8,065-10-5 was made from the local Noabad Fund under the orders of the Board of Revenue, so that the total sum available was Rupees 31,672-0-6¼.

The expenditure amounted only to Rupees 8,959-3-3, a large part of which was laid out in bridges of jarool-wood. The balance at credit at the close of the year 1856-57 amounted to Rupees 21,810-5-7¼, including Rupees 1,497-8-4 on account of saving of establishment.

The sketch estimate for 1857-58 was meagre, and considering the insufficient results in proportion to the sum at the disposal of the Committee last year, it was not considered necessary to add anything to the balance which was then in their hands.

NOAKHALLY.

The balance of 1855-56 in this District was Rupees 2,353-8-2. The allotment in 1856-57 was Rupees 10,000 for works, and Rupees 2,400 for establishment, the whole available balance thus amounting to Rupees 14,753.

The expenditure amounted to Rupees 5,979, of which Rupees 3,321 were for repairs, and Rupees 2,562 for a new bridge at Doom Chur. The balance available at the end of the year was, therefore, Rupees 8,455-8-2, including Rupees 2,081 on account of savings of establishment.

From the estimate for the ensuing season submitted by the Commissioner it appeared that a sum of 5,000 Rupees, added to the balance in hand, would be ample for the works projected by the Committee, including establishment.

An assignment of Rupees 5,000 for the operations of 1857-58 was accordingly sanctioned.

TIPPERAH.

The old balance of 1855-56 was returned as Rupees 22,982-2-6¼. The allotment for 1856-57 was Rupees 10,000 for works, and Rupees 2,400 for establishment, which made a total of Rupees 35,382-2-6¼ at the disposal of the Committee.

The expenditure amounted to Rupees 18,547-9-9, of which Rupees 18,480-2-6 was laid out in the construction of a road from Tipperah to Lucksham, leaving a balance in hand amounting to Rupees 15,659-3-9¼, including Rupees 1,224-11-0 on account of savings of establishment.

But from the 9th paragraph of a report addressed by the Secretary to the Ferry Fund Committee to the Commissioner on the 12th of June, it appeared that a further sum of Rupees 5,927-14-2¼ was expended during the season on the Chagoan Road, and correct information on this point was called for.

The Commissioner recommended that an assignment of Rupees 2,400 for establishment should be added to the balance at credit for the works of 1857-58.

An assignment of Rupees 2,400 was accordingly granted for the works of 1857-58.

NUDDEA DIVISION.

TWENTY-FOUR PERGUNNAHS.

The balance in hand at the close of 1855-56 was Rupees 6,654-10-2½. The allotment for 1856-57 was Rupees 30,000 with Rupees 3,600 for establishment, which, with subscriptions to the amount of Rupees 2,800, gave a total sum of Rupees 43,054-10-2½ at the disposal of the Committee.

The expenditure for the year was returned at Rupees 22,716-2-11 for works, and Rupees 1,200 for establishment, total Rupees 23,916-2-11, leaving a balance in hand of Rupees 19,138-7-3½.

The chief works undertaken were the new Canal and Bund from Thakoorpookur to Chuvrial Khal, and the preparation of metal for the Culpee Road.

The Officiating Magistrate's estimate for the ensuing year was not satisfactory; but under the explanation afforded by the Commissioner, it appeared that an assignment of Rupees 10,000 for works, with Rupees 1,200 for establishment, would, with the balance at credit, suffice for the works to be undertaken.

The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly sanctioned the grant of Rupees 11,200 for the operations of 1857-58.

BARASET.

The balance in hand for 1855-56 was Rupees 7,208-5-6. The allotment for 1856-57 was Rupees 15,000 for works, and Rupees 3,000 for establishment, which, with Rupees 3,474 locally subscribed, gave a total of Rupees 28,682-5-6 to be disposed of.

The expenditure amounted to Rupees 10,400-6-6 on works, and Rupees 1,216-13-7 for establishment, leaving a balance in hand of Rupees 17,065-1-5.

The greater portion of the expenditure was on new works, the Takee and Majeeparah Roads being the most important.

The estimate for the ensuing season amounted to Rupees 39,695-5-0 for works, and Rupees 1,620 for Establishment. It appeared that, if from this amount were deducted the cost of a Cutcha Road from Taragony to Kalarooah, estimated at Rupees 11,480-12-9, which might well be put off for another season, an allotment of Rupees 12,000 for works, and Rupees 1,620 for establishment, would, with the balance in hand, be sufficient for all other works projected for 1857-58.

An assignment of Rupees 13,620 was accordingly sanctioned.

NUDDEAH.

In this District the balance for 1855-56 was stated at Rupees 4,644-7-9. An assignment of Rupees 20,000 for works, and Rupees 3,000 for establishment, was given last year from the amalgamated Funds, and in addition a grant of Rupees 50,000 was made by the Supreme Government for the relief of the sufferers by the inundation. The total amount available in the hands of Mr. Lushington, who was specially appointed to the superintendence of the works, was thus Rupees 77,644-7-9.

The establishment expenditure was returned at only Rupees 495, and the expenditure on works at Rupees 68,750-4-5, besides which Rupees 5,048-11-10 were in the hands of the several Gentlemen who gave their assistance to Mr. Lushington in carrying out his works, to which it is unnecessary to refer further here as they have been separately reported on. The balance at credit, including establishment savings, amounted to Rupees 3,350-7-6.

The estimate for the ensuing season amounted to Rupees 44,750-1-0, including Rupees 816 for establishment.

The works proposed being important and necessary to the maintenance and efficiency of those of last year, and the balance in hand being actually Rupees 8,399-3-4,* an assignment of Rupees 30,000 for works, and Rupees 1,000 for establishment, was made, and will probably suffice for all that can be carried out during the season.

	Rs.	As.	P.
* In hands of several Gentlemen	5,048	11	10
In Treasury	3,350	7	6
	8,399	3	4

MOORSHEDABAD.

The balance in this District for 1855-56 was Rupees 9,161-4-2¾. The assignment for 1856-57 was Rupees 10,000 for works, and Rupees 2,400 for establishment, total Rupees 21,561-4-2¾.

The expenditure amounted to Rupees 19,569-15-8¾, of which Rupees 9,300-9-3 were administered through Mr. Lushington and Captain Maycock, in their special duty for the relief of sufferers by the inundation, leaving a balance at credit of Rupees 1,991-4-6.

The estimate for the ensuing season amounted to Rupees 12,530-1-6¾ for works, and Rupees 2,940 for establishment. Taking into consideration the necessity of maintaining the works executed last season by Mr. Lushington, an assignment of Rupees 15,000, as recommended by the Commissioner, was required for the works of 1857-58 and necessary establishment.

The Lieutenant-Governor therefore granted an assignment of Rupees 15,000 for 1857-58.

JESSORE.

The balance at credit for 1855-56 was reported as Rupees 7,849-1-8½. The allotment for 1856-57 was stated to have been Rupees 27,145-4-9 for works, and Rupees 3,000 for establishment, which, with subscriptions to the amount of Rupees 3,000, gave a total of Rupees 40,994-6-5½ at the disposal of the Committee.

The total expenditure on works was returned at Rupees 19,477-5-5, and on establishment at Rupees 757-8-4, or a total of Rupees 20,234-13-9, which, deducted from the general total shown above, gave a balance at credit of Rupees 20,759-8-8½, besides which Rupees 1,150-7-3 appeared to be in the hands of several gentlemen who had assisted in the works.

The estimate for the ensuing season submitted by the Magistrate was not clearly drawn out; but it appeared that inclusive of Rupees 2,000 for establishment, Rupees 10,062-1-3½ would be actually required in addition to the balance in hand.

In consideration of the local subscriptions and the Commissioner's recommendation, the sum of Rupees 12,000 was assigned for the works and establishment of this District for the ensuing season.

The Lieutenant-Governor considered the Commissioner, Mr. Grote, entitled to credit for the attention bestowed by him on the works generally, and for his Report accompanying the statements.

BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.

BHAUGULPORE.

In this District the balance for 1855-56 was Rupees 23,605-0-2¼. The allotment in 1856-57 was Rupees 20,000 for works, and Rupees 3,000 for establishment, and the Committee had credited a refund of Rupees 109-3-0, so that the total funds available amounted to Rupees 46,714-5-0¼.

The expenditure amounted to Rupees 26,053-5-10, of which Rupees 4,340 were spent in repairs, and Rupees 20,199-3-0 in new works, the most important being the permanent road to Tirmohun, on which a further report is expected. The balance in hand amounted to Rupees 20,660-10-7¼.

For the ensuing season the estimate amounted to Rupees 49,700, including Rupees 3,000 for establishment. The two largest items were for bridges over the Chumpa and Ghorghat Nullahs; the former estimated at Rupees 20,000, and the latter at Rupees 12,000. For these works, which would otherwise be out of the reach of the Committee, the assistance of the gentlemen employed on the Railway at Bhaugulpore was offered, at a remuneration of 5 per Cent. on the outlay.

There is no doubt of the convenience and importance of bridging both these Nullahs; but it will be safer to commence with one of them, therefore, striking the Ghorghat Nullah bridge out of the estimate, a grant of Rupees 23,000, including establishment, was considered sufficient, with the balance in hand, for the wants of 1857-58.

MONGHYR.

The balance of 1855-56 in this District was Rupees 17,724-4-7½. The assignment for 1856-57 was Rupees 20,000 for works, and Rupees 3,000 for establishment, giving a total of Rupees 40,724-4-7½ available to the Committee.

The expenditure was returned at Rupees 19,666-4-11, leaving a balance in hand of Rupees 21,057-15-8½.

The estimate for the ensuing season amounted to Rupees 24,200, including Rupees 4,200 for establishment.

It was not easy to gather from the report of the Committee how they proposed to expend the balance in hand, or to exhibit the work on which it may be expended, and from the estimate sent up, it was not possible to gather precisely the wants of the Committee; but as they appeared to be active, and to receive assistance from the Planters and Zemindars, the Lieutenant-Governor had no objection to make an assignment of Rupees 23,000, including cost of establishment.

PURNEAH.

The balance of 1855-56 amounted to Rupees 11,386-14-8½. The allotment for 1856-57 was Rupees 10,000 for works, and Rupees 2,400 for establishment, which, with a refund of Rupees 7 credited by the Committee, gave a total available balance of Rupees 23,793-14-8½.

The expenditure amounted to Rupees 12,737-1-1, and was chiefly in repairs.

The balance available at the close of the season was Rupees 11,056-13-7¼.

The estimate for the season of 1857-58 amounted to Rupees 12,400, including Rupees 2,400 for establishment, and with reference to the balance at the credit of the Committee, an assignment of Rupees 2,000 appeared to be sufficient for all their purposes.

An assignment of Rupees 2,000 was accordingly sanctioned.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

BANCOORAH.

In this District, the balance in the hands of the Ferry Fund Committee at the close of 1855-56 was Rupees 18,711-5-10. The allotment for works for 1856-57 was Rupees 10,000, with Rupees 2,400 for establishment, the total amount available to them thus Rupees 31,116-6-1.

The total expenditure amounted to only Rupees 12,011-0-8, leaving a balance of Rupees 19,105-5-5 in hand.

The principal work executed by the Committee was the new line of road from Bancoorah to Raneegunge at a cost of Rupees 5,994-8-5.

For the ensuing season the Committee proposed works of the aggregate cost of Rupees 22,113-13-10, with Rupees 2,600 for establishment, total Rupees 24,713-13-10, and they asked for an allotment of Rupees 14,231-7-9.

Having regard to the balance in hand, and the trifling expenditure of last year, it was not considered necessary to make any new assignment for the season of 1857-58.

BEERBHOOM.

The Beerbhoom Committee had a balance of Rupees 13,128-4-8½ at the close of 1855-56. Their assignment for 1856-57 was Rupees 10,000, with Rupees 2,400 for establishment; the total available amount at their disposal being thus (with some petty local subscriptions) Rupees 25,554-4-8½.

Their statement showed an expenditure of Rupees 5,221-4-1 on works, and of Rupees 2,061 for establishment, leaving a balance of Rupees 18,271-12-7½ in hand; but from a note in the statement, this balance appeared to be nominal, Rupees 11,218-13-3 having been advanced for repair of roads, and the remainder sanctioned for works actually in progress.

From this mode of stating their affairs, the Committee apparently did themselves an injustice in not taking credit for work that they had done.

For the ensuing season they solicited Rupees 42,000 for works, and Rupees 2,100 for establishment, total Rupees 44,100. Two of the works proposed,—the road from Raneegunge to Sooree, and from Sooree to Syntia,—are manifestly important, though the former will be less so when the line of Railway is open.

Considering the imperfect manner in which the Committee made their report of works for last year, the round numbers in which their estimate of Rupees 44,100 for the ensuing year was drawn up, and their own limitation of their demand to Rupees 20,000, the Lieutenant-Governor considered that an assignment of Rupees 15,000 for works, and Rupees 2,100 for establishment, would be sufficient for 1857-58.

BURDWAN.

The Committee had a balance of Rupees 11,283-14-0 at credit for 1855-56. Their assignment for 1856-57 was Rupees 10,000, with Rupees 2,400 for establishment, and local subscriptions amounted to Rupees 386, making a total of Rupees 24,069-14-0. The total expenditure for the year was Rupees 13,996-9-9, including Rupees 2,862 for establishment. The principal work was the repair of the road to Cutwa at a cost of Rupees 7,025. The balance at credit was shown as Rupees 10,073-4-3.

For the ensuing year the Committee estimated for works at Rupees 16,800, and establishment at Rupees 4,056, and applied for a grant of Rupees 11,386-3-9.

It was considered sufficient at present to assign Rupees 8,000 for works, and Rupees 2,800 for establishment, part of the charge for establishment not coming properly under that designation.

An assignment of Rupees 10,800 was accordingly granted.

HOOGHLY.

The balance of 1855-56 was stated at Rupees 3,255-7-6. The assignment for 1856-57 was Rupees 10,000, with Rupees 2,400 for establishment, and the local subscriptions amounted to Rupees 11,099-1-6, the total amount being Rupees 26,754-9-0.

The total expenditure was Rupees 25,616-6-9, including Rupees 1,128 for establishment, leaving a balance at credit of Rupees 1,138-2-3.

The works consisted chiefly of repairs.

For the ensuing year the Committee estimated for Rupees 16,000 on works, and Rupees 1,308 on establishment.

In consideration of the activity displayed last year, the economical management, and the large *bonâ fide* subscriptions of Baboo Joy Kissen Mookerjee the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the grant of the whole amount asked for, *viz.*, Rupees 17,308.

HOWRAH.

In this District the balance for 1855-56 was Rupees 6,689-10-5¼. The assignment for 1856-57 was Rupees 10,000, with Rupees 2,400 for establishment, the total sum available being thus Rupees 19,089-10-5¼.

The total expenditure was only Rupees 4,21 2-15-11 ; but the most important works were stopped by the heavy inundation of the season. The balance in hand amounted to Rupees 14,876-10-6¼.

The estimate for the ensuing season was Rupees 18,000 for works, and Rupees 1,776 for establishment.

In consideration of the balance at credit for last year, an assignment of Rupees 5,000 was held to be sufficient for the general expenditure including establishment proposed for the ensuing season.

MIDNAPORE.

The balance for 1855-56 was returned at Rupees 2,833-7-7¼; but this was stated to be open to correction. The assignment for 1856-57 was Rupees 10,000, with Rupees 2,400 for establishment, which, with Rupees 1,000 realized by subscription, gave an available total of Rupees 16,233-7-7¼.

The total expenditure of the season was returned at Rupees 15,414-1-8¼, including Rupees 1,944 for establishment, leaving a balance at credit of Rupees 819-5-11.

The estimate for the ensuing season was Rupees 8,500 for works, and Rupees 2,400 for establishment, making an aggregate amount of Rupees 10,900 which was sanctioned.

The Lieutenant-Governor remarked that the returns were drawn up neatly and clearly by the Officiating Commissioner, Mr. Young, who had evidently paid careful attention to them all.

PATNA DIVISION.

PATNA.

The sum available to this Committee for 1856-57 amounted to Rupees 36,263-13-4, consisting of Rupees 3,000 for establishment, the balance of 1855-56 amounting to Rupees 13,263-13-4, and the allotment for 1856-57 of Rupees 20,000.

The expenditure in 1856-57 was Rupees 14,059-10-7, leaving a total balance of Rupees 22,204-2-9 at the end of the year under report.

The estimate for the works of 1857-58 was given at Rupees 27,009-9-6 for works, and Rupees 3,000 for establishment, and the Commissioner recommended that the whole of this should be granted, and this was accordingly sanctioned.

TIRHOOT.

The balance of 1855-56 was Rupees 6,274-2-6. The allotment in 1856-57 was Rupees 35,000 for works, and Rupees 3,564 for establishment, and to this were added local subscriptions amounting to Rupees 1,577, the total amount at the disposal of the Committee being thus Rupees 46,415-2-6.

The expenditure on works and in miscellaneous charges amounted to Rupees 39,735-9-3, leaving a balance at credit of Rupees 3,115-9-3.

The estimate for the year 1857-58 amounted to Rupees 50,000, including establishment at Rupees 4,500, and the Commissioner recommended that the whole sum should be granted.

An assignment of Rupees 50,000 was accordingly granted.

SARUN.

The balance in hand from 1855-56 amounted to Rupees 10,855-1-3¾. The allotment in 1856-57 was Rupees 30,000 for works and Rupees 4,422 for establishment, to which Rupees 1,500 of local subscription were added, making a total sum of Rupees 46,777-1-3¼ available to the Committee.

The expenditure on works, chiefly in repairs, amounted to Rupees 37,422-5-0; but the statement of the actual balance was not clear.

As however the Commissioner recommended that the whole sum should be granted, the Lieutenant-Governor acceded to his recommendation.

CHUMPARUN.

The balance of 1855-56 in this District was Rupees 14,741-9-10, and the assignment for 1856-57 amounted to Rupees 28,000, including Rupees 3,000 for establishment, total Rupees 42,741.

The expenditure amounted to Rupees 32,736-2-7, leaving a balance of Rupees 10,005-7-3 in hand.

Although no estimate for 1857-58 was submitted, the Lieutenant-Governor ordered an assignment equal to the amount given last year, *viz.*, Rupees 28,000, to be given to this District for the operations of 1857-58.

SHAHABAD AND BEHAR.

No returns were submitted from Shahabad or Behar, and there is little hope of any being sent. The Magistrate of Behar stated, however, that the unexpended balance of last year in his District would suffice for the wants of 1857-58, and it was intimated that if any assignment were hereafter required for the Shahabad District, the Lieutenant-Governor would be prepared to grant it if possible.

DACCA DIVISION.

MYMENSINGH.

In this District the balance in hand from 1855-56 was Rupees 2,962-14-8¼, and the allotment for 1856-57 was Rupees 10,000 for works, and Rupees 2,400 for establishment, making in all Rupees 15,362-14-8¼ at the disposal of the Committee.

The expenditure amounted in the aggregate to Rupees 11,633-5-5, the larger share of which was for new works. The balance, Rupees 3,729-9-3¼, would, it was stated, be required for the completion of the works in hand.

The estimate for the ensuing season amounted to Rupees 10,000 for the construction of a road from Muddoopoor to Soobunkhallee, which was represented to be of great importance, and this appeared to be the only work proposed for the ensuing season. The Rupees 10,000 did not include any charge for establishment, for which Rupees 2,400 appeared sufficient.

A grant of Rupees 12,400 was accordingly assigned to the Mymensingh Committee for the operations of 1857-58.

FURREEDPORE.

In this District the balance in hand from 1855-56 amounted to Rupees 3,509-4-8¾. The allotment for 1856-57 was Rupees 5,000 for works, and Rupees 1,200 for establishment. The total thus amounted to Rupees 9,709-4-8¾.

Out of this sum the amount expended was only Rupees 3,519-13-0 including establishment charges, leaving a balance at credit of Rupees 6,189-7-8¾. Out of this balance, however, an estimated amount of Rupees 3,700 would, it was stated, be required for the completion of certain works in hand.

It was proposed to construct, during the ensuing season, a road from Kanoypore on the main road to Muddookhallee, and thus connect the Stations of Furreedpore and Pubna. The estimate for this work amounted to R upees 10,837, which, with the balance in hand, appeared sufficient for all purposes including establishment.

A sum of Rupees 10,837 was accordingly assigned for 1857-58.

Dacca.

The balance in hand from 1855-56 was Rupees 3,426-11-8½. The allotment for 1856-57 was Rupees 10,000 for works, and Rupees 2,400 for establishment, amounting in all to Rupees 15,826-11-8½. The total expenditure for the year was Rupees 9,203-0-3, of which Rupees 7,368-10-6 were for new works. Of the balance at credit amounting to Rupees 6,623-11-5½, the sum of Rupees 1,829-7-6 would probably, it was stated, be required to complete the works in hand.

The estimate for the ensuing season amounted to Rupees 10,000. An assignment of Rupees 8,000, with the balance in hand, appeared sufficient for the intended works of the season, and for the establishment, and an assignment of Rupees 8,000 was accordingly sanctioned.

Backergunge.

The balance in hand in this District from 1855-56 was Rupees 3,000. The assignment for 1856-57 was Rupees 5,000 for works and Rupees 1,200 for establishment, and to these sums must be added Rupees 1,500 realised by local subscriptions. The total sum at the disposal of the Committee thus amounted to Rupees 10,700.

The total outlay for the season was only Rupees 1,843-4-0, leaving a balance in hand of Rupees 8,856.

The surplus in hand being so large, the Commissioner considered that no assignment was required during the ensuing year.

Sylhet.

In this District the balance in hand from 1855-56 amounted to Rupees 14,319-7-10. The allotment for 1856-57 was Rupees 2,000 for works, and Rupees 240 for establishment charges. The aggregate amount at the disposal of the Committee was thus Rupees 16,559-7-10.

The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rupees 1,620, nearly the whole of which was for repairs. The balance at credit amounted to Rupees 14,939-7-10, out of which it was stated that a small sum of Rupees 629 would be required for completing the works on hand.

The Commissioner applied for an assignment of Rupees 2,500 for the completion of the small section of road between Amberkhana and Amanoodee Gully; but with reference to the large balance in hand at credit, sanction was withheld.

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

DINAGEPORE.

The balance at credit for 1855-56 was Rupees 2,872-3-2. The allotment in 1856-57 was Rupees 10,000 for works, and Rupees 2,400 for establishment, to which the Committee added a credit of Rupees 3,112-8-0¾ for the sale of timber and iron. The total sum in their hands was thus Rupees 18,384-12-0¾.

The total expenditure was returned at Rupees 11,405-11-11 chiefly in new works and repairs, and in a large purchase of timber and iron, the balance at credit being Rupees 6,979-0-1¾.

It was stated that this balance was anticipated in the completion of works in hand, and it was presumed that the estimate for the ensuing season of Rupees 9,150 for works and Rupees 2,400 for establishment, was exclusive of the balance. An assignment of Rupees 9,150 for works, and of Rupees 2,400 for establishment, was sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor for 1857-58.

MALDAH.

The balance for 1855-56 was stated at Rupees 6,657-3-4¼. The allotment in 1856-57 was Rupees 10,000 for works, and Rupees 2,400 for establishment, giving an available total of Rupees 19,057-3-4¼.

The expenditure was returned at Rupees 10,823-3-4 chiefly on repairs, and no charge for establishment was entered. The works were stated to be exclusive of those in charge of Mr. Mayne, Civil Engineer, for the relief of the sufferers by the inundation. The available balance in hand was therefore Rupees 8,234-0-0¼, and not Rupees 5,834-0-0¼ as stated by the Commissioner.

The estimate for the ensuing season amounted to Rupees 15,658 for works, and Rupees 2,400 for establishment. It appearing probable that an assignment of Rupees 8,000, together with the available balance of Rupees 8,234-0-0¼ would be sufficient for works, and Rupees 2,400 for establishment, an assignment of Rupees 10,400 was sanctioned.

RAJSHAHYE.

In this District the balance in hand at the close of 1855-56 was stated at Rupees 1,729-14-8¼. The assignment for 1856-57 was Rupees 5,000 for works, and Rupees 1,200 for establishment. The amount given to this District for the relief of the sufferers by the inundation was mixed up in the accounts without sufficient explanation, and it was impossible to make out precisely what was the sum available at the close of the season 1856-57. A fresh statement was therefore called for.

The total expenditure was returned at Rupees 16,764-12-3, chiefly in repairs.

The estimate for the ensuing year amounted to Rupees 39,210-13-10 for works, the greater portion of which will be new, and Rupees 2,280 for establishment, making a total demand of Rupees 41,490-13-9.

As there appeared every disposition to expend this money carefully, the Lieutenant-Governor granted an assignment of Rupees 40,000 for all purposes including establishment.

Rungpore.

In this District the balance at credit for 1855-56 was Rupees 3,715-0-9¾. The allotment for 1856-57 was Rupees 10,000 for works, and Rupees 2,400 for establishment, giving a total sum of Rupees 16,115-0-9¾.

The total expenditure, inclusive of establishment, was returned at Rupees 9,240, leaving a balance at credit of Rupees 6,875-0-9¾.

The estimate for the ensuing season could not be stated exactly in consequence of the Magistrate having failed to specify the cost of three roads which it was intended to repair; but as it appeared probable that an assignment of Rupees 5,000, in addition to the balance at credit, would be found sufficient for works, and Rupees 2,400 for the establishment required, a grant of Rupees 7,400 was sanctioned.

Pubna.

The balance at credit at the close of 1855-56 was Rupees 8,484-1-8¼, and the allotment for 1856-57 was Rupees 10,000 for works, and Rupees 2,400 for Establishment, making in all Rupees 20,884-1-8¼.

The expenditure amounted to Rupees 1,102-4-6, and the balance at credit, amounting to Rupees 19,781-13-2¼, was transferred to the Joint Magistrate of Pubna for the works undertaken for the relief of the Ryots who were sufferers by the inundation.

The estimate for the ensuing season was Rupees 10,000, most of which would, it was stated, be expended in repairing the roads which were made during the past season out of the Fund for the relief of the distressed Ryots. The sum asked for on account of establishment and contingencies was Rupees 2,400, making in all Rupees 12,400, which was granted.

Bograh.

The balance in hand from the previous year was Rupees 2,700, and the amount assigned for 1856-57 was Rupees 10,000, with an allowance of Rupees 2,400 for establishment, which gave in all Rupees 15,100.

The total expenditure amounted to Rupees 11,280, of which Rupees 2,380 was for repairs, and Rupees 8,900 for new works.

According to the estimate submitted for 1857-58 Rupees 17,912-14-7 were required for works, and Rupees 1,608 for establishment. The Committee observed that the road from Runbagha to Chowgong is in the Rajshahye District. It being presumed, however, that it was to be executed by the Bograh Committee as it was included in their estimate, the amount required was included in the sum assigned to Bograh, which was fixed at Rupees 20,000.

The following Tabular Statement will show at a glance the assignments made to each Division for the operations of 1857-58.

Districts.		Amount assigned for 1856-57.	Amount Assigned for 1857-58.	Remarks.
Chittagong	Chittagong	12,400	Nil.	The balance at credit is sufficient for the works proposed.
	Noakholly	12,400	5,000	This, with the balance at credit, will suffice for the works proposed.
	Tipperah	12,400	2,400	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
Nuddea	24-Pergunnahs	33,600	11,200	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
	Baraset	18,000	13,620	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
	Nuddea	23,000	31,000	Ditto Ditto Ditto,
	Moorshedabad	12,400	15,000	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
	Jessore	28,000	12,000	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	23,000	23,000	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
	Monghyr	23,000	23,000	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
	Purneah	12,400	2,000	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
Burdwan	Bancoorah	12,400	Nil.	The balance at credit is sufficient for the works proposed.
	Beerbhoom	12,400	17,100	This, with the balance at credit, will suffice for the works proposed.
	Burdwan	12,400	10,800	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
	Hooghly	12,400	17,308	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
	Howrah	12,400	5,000	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
	Midnapore	12,400	10,900	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
Patna	Patna	23,000	30,000	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
	Tirhoot	38,564	50,000	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
	Sarun	34,422	30,372	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
	Chumparun	28,000	28,000	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
	Behar	23,000	Nil.	The Magistrate states that the unexpended balance at credit will suffice.
	Shahadad	18,000	Nil.	No assignment at present.
Dacca	Mymensing	12,400	12,400	This, with the balance at credit, will suffice for the works proposed.
	Furreedpore	6,200	10,837	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
	Dacca	12,400	8,000	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
	Backergunge	6,200	Nil.	The balance at credit will be sufficient for the works proposed.
	Sylhet	2,240	Nil.	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	12,400	11,550	This, with the balance at credit, will suffice for the works proposed.
	Maldah	12,400	10,400	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
	Rajshahye	6,200	40,000	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
	Rungpore	12,400	7,400	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
	Pubna	12,400	12,400	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
	Bograh	12,400	20,000	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
	Total	5,57,626	4,70,687	

Measures adopted for the relief of distressed Ryots in the Districts which suffered from the extraordinary inundations of 1856.

The extensive and unusual inundation from the Ganges and the rivers connected with it, which came under the Lieutenant-Governor's personal observation when passing through Maldah, Rajshahye, and Kishnaghur at the close of his tour in September 1856, seemed likely to cause in those Districts serious damage to property, and much distress among the poorer Agricultural classes. Inquiries were therefore instituted with a view to ascertain the actual condition of the country and the people, in order that if much injury and suffering had been produced by the inundation, measures might be taken to provide speedy relief.

The Lieutenant-Governor being satisfied by the inquiries made, that the application of Government aid was urgently required, represented the circumstances to the Supreme Government in his Minute of the 16th October, and the Governor General in Council was pleased to grant the sums noted in the margin to the several Districts there named to be expended under due precautions in a system of public work relief in addition to all the available Ferry Funds which had been already assigned to each District. The operations of the Ferry Fund Committees in those five Districts were temporarily suspended, and their powers vested in the Officers specially entrusted with the control and superintendence of the remedial measures to be undertaken.

Rajshaye	..	.. 50,000
Nuddea	..	.. 50,000
Pubna	...	.. 50,000
Moorshedabad	..	... 50,000
Maldah	..	.. 50,000

The scheme thus promptly set on foot worked with great success, more particularly under the able management of Mr. Edward Lushington in Nuddea and Moorshedabad, where he and his Assistant received the most efficient and friendly support from the European Indigo Planters. Mr. Craster at Maldah, Mr. Dampier at Pubna, and Mr. Chapman at Rajshahye were also very successful in their operations, and found themselves willingly seconded by the European gentlemen resident in those Districts.

The total expenditure on the works in the District of Nuddea amounted to Rupees 68,144, and the number of miles of road made or repaired for that sum was 212½, besides which, 70 substantial temporary bridges, and 48 masonry culverts and bridges were built or repaired at various places.

In the Moorshedabad District 129 miles of road were made or repaired, and the total expenditure amounted to Rupees 51,507.

The returns from the Districts of Rajshahye, Pubna and Maldah are not yet complete, but so far as has been reported accounts are very satisfactory.

In all five Districts there was a large amount of suffering among the people with severe injury to their crops, and mortality among the cattle; sickness, particulary Cholera and Fever, was very prevalent. Indeed some villages in the District of Malda had been almost depopulated by Cholera, distress was not confined to the lowest classes, for it is known that among the laborers employed, there were many above the rank of ordinary ryots, who were forced to cast aside their prejudices to save themselves from absolute starvation. There can, moreover, be but little doubt that the Public Works undertaken gave employment to other classes of the population, who, from the pressure of extreme want, might otherwise have led dishonest lives.

In addition to the mere expenditure of public money in useful works, measures were taken for the relief of sickness in all the Districts by the free distribution of Cholera and Fever medicines, and the appointment of extra Native Doctors to visit the localities where their services were most required.

A full report on the subject has been already forwarded to the Government of India on the 3rd July.

Calcutta Canals.

The executive administration of this Department underwent a reform in 1855, which involved a complete change of management.

Formerly, the management was vested in an Officer called the Superintendent of Canals, who was both the Executive Officer and the Collector of Tolls. In 1851 the Superintendentship as a separate Office, was abolished, and the duties of collection were transferred to the Collector of Calcutta, while the executive charge of the Canals was made over to the Superintendent of Suburban Roads. Owing however, to the powers and responsibilities of Executive Officer and the Collector not having been clearly defined, the matter was reconsidered, and it was eventually decided that the Conservancy Establishment and the entire management and control of the Canals, excepting as concerned Engineering duties, should be vested in the Collector, who was also armed with the powers of a Magistrate under Section V. Act XXII. of 1836.

This state of things continued till 1855, when the serious and evidently well founded complaints of confusion, mismanagement and extortionate practices against the Subordinate Officers of the Collector called attention to the necessity of a more effective supervision.

The Board of Revenue, to whom reference was made, admitted generally the truth of the complaints, and the necessity of a thorough change of administration.

The result of the consultation which ensued was, that the Lieutenant-Governor selected a European Officer of experience and ability to fill the Office of Toll Collector, and at the same time an Assistant Collector was appointed. It was decided that both these Officers should be paid solely by a Commission on the Tolls, the Collector being allowed at the rate of ½ per Cent., and his Assistant at the rate of 1 per Cent. on the collections.

These reforms were made, not so much for the sake of any extensive increase in the Collections which they might produce, as with a view to the correction of the abuses which prevailed under the former system, and for the removal of all obstructions in the free navigation of the Canals, and for the maintenance of order and regularity in the large fleets of boats which passed through them.

For the Engineering management of the Canals, it was evident that the services which were rendered by the Superintendent of Suburban Roads were not sufficient for the ordinary repairs, much less for the proper supervision and guidance of the special works of improvement which were in contemplation and progress, accordingly the services

of a Civil Engineer from England were made use of exclusively for the charge and conduct of all works on the Canals.

The results of the new system of management for the year 1856 are highly satisfactory ; some increase in the collections was naturally to have been looked for, as these had been gradually improving for some years past ; but in no year had the ratio of increase been so great as in that now reported upon. The gross collections for the year under review amounted to Rupees 2,72,987, being more than Rs. 38,000 in excess of the collections of the preceding year. The expenditure in the Toll-collecting Department is about one-tenth of the collections.

It is gratifying also to know that simultaneously with this increase of Revenue, there has been a very marked improvement in the accommodation afforded to the public by these Canals, and the facility with which the traffic is carried on, boats now passing through the Canals in a fewer number of hours than the number of days formerly occupied on the passage.

Sanitary Condition of Chitagong.

The Station of Chittagong, which at one time bore the character of being a healthy place, has become of late years very sickly, in consequence, it is believed, of the defective drainage, the increased number of tanks and swamps, the overgrowth of jungle along the roads and hills, the neglect of cleanliness in the Town and Cantonment, and the unwholesome practice of the Mahomedan Community, of burying their dead in shallow graves near their dwellings.

In the month of May 1854, sickness prevailed to such an extent, that there were 172 admissions into the Military Hospital out of a Detachment consisting of 284 men, and in the following year 1855, the sickness among the Soldiery had not diminished, and the Doctor of the Station reported that, "fully three-fourths of the Native population were labouring under fever and its effects."

To remedy this serious state of things, the Government permitted a large portion of the prisoners of the Chittagong Jail to be employed temporarily by the Magistrate, in destroying the jungle and improving the drainage, and in such other operations as would tend to make the place more healthy ; and shortly afterwards a Committee of local Officers was appointed for the special purpose of carrying out whatever sanitary improvements appeared to them after due enquiry to be necessary, a sum of Rupees 10,000 being at the same time placed at their disposal to meet their expenses.

The Quarterly Progress Reports received from the Committee show that the measures taken by them are judicious, and there can be little doubt that great improvement in the public health of the Town will be the result of their labors.

It is not however within the Town only that sickness abounds. The whole District is said to have suffered of late in the same manner and at the same seasons ; and the Commissioner is of opinion that the most likely cause for the general insalubrity of the place during particular months is the rapid recession of the Sea, and that there will be no considerable amendment in the state of the public health until the Mud Banks and Islands about the Chittagong shores rise above high water mark and become cultivated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Examination of Uncovenanted Servants.

Provision was made by a Resolution of the Supreme Government, dated the 18th January 1856, for the examination of Uncovenanted Officers, both before they are admitted into the service of the Government, and before they are promoted to the higher grades and entrusted with higher powers.

It was ruled that no person should hereafter be appointed to any independent charge, or empowered to exercise the functions of a Covenanted Assistant in either the Magisterial or Revenue Departments, without first undergoing an examination in the Vernacular language of the District in which he is to be employed, in the duties which he will be required to perform, and in the ordinary branches of a School Education. "For this latter purpose," the Rule declared, "it is not absolutely necessary that the Candidate "should understand English, but he should be required to possess a critical knowledge of, "and facility of composing in, at least one language, to be well grounded in the elements "of Algebra and Geometry, and their practical application to Surveying and to know the "leading facts either of Indian or of English History. Hereafter an Univerisity Degree "may be allowed to stand in the place of this Examination."

The examination of Uncovenanted Officers before they are promoted, are to be regulated by the rules in force for the examination of Covenanted Assistants by the first and second Standards.

It was held to be impossible to lay down any general rule for the selection of Candidates for employment in the lower grades of the Public Service, whether as Ministerial Officers or otherwise, but all Officers having in their hands the selection of persons for such employment, were desired to be guided "by the general principle of examining Can- "didates, with a view to test their general, as well as special qualifications, and of giving "the preference to those who are educated and well informed over those who are not, "when both are equally well qualified for the special duty required."

In endeavouring to carry out the system thus laid down by the Supreme Government in regard to the examination of the higher grade of Uncovenanted Servants, the Lieutenant-Governor has encountered difficulties which he did not at first anticipate. The nature of these will be best seen from the following Extract from a Minute on the subject which was recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 24th of April last, and subsequently laid before the Supreme Government:—

"Supposing, however, that arrangements could be made in every other way satis- "factory for the conduct of the scholastic part of the Examination, and that the Board of "Examiners might be induced, (as I believe, however, with the Director of Public Instruc- "tion that they certainly would not be) to consent to undertake this part of the duty, "the arrangement would necessitate, besides the scholastic, two other and quite separate "Examinations which the Candidates must also be forced to undergo, for it is obvious "that even if they should consent to undertake the scholastic Examination of Candidates "for uncovenanted employment, the University Examiners could not be asked or expected "to examine in the Vernacular, and in the professional part of the Revenue and Judicial "Examination, so that the Candidates might have to undergo a three-fold Examination, "*First*, by the established Examiners in the Vernacular; *Second*—by the Divisional and

"Central Examination Committees, in the duties to be performed, and *Third*—by the "University Examiners in Composition, Mathematics, Surveying and History.

"Now it must be borne in mind that the appointments which are not to be obtained "without passing this multiplied ordeal are appointments of no more than Rupees 200 "per mensem, and that is a salary which, however liberal and sufficient as a commence- "ment for a Native gentleman, is by no means so, but on the contrary very pinching "and insufficient for an English gentleman. Moreover, the prospects of promotion are not "so bright as to overcome this disadvantage.

"Nor should it be left out of consideration that the want of really good and "trust worthy Officers in Uncovenanted Offices is very pressing and will not "await the growing up of those who are now about to enter the University "and obtain Degrees: so that, although the Director points out as an encouraging "fact, that a great number of young men of sixteen and upwards are about to enroll "themselves on the University lists, not one of them will serve my turn for many years "to come, seeing we want not boys but men. Again it is to be cared for that we do not 'give too early a monopoly of Public Service to Candidates educated on the English "model, before such education, or even the possibility of obtaining such education, has "been sufficiently placed within the reach of our native subjects in general. We could "hardly do a more unpopular thing than confine all public employment to a small section "of Bengalees, which is what there may be some risk of, if scholastic acquirements be "too soon or too severely insisted upon. And I cannot help thinking that the attempt "to do this may lead to occasional difficulties of a practical nature, may abate some "thing of the pride and some thing of the responsibility attaching to good or bad selec- "tions for the Public Service, and may thus to a certain extent weaken the force of admi- "nistration and cripple its resources.

"The practical difficulties that are apt at present to arise in the course of actual "administration may perhaps be best illustrated by the exhibition of such actual or sup- "posable cases as are part of common experience, I won't say, an English Deputy Magis- "trate, who after a certain probation and experience, shall hereafter be fit to be placed "in charge of a sub-division in a rough and difficult Indigo District: the want is urgent "and there is no time to lose. I make all possible enquiry; I apply to the best and "most disinterested advisers; and, as my good name is obviously concerned in making "a fair selection, I do all that I can to find some sufficiently well bred and well educated "Englishmen of mature age, who, in a subordinate capacity, in or out of the Service "has proved himself fit for the employment in view. Such a man at last is found. He "possesses the amplest testimonials of probity and ability. He has had ten or fifteen "years' experience of the country, and of business cognate to that on which I desire to "employ him. He gives satisfactory proof of his knowledge of the vernacular, and "success in dealing with the natives. All who know him recommend him for the post; "but has he 'a critical knowledge of and facility in composing in at least one language'? "Is he well grounded in 'the elements of Algebra and Geometry, and their practical "application to Surveying'? Does he know the 'leading facts either of Indian or English "History'? All this must be tested by an examination. It is long, he says, since he left "School, and he doubts if he could now stand a School Examination without some "instant cramming, for which his present position and avocations leave him little or no "time or opportunity. To fail in such an examination too, among a pack of Schools boys, "would be for a man of middle age, over painful, and after all the salary offered is very

"small. On the whole, he doubts if it be worth his while, and his case (it is an actual "case) seems likely to come to an untimely end.

"Or take another kind of case. A vacancy in a Deputy Collectorship, for which is "recommended by the strongest, most disinterested and reliable authorities, a native "gentleman of established worth, integrity and ability. He is of known and widely "respected family, he has served the Government with the highest credit and character "in various capacities; he is held as a peculiar instance of native honesty and trust- "worthiness; he understands thoroughly his own countrymen, their habits, feelings and "institutions; he has had the best education ordinarily given to native gentlemen; he "writes Persian, Nagree, or Bengallee, or all three with the most surprising readiness "and facility; he is the most accurate and unfailing accountant; he is, in short, completely "versed in all the accomplishments and acquirements heretofore considered needful for "the business on which it is sought to employ him, and his appointment would, which it "seems due to his character and services, certainly be popular and satisfactory over a "whole Province. But of Algebra and Euclid, he has hardly heard the names; his "notions of Indian History go little, if at all, beyond the Ramoyana; and of the "History of England he knows nothing whatever.

"This good man therefore, whose case, though here imaginary, is such as does actual- "ly occur, can by no means be made a Deputy Collector, nor can he be allowed to "exercise any of the functions of a Covenanted Assistant. But though he may not "by reason of his want of School education, to accord to the English meaning of that "phrase, exercise any power possessed by a young Covenanted Officer the day after he "leaves College, he may exercise much higher powers. He may have the powers of a "Zillah Judge.

"I mention this because it appears to me that there is something anomalous in the "rules now laid down as they bear on this feature of the case. In order to be a Civil "Judge, it is apparently not yet necessary to be examined touching a School education. "This same Native gentleman, whose case I have supposed, after having been rejected as "to the powers of a Covenanted Assistant by reason of his Historical or Mathematical "deficiencies, may apply to be examined for a diploma as a Moonsiff, in which examina- "tion he need only show a knowledge of the Vernacular, and of the Law and procedure "of the Civil Courts, and having thus become a Moonsiff he must, if he behaves well, "rise to be a Principal Sudder Ameen without any further examinations, and in that "capacity he will exercise the full powers of a Covenanted Zillah Judge with a Civil "jurisdiction, literally boundless as to the value of causes before him.

"There may possibly be a similar anomaly regarding Uncovenanted Officers "in the Salt and Opium and Custom Departments, for which, though some "of them are more valuable than any in the Magisterial or Revenue Departments, "I do not gather that any examination of a scholastic nature is now required previously "to being appointed to office.

"I trust to be excused for having ventured upon these remarks, which could hardly "fail to occur to me in connection with the matter under consideration, and which arise "partly in consequence of my intimate knowledge of the state of native feeling on the "subject, and of the keen anxiety with which all these proceedings of ours are viewed, "in which the Natives fancy, rightly or wrongly, that they can detect evidence of our "distaste for their national acquirements and method of education, and a desire to force

"upon them the study of English, for purposes which they are yet incapable of appre-
"hending or appreciating, and which they are therefore inevitably prone to misconstrue
"and misrepresent.

"The most satisfactory approach then which I find myself at present able to take
"towards carrying out the system prescribed by the Supreme Government, is to direct the
"chief civil authority of the District or Division in which an appointment is to be made,
"or in which the Candidate may reside, to summon the Candidate before him, and with
"such assistance towards that end as may be available from the nearest Educational
"Institution, to report whether the Candidate has a sufficient knowledge of the Vernacu-
"lar, also whether he appears to have received the ordinary School education of an
"English or Native gentleman, as the case may be, and whether he evinces any
"and what degree of knowledge of Algebra and Geometry, and their practical
"application to Surveying, as well as of the leading facts of Indian and English
"History.

"With regard to the duties to be performed, I propose that the chief civil authori-
"ty should report on the acquaintance of the Candidate with the general nature of those
"duties, without, in the first instance, insisting on any close examination. But every
"newly appointed Uncovenanted Magisterial or Revenue Officer will receive notice that
"he will be required to attend at the first periodical Divisional examination held after
"his appointment, and there undergo the usual examination as to his duties, as is the case
"with Covenanted Officers in the same departments, and that no such newly appointed
"Uncovenanted Officer shall exercise any but the lowest powers given to Covenanted
"Officers, until like them, he shall have passed the examination for what is called the
"first grade."

No reply has yet been received to these suggestions of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Quarterly Returns of Business.

Up to a comparatively late period (the close of the year 1855) the Lieutenant-Governor felt himself considerably hampered and burdened in the administration of the Government of Bengal by the want of precise information regarding the *current* state of the different Offices in the interior, most of the returns which it was usual to submit to Government, being annual. And though these returns were generally very interesting and useful as historical records, they were too far behind the time to be of much service in the cause of executive administration. Hence it was not impossible that a functionary might mismanage a District for some months, and nothing would be known of it by Government till the annual returns came in some time after, perhaps the culpable official had gone to England on furlough.

"Nor is it only," the Lieutenant-Governor said in his Minute on the subject, "to
"check mal-administration that better and speedier information is required by Govern-
"ment, but also, and as I am happy to believe in a still greater degree, to encourage good
"administration. Many a hard-working, zealous, and intelligent Officer in the Mofussil
"now labors on from month to month, and from quarter to quarter under the discourag-
"ing doubt that his works and their results will probably be flat and stale before they
"are known to the head of the Government, instead of being sustained and cheered in
"his toil as he ought to be by the certainty that all he was doing would be fully
"and freshly known, appreciated and acknowledged."

In order therefore that the Lieutenant-Governor might be kept informed constantly of the general condition of the machinery through which the Government has to be exercised, a series of simple and brief forms of quarterly returns were drawn up and issued to the Chief Departmental Authorities with the necessary injunctions, in respect to their preparation and functional submission at the close of each quarter.

Under this plan *the Board of Revenue* now submit an Abstract Statement, showing the amount of business for disposal by the Collectors, the amount actually disposed of by them during the quarter, and the work pending at the close of the term, also the number of Mehals sold, their aggregrate sudder jumma, the aggregate balance for which they were sold, and the aggregate price for which they were purchased.

The Sudder Court submit Abstract Statements showing the Criminial business disposed of by Magistrates and their Assistants, the cases tried in the Sessions Courts, the appeals heard and disposed of by the Judges, the suits and regular appeals pending and disposed of, and the miscellaneous business disposed of by each grade from the Judge down to the Moonsiff.

The Divisional Commissioner's Quarterly Returns show the number and nature of the crimes committed during each quarter; with separate Appendices giving all desirable information regarding the following topics. Roads and Communications. Buildings or repairs in progress. Weather and public health. Jails and Prisoners. Public Charities assisted by Government—Education—Conduct of Zemindars, Plantert, &c. State of public feeling on general or special subjects. Any remarkable increase or diminution of crime, and in what particular localities or Sub-Divisiovs, manner of employment of Assistants, especially of those deputed to make Mofussil investigations, and any other matters which are deemed worthy of special notice.

Provision of Funiture for the Cutcheries of Moonsiffs, and Sudder Ameens.

The Lieutenant-Governor having in the course of his tours in the interior noticed the want of proper accommodation and furniture in the Courts of the Moonsiffs and Sudder Ameens, sufficient attempt being seldom made to provide for an appearance of Official decorum in the arrangement of the Cutcherries, orders have been issued through the Sudder Court, to all the Civil Judges in the Lower Provinces, to pass in their contingent Bills the charges requisite to provide each Moonsiff's and Sudder Ameen's Court with a table and one or two benches, a raised platform and rail (if suitable) and a book case.

Revenue Survey.

The operations of this Department will be seen from the two following statements, one showing the amount of professional work accomplished, estimated to the 30th September next, on which date the Survey year ends, and the other, the work done in the Civil (non professional) branch during the year reckoned to the 30th April last.

In both branches a fair quantity of work has been gone through.

PROFESSIONAL

Divisions.	Names of Superintendents.	Number of Villages demarcated.	Probable area demarcated in square miles.	Number of Thakbust maps made over to the Surveyor.	Number of boundary disputes decided.	Number of other cases disposed of	Number of Pergunnahs Registers made over as completed.	Probable expenditure of season.	Rate per Square Mile.	
1st Division...	Mr. G. G. Morris...	2,171	2,462	2,042	425	1,459	9	65,276 5 4½	22 7 0½	Inclusive of 95 boundary disputes, and 175 other cases, decided by the Collector of Burdwan on whom devolves the preparation of the Registers, with an Establishment, the cost of which for the year is estimated at Rs. 1,299-5-2. All these items are included in the appropriate columns.
2nd Division..	Major R. Smyth ...	2,660	1,600	1,437	762	2,446	11	44,439 5 2	27 0 0	
3rd Division...	Mr. H. Muspratt..	2,890	1,780	1,221	2,200	4,605	0	60,250 0 0	33 13 7½	
4th Division...	Mr. J. Watson ...	2,496	1,400	2,421	352	2,231	11	67,452 4 5	48 2 10½	
	Total ...	10,217	7,242	7,121	3,739	10,741	31	2,37,417 14 11½	131 7 6½	

Divisions.	Name of Revenue Surveyors.	Pergunnahs. Completed.	Pergunnahs. Portion of	Number of Hulkas or Village Circuits.	Average size of village circuits in acres.	Approximate Total area in square miles.	Remarks.
1st Division...	Mr. J. J. Pemberton	6	1	Not stated.	Not stated.	1,545	Of the area given 1,480 square miles are completed and the rest unfinished. The survey lay entirely in the District of Rungpore.
2nd Division..	Major R. Smyth ...	6	2	1,004 and 9 river circuits.	707⅛	1,120	The District of Burdwan completed.
3rd Division..	Mr. A. Wyatt, and Mr. G. Swiny in charge	Not stated.	0	1,110 besides the Garrow hill tracts.	605	1,500	The area includes 450 square miles comprised in the Garrow hill tracts, and completes the District of Mymensing.
4th Division...	Capt. J. E. Gastrell	0	30	2,326	451¼	1,640	The precise number of Pergunnahs surveyed cannot be given from the great intermixture of local Divisions that prevails. The survey has lain in the District of Jessore, which is expected to be finished next season.
5th or Arracan Division ...	Mr. J. H. O'Donel.	25	7	124 villages, 44 triangles, and 33 river circuits.	8,600	1,213	The tract surveyed embraces the country in the Akyab District, which has the Koladyne River on the East, the Western bank of the Noaf River and Chittagong District on the West, and bounded on the North by the unsurveyed portion of the District West of the Koaladyne River. A village survey has been made of the cultivated, culturable and jungle lands in the plains, and a topographical survey of the hilly tracts.
				Total	.....	7,018	

With a view to a reduction of the great expense of the Survey operations, an experiment has been tried, during the last two years, in the 2nd Division, of placing under one Officer both the demarcations, or non-professional and the professional branches of the survey, which had hitherto been carried on by two separate parties. The result has not yet been finally reported, but in consequence of the departure of Major Smyth, on sick leave, it has been found necessary to revert to the old system.

POLITICAL.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRIBUTARY MEHALS OF CUTTACK FOR THE YEAR 1856-57

The management of the Government Estates of Bankee and Ungool continues to be satisfactory. In Bankee the whole outstanding balance* of the previous year had been realized, and though there is a slight increase in the balance shown at the close of 1856-57, there is every prospect of its being fully collected. The charges against the State have been increased by the trifling amount of Rupees 41-2-5¾; the condition of the estate is described as flourishing; it has increased in cultivation and rental, and the people are said to be prosperous and contented. An excellent and commedious Bungalow, with suitable out-Offices, was completed during the year at Churchika (on the Mahanuddy) which is the Head Quarters of the Tehsildar of Bankee. The accommodation thus afforded will enable the Superintendent to make more frequent and longer visits to the Estate than heretofore.

* Balance of former years	2,773	3	9½
Demand of present year	20,004	1	0¼
Total	22,777	4	9¾
Collected	19,690	15	9
Balance	3,086	5	0¾

The Meerakye dam at Bydessur was again destroyed by the flood of 1856, but has been reconstructed. The prosperity of the Estate is mainly dependent upon the maintenance of these dams. It was proposed by the late Commissioner of Cuttack to transfer Bankee to the management of the Deputy Collector at Khoordah, and to bring it under the Regulations and the regular Civil and Criminal Courts. This proposition was not unfavorably received by the Government, but as the ryots, for whose benefit the measure was proposed, were averse to it, and appeared to have good reasons for desiring a continuance of the present system under which they have greatly prospered, and as moreover the transfer could not be carried out in a summary manner by a mere order of Government, Bankee being expressly exempted from the operation of the Regulations and ordinary Civil Courts of the settled Districts, it has has been determined by the Lieutenant-Governor to allow the existing plan to continue for the present.

UNGOOL.

* Balance of former years	6,608	8	3
Demand of present year	28,162	10	9
Total	34,771	3	0
Collected	33,590	3	1
Remitted	176	13	4
Balance Rs.	1,004	2	7

In Ungool the Revenue Collections during the past year have been very good. Of the outstanding balance amounting to Rupees 6,608-8-3, only the small sum of Rupees 176-13-4 was remitted, and the balance of the demand for the current year is only Rupees 1,004-2-7,* of which the whole is in train of realization.

The annual charges against the Estate have increased by Rupees 1,401-14-11, chiefly on account of the expenses of the new settlement, the construction of a dam, and

Educational expenses. The condition of the Estate is flourishing, and cultivation is on the increase, numerous immigrants having taken refuge in Ungool from the adjoining Estates of the Jungle Rajahs.

A new and very satisfactory settlement was completed during the year for a period of 12 years, from the year 1263 Umlee, to 1274 inclusive, and shows an increase of Rupees 12,276-13-9 over a five years' average of the Mofussil jumma of the former settlement. The average rate of assessment on the total area of beegahs 50,081-22-1, is Rupees 11-8 per beegah, being rather less than it was under the former settlements. The increased jumma has been obtained by an addition of 29 Mouzahs from lands re-claimed from Jungle, and from Mouzahs now sub-divided and separately settled.

The progress of education in Ungool was not satisfactory, but the Superintendent had adopted measures from which improvement is anticipated.

Khund Mehals of Boad.

The Superintendent's account of the Khund Mehals of Boad is, on the whole, satisfactory. There are no collections from these Mehals, but the question of raising a Revenue from them in connection with the hills about Goomsoor, is under the consideration of the Supreme Government. Up to the present time therefore, the Government have not gained any thing by taking possession of these Mehals, but there has been a degree of tranquillity and contentment in the country since our occupation of it, that was unknown before. The following account given by the Superintendent, of his reception by the Khunds, will give some idea of the character of these hill tribes :—

"The people under their respective Chiefs were assembled to meet me in crowds, a "few of the heads were invested with the puggry of office, the ceremony being deferred "in the case of one who came more drunk than the others. They danced their war "dances, and seemed to be greatly pleased at the recurrence of the annual visit to their "country. The besetting sin of the Khunds, in so far at least as came under my own "observation, is excessive drunkenness."

An application was preferred to the Superintendent by an English Merchant for permission to examine the Khund Hills with a view to the establishment of a Coffee plantation, but the project was not favoured by the Superintendent, because he foresaw "that it would lead to embarassment and expense to Government. The people are so "savage and excitable, and their country is so far off from my supervision, that proper "protection could not be afforded to any English capitalist, and yet in the event of any "disturbance taking place, the Government would be compelled to interfere in one way "or another, and to incur great trouble and expense in settling matters ; nor could the "party referred to have remained there himself to manage the Coffee plantations on "account of the deadly nature of the climate, he must have left it to the care of native "Agents whose exactions or oppressions would soon rouse the ire of these hill tribes."

As the Detachment of Paiks stationed in the Khund Mehals continued to be sickly and often unfit for duty of any kind, the Superintendent has arranged for the transfer of a body of 20 Goomsoor men from the Sebundy Corps, who, being acclimated, will be permanently stationed in the Khund Mehals instead of the Paiks.

The management of the attached Estate of Nyagurh is also satisfactory. The outstanding balance* at the close of the year under review was small. As a proof of the improvement which has been made in the Estate, it may be mentioned that an additional area of nearly 6000 beegahs had been brought into cultivation during the year, which will increase the rent of the Estate by about Rupees 2,000.

* Current demand		28,991	9	11¼
Collected		25,202	1	7
Balance	Rs.	3,789	8	4¼

The debts of this Estate at the close of the past year amounted to Rupees 6,192-3-4¾, the whole of which will, the Superintendent thinks, be liquidated within the current year.

A Vernacular School was established during the year at Ettamattee, the Head Quarter of the Tehsildar, at which about 25 boys now attend. The expenses of the School are borne in equal shares by the Estate and the Education Department. The Minor Rajah and his younger brother have been regular in their attendance at the Cuttack English School, and both are reported to have made fair progress. It was in contemplation to bring both of them up to Culcutta, for the purpose of placing them in the Wards' Institution, but this arrangement has been deferred, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country. The Commissioner proposes however to appoint a private tutor to the boys, and to make them attend at his own Office, in order to learn business of a nature that will qualify the Rajah for the administration of his own affairs.

The management of the sixteen independent Mehals named in the margin, is also highly satisfactory. The total demand was Rupees 34,608-4-1 and the collections amounted to Rupees 36,742-2-9, there being excess collections to the amount of Rupees 2,804-13-2 whilst only two of the Mehals were in more than nominal balance at the close of the year, and those balance, are stated to have been since realized.

Autgurh.	Khundparah.
Autmullick.	Mohurbhung.
Boad.	Nilguiree.
Burrumboh.	Nursingpore.
Dheukaual.	Nyaghur.
Duspullah.	Runpore.
Hindole.	Talchur.
Keough	Tigreeah.

The existence of large herds of wild Elephants in the Jungles of Mohurbhung, suggested to the Superintendent the idea of forming a khedda there, and the experiment will be tried during the ensuing cold season, by a party specially deputed for the purpose by Colonel Smith, the Officer in charge of the khedda establishment at Dacca.

The Superitendent summed up his opinion on the political state of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack in these words.

"The Tributary Mehals have throughout the whole year enjoyed the most profound "tranquillity, the Rajahs and the people alike appear to be satisfied with our rule; nor "am I aware of danger lurking in any quarter."

Resumption of the Raj of Nungklow.

On the 19th of January last, the Raj of Nungklow, semi-independent district in the Cossyah Hills, became vacant by the death of Rajah Jeedur Sing. The disposal of the Raj, and the future management of the District came under the consideration of Government, in consequence of there being no Direct heirs to the succession, the only candidate for it being a person without any claim of family, and because the unexpected importance to which this fine District and indeed the whole of the Cossyah Hills, are now evidently rising to, indicated the necessity for an improved form of administration.

The recent History of the Raj is as follows :—

In 1826, Rajah Teerut Sing, the then ruler of Nungklow, subscribed to certain articles, the first of which was to the effect that he voluntarily agreed to become subject to the Honorable Company, and to place his Country under their protection.

In 1829, this Rajah was prominently concerned in the murder of two British Officers, with many other native subjects of the British Government. Hostilities ensued, which continued for some time, and the Rajah eventually gave himself up and was imprisoned for life in the Dacca Jail.

After this the Government conferred the Raj upon Rajun Sing, the heir of Teerut Sing, by collateral descent.

On the 26th of July 1855, Colonel Jenkins wrote to the Government as follows :—

" In my letter to Mr. Deputy Secretary Trevelyan, of the 22nd April 1834, paragraphs 15 to 18, I had the honor to report that, agreeably to arrangements previously decided on, I installed Rajun Sing as Rajah of Nungklow in the Cossyah Hills.

" Whilst in those Hills lately, the present Rajah of Nungklow, Jeedur Sing, expressed his anxious desire that I should report to Government his succession to that Raja in place of Rajun Sing, who resigned it some time ago voluntarily in his favor.

" As I find the change of Rulers was not reported to Government, as I think it is desirable it should be, in the case of all these Hill Rajahs, I beg, in complying with Jeedur Sing's request, to report the circumstances under which he succeeded to Rajun Sing.

" With reference to the 17th paragraph of my letter above quoted, I beg to mention that shortly after Rajun Sing was appointed to the charge of Bur Doar, the largest of the Doars, held by the Cossyah Chiefs on the plains, and which is in immediate connection with the hill territories of Nungklow, the young Rajah, as manager of the Doar, in all respects as regards that charge, acted as a chowdry under the Collector of Kamroop.

" But the measure which was intended to have been beneficial to Rajun Sing, unfortunately proved his ruin ; he was greatly under the influence of two Bengalli Mookteears, who had been attached to him by my predecessor to teach him the Bengalli language, and under their guidance he took to expensive and dissolute habits, living chiefly in the Doar, and got early involved in debts, from which he could never extricate himself. After some years he mismanaged the affairs of the Doar so greatly, that the Collector was obliged to deprive him of the charge, and it was made over to Jeedur Sing, who was then a Joint Manager with the Rajah of his Hill Estates.

" Subsequently, under the pressure of his debts, and the prospect of confinement in the Civil Jail, he made an agreement with Jeedur Sing, to surrender all his claims as Rajah of Nungklow, on condition of his debts being paid, and a stipend allowed him by Jeedur Sing, which agreement was approved of by Colonel Lister, and Jeedur Sing was proclaimed Rajah of Nungklow.

" When at Cherra, Rajun Sing laid before me a petition complaining of having been overreached by Jeedur Sing, and begging to be restored to his Raj. I went over the papers with Mr. Hudson, and I had no reason to suppose but that the transfer of the

" Raj was entirely voluntary, or forced upon him by his own misconduct, and the trans-
" action having been confirmed by Colonel Lister, I had of course no power to set it aside."

Colonel Jenkins then went on to speak in very favorable terms of Jeedur Sing, and recommended that his succession to the Raj of Nungklow should receive the formal approval of Government.

This communication having been referred for the orders of the Supreme Government, the Lieutenant-Governor was authorized " to convey to Rajah Jeedur Sing the formal " approval by Government of his succession to the Raj of Nungklow."

In February last, the death of Rajah Jeedur Sing was reported. The Principal Assistant in charge of the Cossyah Hills, (Mr. Hudson), from whom Colonel Jenkins received the report, stated that the information of the Rajah's decease was received from " Bur Sing, the son of a person named Kajjar Mai who calls herself his niece, and " whom, together with the children, the late Rajah appears to have nominated as his " heirs and successors to the Raj, in a petition which he presented to the Political Agent, " Colonel Lister, on the 9th of December 1851, and which I have found registered " in my Office, and annex a copy. Mr. Hudson forwarded a petition from Bur Sing " requesting to be installed as Rajah, and he added. " As far as I can learn, the woman " named Kajjar Mai, although perhaps the nearest blood relation of the late Jeedur " Sing, is not his *own* niece, for he was the only child of his mother, and the Muntrees " and Elders of the country are, I am told, unwilling that Bur Sing should be made " Rajah, and would rather have Rajun Sing appointed again, but he is, in my opinion, " totally unfitted by his dissolute habits for so responsible a charge, and I would " therefore venture to suggest for your consideration whether it might not be advisable " at this junction to take the opportunity of bringing the Nungklow District, which " you are aware was a British conquest, and only made over to Rajun Sing Rajah, as a " matter of convenience at the time, now immediately under our own control, either by " limiting the power of the present applicant to that of a superior Fiscal Officer, or " pensioning off him and his mother and Rajun Sing, with small annual stipends, and " extending the jurisdiction of our Courts to the whole country from Juryug to Syung, " as also to the villages of Sarrareem and Lykenso in the vicinity of Cherra Poonjee, " and appointing Sirdars to each cluster of villages ; and I am inclined to think that this " measure would not be unacceptable to the majority of the population, for several of " the heads of the villages filed petitions in my Court virtually to this effect a few " months ago, when making some charge of petty extortion and oppression against the " late Rajah."

In replying to this letter from Mr. Hudson, Colonel Jenkins took no notice of the specific suggestion for the resumption of the Raj, but approved of a proposal made by Mr. Hudson to visit Nungklow, and to assemble the Chiefs and ascertain their wishes as to the appointment of a Rajah, or their disposition to come under the direct jurisdiction of the British Government.

Mr. Hudson stated the result of his personal enquiries to be, that the Muntrees wished to have a Rajah again, with the power of removing him if he proved to be oppressive to them. Two out of the four Muntrees who were present at the consultation, and about two-thirds of the assembly requested that Rajun Sing might be re-appointed as Rajah, whilst the other two Muntrees, with the remaining third of the assembly, amongst

whom were several headmen put into Office by Jeedur Sing, noted in favor of Bur Sing being installed as Rajah, but no inducement could make the meeting come to an unanimous vote in favor of either of the claimants.

Rajun Sing, having been formerly Rajah, and being still very popular with the Cossyahs, Mr. Hudson thought that it would "be a charity to restore him to at least a "portion of his former Hill Territory, which would keep him from penury, and give him a "chance of redeeming his lost character."

With regard to the late Rajah Jeedur Sing, and Bur Sing, who claimed to succeed him in charge of the Nungklow District, Mr. Hudson stated that the former, although a chieftain of good family, and a man well fitted by his shrewdness and intelligence for the place he obtained, was not a Rajah in his own right, nor was he ever acknowledged, as such by the people generally, and that Bur Sing not being his nephew, but merely the great grandchild of his maternal aunt, had no positive right to the vacant Rajahship, but that since Jeedur Sing had nominated him as his heir and the support of the Rajah's family had devolved entirely upon him, he was perhaps entitled on those grounds to some future provision.

With a view to settle the point, Mr. Hudson recommended that the superintendence of the District should be taken into our own hands; that it should be divided into two portions, by the Barpanee River, and that Rajun Sing shouuld be appointe to the charge of the Southern portion and Bur Sing to that of the Nortben portion as well as of two detached villages in the vicinity of the Station of Cherra Poonjee, where his family and relatives formerly resided. He proposed to continue to both the nominal title of Rajah, but to limit their authority to the trial of civil suits occurring amongst their own ryots up to Rupees 50, and such petty criminal cases as should not come within the cognizance of the Police, leaving the people at liberty to prefer appeals from their decisions to his Court.

Both the aspirants to the Rajahship objected to this measure, but Mr. Hudson stated that from the conversation in which he had clearly explained his views on the subject, he believed that it would not be unfavorably received by the bulk of the population.

Before transmitting Mr. Hudson's report to Government, an opportunity was afforded to both the claimants to appear before the Governor General's Agent by their Mooktears in order to urge their objections to the proposed arrangements. After considering the petitions which they put in, embodying their objections, and hearing the arguments of both parties, Colonel Jenkins stated that he thought the division of the country between the two candidates, as proposed by Mr. Hudson, would be a very desirable arrangement, should Government be of opinion that it could be equitably enforced, as without such a provision, Rajun Sing would be totally destitute.

The Lieutenant-Governor however felt great reluctance to assent to this arrangement, because, in the first place, Colonel Jenkins had so lately as in February last recorded his opinion that Rajun Sing was entirely incapable of performing properly the duties of a Rajah and in the second place because the succession of the other aspirant, Bur Sing, would not be acceptable to the leading men of the country.

It was then intimated to Colonel Jenkins that His Honor would wish him to accord fuller consideration and discussion to Mr. Hudson's original proposition to bring the Nungklow District under British administration, and to report whether there were any, and if any, what practical difficulties and objections in the way.

At this stage of affairs, Rajun Sing died, leaving no heirs.

In reporting this event Mr. Hudson again recommended that, as Bur Sing had no positive rights to the country, it should be resumed, a course to which he saw no practical difficulties or objections, Bur Sing having been provided for by obtaining fiscal charge of Dooar Burdooar in Kamroop. Colonel Jenkins however expressed his doubts of the expediency of this measure, considering that, as Rajun Sing had been removed, Bur Sing should be raised to the Raj in virtue of the registry of his nomination by Jeedur Sing.

The entire question was then submitted for the consideration and orders of the Supreme Government in an explanatory letter, the following extract from which indicated the Lieutenant-Governor's opinions and recommendation :—

"The Lieutenant-Governor, I am desired to say, does not consider that the Govern-
"ment is bound by the act of Colonel Lister in registering the nomination of Bur Sing
in 1851. Even if that act was really intended to do more than to put on record the
"wishes of Rajah Jeedur Sing, it could have no validity without the sanction of Govern-
"ment, and apart from this, it is to be observed that Jeedur Sing had not, at that time,
"been recognized by the Government as Rajah, nor was the Government, it would seem,
"even aware at that time that the Raj had been transferred from the hands of Rajah
"Rajun Sing. It is clear from Colonel Jenkins' letter of July 1855 that Rajah Jeedur
"Sing was not ignorant that his own title to the Raj required to be admitted and con-
"firmed by the Government, and his nomination of a successor therefore in 1851 cannot,
"in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, be regarded as in any way binding upon the
"Government, or as giving to the person nominated any right whatever to succeed to the
"Raj irrespective of the pleasure of Government.

"Believing this to be strictly the right of the case, and having regard to the dis-
"inclination with which Bur Sing's succession is obviously viewed by a large portion of the
"Sirdars, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot doubt that the resumption of the District is
"expedient, and he desires accordingly to recommend the adoption of that course to the
"consideration of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council."

These opinions and recommendations having met with the approval and sanction of the Supreme Government the District of Nungklow has been resumed and brought under the direct administration of British Officers.

Of the policy of this measure, and of the advantages that must result from it in civilizing the people there can be little doubt. It is also likely to tend to the improvement of the Cossyah Hills generally, as Nungklow is centrically situated, and there are some extensive tracts of waste and unclaimed lands in it which are admirably adapted for the cultivation of Tea, Coffee, Corn, &c., and which will thus be placed at the disposal of Government, for the location possibly of European Troops, for which the climate is very favorable, and for grants to European settlers who may easily be induced to take them up in so pleasant and salubrious a climate.

The local authorities have been directed to report in detail the scheme of administration which they would recommend for adoption in Nungklow, and Mr. Allen, a member of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, who has lately been deputed to Cherra on special duty, has been directed to take the opportunity of enquiring into the administrative wants of the Nungklow District.

Complaints against the Administration of Cherra and the Cossyah Hills.

In connexion with the subject of the future administration of the District of Nungklow, it may be here mentioned that the attention of this Government has lately been directed to the general administration of Cherra and the Cossyah Hills, in consequence of certain complaints which were preferred to the Lieutenant-Governor by several respectable Mercantile Firms of Calcutta. The aspect of these complaints was such as to convince the Lieutenant-Governor of the necessity of making a special enquiry into the present method of administering the Civil, Criminal, Revenue and General affairs of Cherra, and the adjoining Non-regulation Districts. Accordingly Mr. W. J. Allen, a Member of the Board of Revenue, was deputed on the 19th January last to carry out the wishes of Government, to which end he was armed with the fullest powers, the ordinary controlling authority vested in the Commissioner of Assam being suspended in Cherra and the Cossyah Hills from the the date on which Mr. Allen might arrive at Cherra until the termination of his mission.

The following is a brief enumeration of the principal subjects which Mr. Allen was directed to investigate—

The obstacle and difficulties alleged to have been thrown in the way of certain Calcutta Mercantile Firms in their attempts to open a trade with the natives both in theBritish territory and in the adjacent semi-independent Native States.

The extent to which the Local Court has the power to interpose its authority between the contending parties in those tracts which are not directly under the British authority, and the degree of dependence in which the village elders and the chiefs stand to the British power.

The objections urged against the present system, under which all appeals or references from the Local authority at Cherra are transmitted to the distant Station of Gowhatty the Head Quarters of the appellate authority, the Commissioner of Assam, and—

The sufficiency of the establishment at present employed at Cherra for the increased requirements of the country.

The opportunity was taken to acquaint Mr. Allen of the determination of Government to bring Nungklow under the immediate administration of the Officers of Government, and to request him to avail himself of his position at Cherra to consider and model a suitable plan for the efficient administration of that District.

Mr. Allen was also directed to report upon a plan which had occurred to the Lieutenant-Governor for uniting North and South Cachar, Nungklow, Cherra, and perhaps the Superintendence of the Garrow tribes under one controlling authority, a measure which seems to His Honor to be called for by the unexpected importance to which some of those Districts are evidently rising.

The result of Mr. Allen's enquiries will probably appear in next year' Report.

EMIGRATION.

EMIGRATION.

The following Tables show the number of Coolies who emigrated from the Port of Calcutta, and the number of Emigrants who returned during the year :—

Emigrated to	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Mauritius	2,163	821	350	3,334
West Indies...	2,639	931	338	3,908
Total	4,802	1,752	688	7,242

Returned from	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Mauritius	2,572	319	192	3,083
West Indies...	183	48	59	290
Total	2,755	367	251	3,373

Last year the number of Coolies who emigrated to the Mauritius amounted to upwards of 8,000. The remarkable decrease in the number who emigrated this year is explained by the fact that, in October last, it was deemed necessary by the Supreme Government, to suspend Emigration to the Mauritius, in consequence of the treatment received by the Coolies who had arrived at that Colony in the early part of the year in the Ships *Futtay Mombarruk* and *Hydree*. Although there had been considerable sickness and mortality in both those vessels during the voyage from Calcutta to Mauritius, there was no sickness on board of either of them when they arrived at Mauritius, excepting a few cases of fever. Both of the Vessels were however placed in quarantine, and after some days' delay, during which a few fresh cases of illness occurred, (but none of Cholera) it was resolved by the Mauritius Board of Health that the Ships should proceed to Gabriel Island, and there land the Emigrants to remain in quarantine for an indefinite period. They were kept there for 16 weeks, during which time, out of 697 Emigrants who were landed on the island, 284 perished from privation and neglect to which they were then subjected.

With the evidence which was before it of this reprehensible treatment of the unfortunate men who landed from the two Vessels above-named, the Supreme Government felt it to be an imperative duty to notice the case in such a manner as would

convince the Government and the people of the Mauritius, that if they desired the supply of labour from this country to be continued to them, they must show more consideration care and humanity towards the Coolies whom they might think it necessary to subject to quarantine in future. It was under these circumstances that the order for the suspension of Emigration to Mauritius was passed by the Supreme Government on the 24th, October 1856. It was not revoked until the 27th of April last, upon which date the Governor General in Council being satisfied that proper measures had been taken by the Mauritius authorities for the better protection of the Coolie Emigrants arriving at that Colony, the prohibition was withdrawn, and Emigration allowed to be resumed.

APPOINTMENT OF AN AUDITOR TO AUDIT THE MAURITIUS EMIGRATION ACCOUNTS.

The Mauritius Government having expressed a wish that this Government would appoint an Auditor on a salary of Rupees 120 a month to audit the accounts of the Emigration Agency for Mauritius at Calcutta, the appointment was conferred, on the 1st June last, upon Mr. R. Scott Moncrieff.

In addition to the auditing of the accounts, Mr. Moncrieff will be expected to ascertain, by personal enquiries, amongst the Coolies or otherwise, that the charges made on their account are properly disbursed.

THE HINDU FESTIVAL CHURRUCK POOJAH.

The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having remarked that if the practice of swinging on Churrucks was found to be attended with cruelty, and liable to be enforced without the free consent of parties submitting to it, they doubted not that the Government would consider what measures should be adopted with reference to it. The Commissioners of the South West Frontier and Assam, and the Superintendents of Police Lower Provinces, Chittagong and Cuttack, were requested to report on the subject, and to state whether the exisiting law was sufficient for preventing the crime, or whether, in their opinion, any special measures were required.

Intermediately however, the order calling for the opinions of the Officers above-mentioned was reviewed by the Hon'ble Court, who recorded the following remarks regarding it:—

"We observe that enquiry has been instituted by the Lieutenant-Governor with a "view to the authoritative suppression of the practice of swinging on the Churruck, as it "stated that it would be regarded with satisfaction by the sensible part of the Hindoo "Community, and with indifference by the rest.

"We should prefer however that your endeavours for the suppression of this practice "should be based on the exertion of influence rather upon any act of authority."

Subsequently also to the issue of the Circular to the Commissioners, a Memorial regarding the Churruck Pooja was received from the Calcutta Missionary Conference.

This Memorial was as follows:—

1. "That your Memorialists, in the prosecution of their labors for the spiritual "welfare of the people of Bengal, have had frequent occasion to observe the cruel charac- "ter of the rites attending one of the Hindu festivals, called the Churruck Poojah, and "they desire, at the present time, respectfully to draw your Honor's attention to these

" practices, with the view of securing such interference on the part of Government, as " may effectually check that cruelty for the future.

2. " That while other numerous festivals, annually celebrated among the Hindus, " apart from the degrading idol worship, are accompanied merely by animal sacrifices, " processions, dances, music and feasting, the Churruck Poojah is distinguished by the " performance of certain ceremonies which designedly inflict considerable suffering " upon a multitude of devotees during the three principal days in which that festival is " celebrated in Bengal. These devotees cast themselves on thorns and up-raised knives; " they pierce their arms or tongues by iron arrows, draw strings through the flesh of their " sides, or fix thereto spikes that are heated by a continually burning fire, while others " swing on the Churruck tree by hooks fastened through the muscles of their backs.

3. " That great evils necessarily result from such brutalizing practices. The devotees " themselves experience much personal suffering, aggravated by the season of the year " when these practices occur; in some cases even death ensues; and instances are known " of persons who have broken from the swing and have been hurled violently to the " ground. On the people at large the effect has been, to harden the hearts of all who " engage in these practices, or behold them with pleasure; to deaden right feelings of " compassion towards the pains of others, and to debase them to that condition of heart, " which has been regarded as peculiarly characteristic of races in a savage state. This " brutalizing influence which is exerted very widely upon the common people, your " Memorialists regard as an evil of the greatest magnitude.

4. " That though perpetrated in connection with religious ceremonies, these prac- " tices have not received the sanction of the highest authorities in question regarding the " Hindu religion; that they are scarcely known in Upper India, and are, to a considerable " extent, confined to Bengal; that whilst encouraged as works of merit by the wealthy, " they are performed chiefly by the lowest classes of the people, many of whom are " hired for the purpose; and that frequently, in order to bear the pain attendant upon " them, the devotees resort to the stimulus of intoxicating drugs.

5. " That great and revolting as the evils still are, your Memorialists thankfully " acknowledge they are not so abundant as they were in former years. The spread of " knowledge respecting religious and moral truth; a clearer perception of what constitutes " real religion, and the relations and duties between man and man, with other " influences arising from the intercourse between European and Native in society at " large, have caused these barbarous rites, in some degree, to be less honored, especially " in Calcutta and its immediate neighbourhood. Of late years the number of devotees, " the number of the piercings and of the attendant processions, have been considerably " reduced; native newspapers reprobate the cruelties practised, respectable Hindu Gentle- " men repudiate them, as not being a part of their religion, and intelligent natives, when " addressed on the subject, readily acknowledge the folly and the error of continuing " them.

6. " With these facts before them, your Memorialists earnestly pray that your " Honor will endeavour to adopt such measures as may tend to put a complete stop to " the evils of which they complain. They trust that in a matter so important, they will " not be misunderstood. It is not the religious ceremony of the Churruck Poojah, as " such, in which they desire the interference of the Government; it is not to the annual " sacrifices, the offerings, the processions, the worship or the dances, to which they draw

" your Honor's attention ; they seek no interference with the religious convictions even to " Idolators, but it is the cruelties of this festival they desire to see suppressed ; they " refer exclusively to acts of barbarism and suffering which no human man can defend, " and which all the members of a truly civilized community most heartily condemn. " The considerations which led the Government of India to forbid the rite of Suttee, to " put down infanticide, and to suppress the Meria sacrifices, apply, though in a lower " degree, to these painful rites. As to the most suitable measures which might be em- " ployed for the accomplishment of this important end, your Memorialists do not venture " to offer any suggestions, convinced that the Executive Officers of Government are far " more competent than themselves to devise the most desirable and the most efficient " plan.

7. " While drawing the attention of Government to these public evils, your Memo- " rialists feel that their entire removal from the country at large, can spring only from " that complete change in the religious views of the people, which it is the object of their " own high office to promote. To secure this mighty end, as on their own labours of " instruction, so also, on all the efforts of the Government to promote the peace, security, " and good order of the community, they ask that blessing of Almighty God, which " alone can render them all perfectly successful."

After careful consideration, the Lieutenant-Governor came to the conclusion that, as the case was one of pain voluntarily undergone, the remedy must be left to the Missionary and the School-master, and that, as stated by the Hon'ble Court, all such cruel ceremonies must be discouraged by influence rather than by authority.

Act III. of 1857 relating to trespasses by Cattle.

The object of this enactment is to authorize the seizure and detention (in pound) of Cattle found unlawfully trespassing upon and doing damage to crops and other produce of land, and to provide for the punishment of persons wilfully causing such damage to be done.

The expediency of passing a Law to protect cultivators and occupiers of land from loss and injury by the trespass of Cattle first came under consideration so far back as the year 1834, and although a Draft Regulation was then drawn up, nothing was done, and the subject was allowed to drop from that period to 1854. Several propositions regarding the law of Cattle Trespass were at different times brought forward and discussed, but the whole of them were unproductive of any practicable results.

The question had lain dormant for some time, when in the latter end of December 1854, the Bengal Indigo Planters' Association revived it by a forcible representation of the evils of the existing state of the Law, and this led to the appointment of a Select Committee of the Legislative Council to take it into consideration, and to prepare a new Bill suitable for all the Presidencies.

The general scope and character of the Bill framed by the Select Committee met with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. There was however one point in the Bill (Section 2), and an important one, upon which the Lieutenant-Governor and the Committee were at issue. The Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that the new Law should give the power of seizure to persons who, by making advances for the crop sown or growing, or for other purposes of cultivation have acquired a temporary pecuniary interest in the use of the land, and His Honor expressed his belief, in which he was supported by the

opinions of most of the Officers belonging to this Presidency, that a large part of the object of the Act would be defeated if the power of attachment were not extended to all such persons.

The Committee held to their opinion that it was neither necessary nor proper to give the right of seizure "to a person who, though he has made advances for the crop "has not acquired any dominion over the land."

The Bill received the assent of the Governor General on the 31st of January 1857, and came into effect as Act III of 1857 on the 1st of May last.

Impressment of Carts for the Public Service.

It has always been a mattter of the greatest difficulty to obtain carriage for Troops on the march, without resorting to forcible impressment, the cart-owners and drivers being most unwilling to engage for such service.

The Law authorizes the forcible impressment of Carts *by the Civil Authorities* when such conveyance is required for the *Carriage* of *Troops*, but this limit was very commonly disregarded, Carts being forcibly impressed all over the country for purposes other than those permitted by the law. To put a stop to this, the Officers of Government in all Departments were informed that the impressment at any time of Carts or Boats or any other species of conveyance, or the forcing at any time of labor or hire of any description, except for the purposes and in the manner indicated by the Law* is absolutely illegal, and that in the event of the prohibition being disregarded, the Officer so offending will be held personally responsible to make good to all parties aggrieved by his orders, all damage which may be caused thereby.

Apart however from the illegality of impressing Carts for purposes other than those authorized by the Law, the Lieutenant-Governor objected to the *system* which renders it incumbent on the *Civil Authorities* to supply carriage for Troops, and was fully satisfied that the only remedy for the evils of the existing system, which are loudly complained of, would be to do away with the intervention of the Civil power regarding carriage, excepting in very peculiar and unusual cases of emergency, and to leave the Army to procure for itself whatever carriage it may require.

The Lieutenant-Governor's opinions on this subject have been laid before the Government of India.

A Bill is now before the Legislative Council for an alteration of the Laws which require the intervention of the Civil power in procuring supplies and carriage for troops on the march and other purposes. In the meanwhile, a set of rules prepared by the Lieutenant-Governor, in communication with the Board of Revenue, have been approved by the Supreme Government, and brought into operation as a temporary expedient to mitigate the evils complained of, and a copy of them will be found in the Appendix.

Legislative Enactment.

The following are the most important Acts passed by the Legislative Council during the official year under review which have general or special reference to the Government of Bengal.

* Regulation XI. of 1806, as modified by Regulation III. of 1820.

Instructions have recently been given to the Sudder Court to give effect to the operation of this Law.

Act XII. of 1856.—An Act to amend the Law respecting the employment of Ameens by the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Fort William.

Act XIII. of 1856.—An Act for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca.

These Laws are in full operation.

Act XIV. of 1865.—An Act for the Conservancy and Improvement of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca.

These Laws are in full operation.

Act XV. of 1856.—An Act to remove all legal obstacles to the Marriage of Hindoo Widows.

Act XVI. of 1856.—An Act to authorize the levy of Port-dues and Fees at the present rates, for a further period of twelve months.

Act XVII. of 1856.—An Act to provide for the execution of criminal process in places out of the jurisdiction of the authority issuing the same.

Act XVIII. of 1856.—An Act relating to the administration of Public Revenues in the Town of Calcutta.

Act XX. of 1856.—An Act to make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chowkeydars in Cities, Towns, Stations, Suburbs, and Bazaars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

This has been specially noticed under the head of *Police*.

Act XXI. of 1856.—An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Abkaree Revenues in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Act XXII. of 1856.—An Act for establishing a Toll on Boats and Timber passing through the Kurratiya river in the District of Bogra.

Act XXV. of 1856.—An Act to comprise in one Act the provisions necessary for the assessment and collection of municipal rates and taxes in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island Singapore, and Malacca.

Act XXVIII. of 1856.—An Act for appointing Municipal Commissioners, and for levying rates and taxes in the Town of Calcutta.

Act I. of 1857.—An Act to prevent the over-crowding of vessels carrying Native Passengers, in the Bay of Bengal.

Act II. of 1857.—An Act to establish and incorporate an University at Calcutta.

Act III. of 1857.—An Act relating to Trespasses by Cattle.

Specially noticed under the head Miscellaneous.

Act V. of 1857.—An Act to confer certain powers on the Oriental Gas Company Limited.

The Lieutenant-Governor's Tours during 1856-57.

The Lieutenant-Governor's first tour in the year under report commenced on the 30th of June, and terminated on the 7th September 1856. It was mainly a water expedition, and comprised a visit to each of the River Stations of Berhampore, Moorshedabad, Rajmehal, Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, Barh, Patna, Chuprah and Ghazeepore.

On arriving at Carragolah Ghat in the upward trip, the Lieutenant-Governor disembarked, and proceeding across country by dawk, visited Purneah. In the downward trip, advantage was taken of the high inundation to steam through the Kalindree Nuddee up to Malda, and it was in this part of the country that the first appearance was observed of the unusually high floods which covered the face of the country.

On again coming out into the Ganges, the Steamer and Yacht were nearly wrecked in a severe gale off the dangerous Kurchuka Point, a little above the Station of Rampore Beauleah, where the Lieutenant-Governor subsequently remained for a day, and then proceeded to Calcutta, by the unusual route of the Matabangah, which afforded an opportunity of observing the state of the Nuddea District. The whole country was one sheet of water, so that it was difficult to distinguish even the course of the river, and the villages, except those on the higher lands, were nearly submerged.

The Lieutenant-Governor made a practice at each Station of inspecting the several Public Offices, the School, the Library, the Jail, the Dispensary, and any other Public Institution belonging to the place; and all matters demanding his consideration were brought forward, discussed and investigated on the spot, with all the advantage which personal communication usually ensures. The Lieutenant-Governor also gave his immediate attention to all representations, petitions and complaints that were submitted to him by the people to whom, both high and low, every facility of access was given. Public Durbars were held at Berhampore and at Patna.

In December, the Lieutenant-Governor visited Burdwan to inspect the progress of the new Cutcherry there, and shortly afterwards proceeded by Railway to Raneegunge, and thence by Dawk to Bancoorah, where the several Public Offices, the Jail, the School, and other Local Institutions were visited. The Zemindar of Pachete and other natives of rank and family had interviews. The Lieutenant-Governor returned to Calcutta by the route of the old Grand Trunk Road, as far as Sonamooky, taking the train at Panaghur.

The Lieutenant-Governor's last tour commenced on 15th January, when he proceeded by water *viâ* the Soonderbuns to Rampore Beauleah, where his camp had been formed. He then marched *viâ* Burgatchee to Dinagepore, and thence to Rungpore, each of these Stations being carefully inspected as usual, and all local complaints and applications attended to. The Lieutenant-Governor then marched through the North of the Rungpore District to determine on the best site for a new Cantonment in that direction, which was ultimately fixed at Julpigorie. The Lieutenant-Governor then proceeded to Darjeeling for a few weeks.

APPENDICES.

APPENDICES.

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1856.

CIVIL.

DISTRICT MOONSIFFS.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Depending, 1st January	37,419	38,094	37,032	30,567	32,066
Instituted during the year	80,437	80,675	67,770	67,812	78,213
Received by transfer...	6,558	9,160	8,465	6,048	5,446
Total	1,24,414	1,27,929	1,13,267	1,04,427	1,15,725
Decided on merits	57,556	47,035	46,735	43,062	46,914
Dismi sed on default...	13.520	11,346	7,713	5,345	6,399
Adjusted or withdrawn	10,756	12,656	12,277	10,734	12,421
Otherwise disposed of	4,488	19,860	15,974	13,220	*14,257
Total	86,320	90,897	82,699	72,361	79,991
Depending, 31st December	38,094	37,032	30,568	32,066	35,734

* Of these, 3,991 cases were transferred to other Courts.

SUDDER AMEENS.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Depending, 1st January	2,464	2,590	2,679	1,995	1,813
Instituted during the year	2,376	2,246	1,968	2,038	2,254
Received by transfer...	793	842	583	360	313
Total	5,633	5,678	5,230	4,393	4,380
Decided on merits	2,290	2,083	2,331	1,828	1,713
Dismissed on default...	201	199	108	66	63
Adjusted or withdrawn	347	341	352	287	277
Otherwise disposed of	205	376	444	399	*258
Total	3,043	2,999	3,235	2,580	2,311
Depending, 31st December...	2,590	2,679	1,995	1,813	2,069

* Of these, 81 cases were transferred to other Courts

PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.

	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending, 1st January ...	2,945	2,539	2,792	3,070	2,583	3,344	2,184	3,596	*2,368	3,687
Instituted during the year ...	1,680	0	*1,580	10	1,676	5	1,699	18	1,869	17
Received by transfer ...	1,153	7,580	964	7,175	773	7,957	628	7,952	681	7,275
Total ...	5,778	10,119	5,336	10,255	5,032	11,306	4,511	11,566	4,918	10,979
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	1,176	1,480	1,147	1,425	1,081	1,621	869	1,725	1,086	1,851
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	774	2,849	703	3,069	717	3,633	579	4,148	623	4,220
Remanded	0	1,597	0	1,694	0	1,563	0	1,275	0	980
Dismissed on default ...	188	503	111	413	117	384	74	416	110	454
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	240	78	242	63	304	120	225	100	255	130
Otherwise disposed of ...	608	542	550	307	629	389	396	215	*490	†306
Total ...	2,986	7,049	2,753	6,911	2,848	7,710	2,143	7,879	2,564	7,941
Depending, 31st December ...	2,792	3,070	2,583	3,341	2,184	3,596	2,368	3,687	2,354	3,038

* Of these, 322 cases were transferred to other Courts.
† Ditto 291, ditto ditto.

SUBORDINATE AND ADDITIONAL JUDGES.

	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending, 1st January ...	12	775	12	719	11	990	9	1,043	7	985
Instituted during the year ...	0	657	0	617	1	653	0	599	0	608
Received by transfer ...	86	629	622	957	135	957	12	721	13	784
Total ...	98	2,061	634	2,293	147	2,600	21	2,363	20	2,377
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	7	133	1	163	3	261	7	232	2	156
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	3	420	0	329	5	567	3	463	0	404
Remanded	0	198	0	196	0	228	0	127	0	75
Dismissed on default ...	2	45	6	47	4	58	2	44	3	27
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	1	16	0	12	0	33	0	30	0	12
Otherwise disposed of ...	73	530	616	556	126	410	2	482	*2	†746
Total ...	86	1,342	623	1,303	138	1,557	14	1,378	7	1,420
Depending, 31st December ...	12	719	11	990	9	1,043	7	985	13	957

* These 2 cases were transferred to other Courts.
† Of these 739 ditto ditto.

DISTRICT AND CITY JUDGES.

	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending, 1st January ...	164	3,660	79	3,717	86	3,925	89	4,032	83	3,569
Instituted during the year...	114	9,221	106	10,083	86	11,738	79	10,494	95	10,480
Received by transfer ..	3,169	236	4,768	607	2,877	968	2,339	292	1,572	239
Total... ...	3,447	13,117	4,953	14,407	3,049	16,631	2,507	14,818	1,750	14,288
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant...	48	387	33	576	73	724	31	673	17	539
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	51	899	36	1,286	55	1,768	36	1,601	25	1,619
Remanded	0	647	0	595	0	745	0	432	0	542
Dismissed on default ...	6	284	9	310	2	263	1	275	2	239
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	18	72	17	116	14	108	7	62	6	89
Otherwise disposed of ...	3,245	7,111	4,772	7,599	2,816	8,991	2,349	8,206	*1,634	†7,180
Total	3,368	9,400	4,867	10,482	2,960	12,599	2,424	11,249	1,684	10,208
Depending, 31st December..	79	3,717	86	3,925	89	4,032	83	3,569	66	4,080

* Of these, 1,632 Cases were transferred to other Courts.
† Ditto 7,174 ditto ditto.

SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.

	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending, 1st January ...	293	130	331	81	352	95	466	183	606	98
Admitted during the year ...	246	323	242	271	229	231	245	70	261	419
Total	539	453	573	352	581	326	711	253	867	517
Dismissed on default	9	6	18	2	17	2	12	3	26	0
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	25	1	18	0	11	1	27	1	28	3
Confirmed	58	52	93	32	53	33	40	61	107	53
Amended ... ... }	69	36	51	38	18	34	16	45	92	41
Reversed ... ... }										
Remanded	47	277	41	185	16	73	10	45	26	158
Total	208	372	221	257	115	143	105	155	279	255
Depending, 31st December ...	331	81	352	95	466	183	606	98	588	262

AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Depending, 1st January	43,004	43,567	42,391	34,844	36,337
Instituted during the year	84,607	84,607	71,501	71,628	82,431
Received by transfer	11,759	16,356	12,833	9,387	8,025
Total ...	1,39,370	1,44,530	1,26,725	1,15,859	1,26,793
Decided on merits..	61,905	51,038	51,000	46,415	50,380
Dismissed on default	13,917	11,671	7,944	5,488	6,577
Adjusted or withdrawn...	11,362	13,256	12,947	11,253	12,959
Otherwise disposed of	8,619	26,174	19,989	16,366	16,641
Depending, 31st December..	43,567	42,391	34,845	36,337	40,236
Decided by European Judges	3,454	5,490	3,098	2,438	1,691
Decided by Native Ditto...	92,349	96,649	88,782	77,084	84,866
Decided by Punchayets	0	0	0	0	0
Total Decided ...	95,803	1,02,139	91,880	79,522	86,557

AGGREGATE OF

	District and City Judges.										Additional			
Appeals from ...	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1852.		1853.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Suits Appealable .	99	1,904	69	2,420	128	3,182	67	2,632	42	2,681	10	751	1	683
Appealed	67	122	43	95	68	110	59	31	46	166	8	56	1	56
Appeals depending on 1st January...	38	72	87	34	67	41	106	92	125	39	9	11	9	17
Total ..	105	194	130	129	135	151	165	123	171	205	17	67	10	73
Affirmed...	8	24	23	13	9	19	8	33	30	25	3	4	3	9
Modified	1	3	13	11	0	3	1	4	13	6	0	1	2	4
Reversed	0	15	5	2	5	15	1	19	0	9	2	4	0	1
Remanded	4	115	11	62	4	21	5	24	6	65	2	39	2	42
Dismissed on default..	3	3	6	0	7	0	4	2	10	0	0	1	0	0
Adjusted or withdrawn	2	0	5	0	4	1	21	2	7	1	1	1	0	0
Total ...	18	160	63	88	29	59	40	84	66	106	8	50	7	56
Depending 31st December ...	87	34	67	41	106	92	125	39	105	99	9	17	3	17

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Judges.						Principal Sudder Ameens.									
1854.		1855.		1856.		1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.	
Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
8	1 055	10	822	2	635	285	5,926	245	6,128	288	6,461	240	7,450	286	7,051
6	46	4	21	8	58	171	145	198	120	155	75	182	18	208	195
3	17	7	32	10	22	246	47	235	30	282	37	353	59	471	37
9	63	11	53	18	80	417	192	433	150	437	112	535	77	678	232
1	4	1	5	0	5	47	24	67	10	43	10	31	23	77	23
0	0	0	4	1	4	17	2	26	18	1	1	0	0	67	14
0	7	0	9	0	4	49	11	5	2	12	8	14	9	11	4
0	20	0	13	0	29	41	123	28	81	12	32	5	8	20	64
1	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	12	2	9	2	8	0	16	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	22	0	3	0	7	0	6	0	20	1
2	31	1	31	2	43	182	162	151	113	84	53	64	40	211	106
7	32	10	22	16	37	235	30	282	37	353	59	471	37	467	126

DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS INSTITUTED.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Connected with Land Rent	17,335	16,506	15,204	15,702	17,192
Otherwise connected with Land	6,845	6,609	6,688	7,250	8,662
Connected with Debts, Wages, &c. ...	57,205	58,826	41,982	46,178	53,864
Connected with Caste, Religion, &c. ...	699	508	1,034	361	558
Connected with Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c. ...	2,523	2,158	6,593	2,138	2,155
Total ...	84,607	84,607	71,501	71,629	82,431

RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.
In 1856	33,779	16,601

AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

	1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut	1	7	0	1	4	21	1	8	0	1	3	4	1	5	10
District and City Judges	1	1	7	1	2	8	0	9	26	0	11	3	0	7	20
Additional Judges	1	1	22	0	7	18	0	10	22	0	9	14	0	11	16
Assistant Judges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Principal Sudder Ameens	1	2	6	1	3	7	1	2	19	1	0	14	0	10	8
Sudder Ameens...	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	11	20	0	9	6	0	9	12
Moonsiffs	0	11	3	1	0	11	0	8	26	0	6	26	0	5	15

TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Before Sudder Adawlut	87,64,699	80,26,097	1,17,85,567	1,47,96,832	1,34,44,319
Before other Courts, Original ...	3,76,33,070	3,60,13,727	3,61,71,832	3,57,13,544	3,24,63,328
Before other Courts, Appeals ...	25,62,546	24,36,649	22,45,411	21,67,274	22,82,424
Total	4,89,60,315	4,64,76,473	5,02,02,810	5,26,77,650	4,81,90,071

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1856.

CRIMINAL.

Magistrates, Joint Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates, Deputy Magistrates, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens and Law Officers.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Under trial on 1st January	2,601	2,497	2,252	2,375	2,450
Apprehended during the year	89,109	89,643	83,438	81,877	85,310
Received by transfer	405	489	366	369	215
Total ...	92,115	92,629	86,056	84,621	87,975
Discharged without trial	748	750	670	1,033	726
Acquitted	30,784	28,085	22,551	24,357	25,389
Convicted	53,692	57,249	56,897	52,765	55,384
Committed to Sessions Judges, &c.	3,805	3,703	3,297	3,357	3,388
Otherwise disposed of	589	590	474	658	500
Under trial on 31st December	2,497	2,252	2,330	2,450	2,588

SESSIONS JUDGES.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Under trial on 1st January	539	532	709	517	460
Committed during the year	3,855	3,878	3,444	3,450	3,500
Received by transfer	23	33	20	60	72
Total ...	4,417	4,443	4,173	4,027	4,032
Discharged without trial	115	147	19	53	129
Acquitted	1,183	1,254	1,266	1,207	1,184
Convicted	1,944	1,689	1,714	1,644	1,565
Referred to Nizamut or Foujdaree Court	640	630	599	636	715
Otherwise disposed of...	3	14	58	27	38
Under trial on 31st December	532	709	517	460	401

NIZAMUT OR FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT.

	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Under trial on 1st January	21	0	25	0	21	0	58	0	85	0
Committed or referred during the year	244	0	279	0	251	0	283	0	354	0
Proceedings called for ..	456	0	421	0	410	0	405	0	405	0
Total ...	721	0	725	0	682	0	746	0	844	0
Released unconditionally ..	0	188	0	126	0	147	0	189	0	191
Ditto on security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convicted	0	431	0	473	0	374	0	348	0	485
Otherwise disposed of ..	0	16	0	7	0	12	0	19	0	56
Depending on 31st Dec. ...	25	0	21	0	58	0	85	0	101	0

STATEMENT of Sentences passed by the several Criminal Courts during the Year 1856.

	Discharged on security.	Dismissed from office.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 month.	Ditto above 1 month and not exceeding 6 months.	Ditto above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Ditto above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years.	Ditto above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Ditto above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Ditto above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Ditto above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Ditto above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Ditto above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Ditto above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Ditto above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Ditto above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Ditto above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Ditto above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Ditto above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Ditto above 16 years and not exceeding 21 years.	Imprisonment for life.	Transportation.	Death.
By Nizamut or Fouzdaree Adawlut ..	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	8	11	1	19	0	29	0	0	14	0	1	0	55	0	6	5	12	261	54
Sessions Judges ..	0	0	3	0	0	36	59	109	277	87	341	20	392	23	14	100	0	5	0	59	0	13	0	0	0	0
Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates'	2,722	1,565	15,010	1,160	4,630	707	581	98	613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deputy Magistrates ..	1,621	688	13,083	155	3,519	288	224	54	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens and Law Officers	483	26	6,537	50	1,304	61	54	8	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Police ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Village Police ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ..	4,826	2,279	34,633	1,365	9,453	1,099	919	277	1,044	88	360	20	421	23	14	114	0	6	0	114	0	19	5	12	261	54

AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES REFERRED TO THE NIZAMUT OR FOUZDAREE ADAWLUTS.

Years.	From apprehension to commitment.	From commitment to reference.	From transference to receipt.	From receipt of reference to sentence.	Total from apprehension.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
1852	0	0	0	0	0
1853	82	78	10	15	185
1854	61	48	13	17	139
1855	61	71	15	34	181
1856	80	65	16	37	198

TABLE showing the number of Persons apprehended and brought to

	Offences.	Total number of offenders.	Flogged, fined or discharged on security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months, and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year, and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years, and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 years, and not exceeding 4 years.
								Con
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.	Murder	1,612	0	2	11	22	10	3
	Wounding with intent to kill	105	0	1	0	0	2	0
	Suspicion of murder...	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Attempt to commit murder	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Homicide...	441	0	7	16	30	25	5
	Affray with homicide	219	0	0	0	6	19	5
	Assault with wounding	1,356	231	571	56	16	9	4
	Attempt to assault and wound	706	470	8	0	0	0	0
	Suttee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suttee, aiding and abetting	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rape	108	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Attempt at rape	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Child stealing	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto for the sake of ornaments	6	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Ditto for the purpose of selling in slavery ..	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Poisoning	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sitting dhurna	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Abortion, &c.	44	0	7	0	0	0	0
	Importation of slaves	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Sale of married women	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Illegal arrest	86	34	3	0	0	0	0
	False imprisonment	456	159	105	0	2	0	0
	Torture..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Adultery	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sodomy..	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Riot and assault	734	288	194	18	0	0	0
	Abduction	228	31	60	2	0	0	2
	Deserting new-born infants	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Affray	664	124	190	100	0	1	0
	Resistance of process	1,668	1,078	224	2	0	0	0
	Making away with a person	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Oppression	1,053	488	170	14	0	0	0
	Petty assault	22,033	12,445	2,949	17	0	3	0
	Accusation of kidnapping	14	5	0	0	0	0	0
	Exposure of infants	14	0	2	0	0	1	0
	Total ..	31,692	15,355	4,495	236	78	70	20
No. 2.—Offences against Property committed with violence.	Dacoity with murder	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto with torture	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	511	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances ...	1,739	0	2	1	0	1	2
	River dacoity with murder	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances ...	72	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Highway robbery with murder	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances ...	138	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Suspicion of highway robbery	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Burglary with murder	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	25	0	0	0	0	2	3
	Theft with murder...	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto with wounding	27	1	3	0	0	0	0
	Ditto by administering poisonous or stupifying drugs...	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cattle stealing with murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Affray with homicide caused by dispute respecting property	236	0	17	0	0	13	0
	Ditto with violent breach of the peace, &c... ..	237	40	11	37	25	10	1
	Attempt at dacoity	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto at river ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Plunder with violence	684	73	350	14	1	0	0
	Riot with assault and robbery, &c.	203	162	13	0	0	0	0
	Suspicion of dacoity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Attempt at murder of a child with theft of its ornaments	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total ...	4,056	276	397	52	26	26	7

trial in 1856, *and the result of the proceedings.*

VICTED.																		
Above 4 years, and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years, and not exceeding 6 years	Above 6 years, and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years, and not exceeding 8 years.	Above 8 years, and not exceeding 9 years.	Above 9 years, and not exceeding 10 years.	Above 10 years, and not exceeding 11 years.	Above 11 years, and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years, and not exceeding 13 years.	Above 13 years, and not exceeding 14 years.	Above 14 years, and not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years, and not exceeding 16 years.	Above 16 years, and not exceeding 21 years.	For life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.	Confined as insane.	Acquitted.
9	0	24	0	0	4	0	0	0	7	0	3	0	9	60	51	215	4	991
2	0	5	0	0	3	0	1	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	1	48
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	15
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	11
41	0	63	0	0	7	0	0	0	17	0	0	5	0	5	0	221	0	220
58	8	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	0	79
14	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	910	0	343
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	478	0	175
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	94
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	33
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	40
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	266	0	161
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	513	0	177
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	114
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	416	0	180
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,304	0	287
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	672	0	345
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,417	0	6,119
0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	9
																5	0	3
134	13	149	0	1	17	0	1	0	50	0	3	5	9	66	51	20,753	5	9,507
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	34
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	13
0	0	20	0	0	14	0	2	0	15	0	2	0	2	0	0	55	0	333
16	0	99	22	5	55	0	2	0	16	0	9	0	0	26	0	256	0	1,109
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	2	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	52
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	12
5	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	28	0	94
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	6
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	7
4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	0	14
0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	8
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
38	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	136
10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	0	76
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	438	0	202
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	0	26
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	5	147	22	6	85	0	4	0	39	0	13	0	2	28	3	1,212	0	2,146

TABLE showing the number of Persons apprehended and brought to

	Offences.	Total number of offenders.	Convicted: Flogged, fined or discharged on security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months, and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year, and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years, and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 years, and not exceeding 4 years.
No. 3.—Offences against Property committed without violence.	Burglary unattended with aggravating circumstances	2,533	9	81	119	8	244	21
	Theft, including cattle-stealing	9,172	573	1,820	286	34	518	11
	Receiving stolen property	486	9	70	33	0	0	9
	Fraud, embezzlement, &c.	809	187	183	11	3	9	1
	Plundering	1,512	553	199	12	3	0	0
	Trespass	272	167	27	0	0	0	0
	Suspicion of theft	185	35	27	0	0	0	0
	False personation	11	4	2	1	0	0	0
	Snatching	54	18	2	0	0	1	6
	Attempt at theft, cattle-stealing, &c.	236	4	112	6	1	3	0
	Forcibly taking away documents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Accessory to theft	77	3	14	20	0	1	0
	Disputes involving claims of property, or charge of theft	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Apprehension with suspicious property	25	9	0	0	0	0	0
	Taking away property, destroying house, &c.	236	74	12	0	0	0	0
	Attempt at burglary	94	4	22	11	8	5	4
	Forcible entry and detainer	18	6	1	0	0	0	0
	Total	15,734	1,655	2,572	499	57	781	46
No. 4.—Malicious offences against Property.	Arson	250	1	8	3	0	1	0
	Attempt at ditto	11	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Attack and plundering house, &c.	709	136	143	0	0	0	0
	Killing and maiming other person's cattle	169	33	11	4	3	19	0
	Damaging crops, &c.	186	75	12	0	0	0	0
	Total	1,325	245	175	7	3	20	0
No. 5.—Forgery and offences against the Currency.	Forgery	160	0	0	1	2	9	6
	Counterfeiting coin	14	4	0	0	0	0	0
	Having in possession counterfeit coin	6	4	1	0	0	0	0
	Total	180	8	1	1	2	9	6
No. 6.—Miscellaneous.	Being at large under sentence of transportation	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Prison breaking, harboring, and aiding the escape of felons	210	18	88	32	24	10	0
	Perjury and subornation of perjury	343	0	0	1	0	110	1
	Riot, sedition, &c.	926	493	268	0	0	0	0
	Rescue and refusing to aid Peace Officers	49	10	25	0	0	0	0
	Felonies not included in above denominations	2,368	1,370	263	16	1	2	2
	Misdemeanors, ditto	12,968	9,874	1,035	10	1	1	0
	Other offences not included in above	18,642	13,799	1,233	65	85	15	6
	Total	35,508	25,564	2,912	124	111	138	9
	Grand Total	88,495	43,103	10,552	919	277	1044	88

trial in 1856, *and the result of the proceedings. - (Concluded.)*

VICTED.																		
Above 4 years, and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years, and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 years, and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years, and not exceeding 8 years.	Above 8 years, and not exceeding 9 years.	Above 9 years, and not exceeding 10 years.	Above 10 years, and not exceeding 11 years.	Above 11 years, and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years, and not exceeding 13 years.	Above 13 years, and not exceeding 14 years.	Above 14 years, and not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years, and not exceeding 16 years.	Above 16 years, and not exceeding 21 years.	For life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.	Confined as Insane.	Acquitted.
62	0	35	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	585	0	1,498
17	0	20	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,283	1	4,681
16	0	30	1	0	4	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	180	0	306
1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	397	0	343
2	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	778	0	650
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	0	71
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	83
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	32
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	0	108
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	38
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	0	138
2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	26
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	10
100	0	103	1	6	6	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	5,836	1	8005
1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	213
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	279	0	337
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	91
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	66
1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	453	0	717
6	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	90
0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1
6	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	98
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	0	24
14	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	0	181
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	761	0	165
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	14
9	0	4	0	0	5	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	7	0	1,684	0	684
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,921	0	2,038
22	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	0	2	0	1	159	0	15,403	0	3,185
45	0	9	0	0	6	0	1	0	16	0	2	0	1	167	0	29,105	0	6,291
360	20	421	23	14	114	0	6	0	114	0	19	5	12	261	54	57,406	6	26,764

STATEMENT showing all offences committed in 1856

		Detail of Offences.	1856. Cases.	1856. Persons.	Average of 5 previous years. Cases.	Average of 5 previous years. Persons.
Offences against the Person.	1	Murder	363	1,280	351	1,397
	2	Wounding with intent to kill	36	109	26	66
	3	Suspicion of murder	7	21	7	17
	4	Attempt to commit murder	11	20	19	17
	5	Homicide	148	447	134	410
	6	Affray with homicide	17	426	14	499
	7	Assault with wounding	517	1,607	488	1,918
	8	Attempt to assault and wound	273	681	204	507
	9	Suttee	0	0	0	0
	10	Suttee, aiding and abetting	1	35	2	1
	11	Rape	91	139	73	106
	12	Attempt at rape	9	15	9	7
	13	Child-stealing	9	17	2	6
	14	Ditto for the sake of ornaments	3	10	3	7
	15	Ditto for the purpose of selling in slavery	2	3	5	6
	16	Poisoning	2	1	4	5
	17	Sitting dhurna	5	5	9	12
	18	Abortion, &c.	65	84	50	258
	19	Importation of slaves	1	1	0	3
	20	Sale of married women	0	0	1	1
	21	Illegal arrest	77	203	57	145
	22	False imprisonment	1,196	2,379	952	1,491
	23	Torture	2	5	3	3
	24	Adultery	5	9	8	14
	25	Sodomy	2	4	1	2
	26	Riot and assault	891	3,990	1,393	1,245
	27	Abduction	291	423	298	425
	28	Deserting new born infants	7	9	7	12
	29	Affray	156	1,971	178	1,386
	30	Resistance of process	542	1,102	671	1,484
	31	Making away with a person	7	5	2	3
	32	Oppression	925	2,116	1,233	2,473
	33	Petty assault	26,042	15,103	24,839	54,264
	34	Accusation of kidnapping	1	1	0	0
	35	Exposure of infants	8	12	5	5
	36	Total	31,712	32,233	31,048	68,195
Offences against Property committed with violence.	37	Dacoity with murder	10	291	13	139
	38	Ditto with torture	0	2	5	72
	39	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	84	1,227	89	1,357
	40	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	303	3,563	381	4,053
	41	River dacoity with murder	1	19	0	4
	42	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	0	0	2	11
	43	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	15	180	15	84
	44	Highway robbery with murder	2	5	4	5
	45	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	9	19	17	65
	46	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	64	226	72	252
	47	Suspicion of highway robbery	3	9	0	0
	48	Burglary with murder	3	6	5	9
	49	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	24	51	16	69
	50	Theft with murder	8	15	7	21
	51	Ditto with wounding	14	32	22	31
	52	Ditto by administering poisonous or stupifying drugs.	13	18	13	18
	53	Cattle-stealing with murder	0	0	1	1
	54	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	1	5	0	0
	55	Affray with homicide caused by dispute respecting property	21	864	14	226
	56	Ditto with violence, breach of the peace, &c.	35	1,316	42	138
	57	Attempt at dacoity	50	564	132	1,035
	58	Ditto at river ditto	0	0	1	9
	59	Plunder with violence	452	2,505	394	998
	60	Riot with robbery, &c.	61	84	55	442
	61	Suspicion of dacoity, &c.	0	0	0	6
	62	Attempt at murder of a child with theft of its ornaments	1	1	2	3
	63	Total	1,174	11,002	1,302	9,048

in the Regulation Provinces of Lower Bengal.

No. of Persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted.				Pending on 31st December.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
Pending on 1st January.	Arrested during the Year.	Total.	Nizamut Adawlut.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Nizamut Adawlut.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.				
209	1,194	1,403	197	123	0	94	227	439	142	143	11	2	24
16	87	103	9	22	1	0	24	25	0	25	0	0	0
7	20	27	0	5	0	0	7	5	1	2	0	0	0
0	20	20	4	1	0	1	3	8	1	2	0	0	0
57	438	495	18	156	0	12	66	93	68	52	2	0	0
61	272	333	27	101	0	2	80	77	1	35	1	3	0
52	1,313	1,365	4	37	860	0	15	309	32	95	3	19	5
61	681	742	0	0	505	0	0	177	7	46	2	3	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0
8	103	111	6	2	0	3	17	56	14	8	0	0	0
0	14	14	0	0	0	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	0
1	16	17	0	0	0	0	2	8	4	2	0	0	0
0	10	10	0	3	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0
1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	5	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	33	35	0	1	6	0	9	24	0	3	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	121	123	0	0	55	0	0	57	1	10	0	0	0
34	430	464	0	0	270	0	1	152	13	18	0	13	1
0	5	5	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	0
0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	893	936	0	0	652	0	1	207	21	74	2	6	0
12	216	228	0	0	88	0	0	114	1	25	0	1	1
0	9	9	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	1
57	776	833	0	7	516	0	35	166	51	48	1	8	0
55	1,573	1,628	0	0	1,074	0	0	237	23	56	0	7	1
0	5	5	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
50	1,185	1,235	0	0	1,601	0	0	404	8	41	0	7	1
645	20,922	21,567	0	2	14,783	0	0	5,758	125	605	20	267	9
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	12	12	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
1,376	30,393	31,769	266	468	20,421	112	498	7,751	513	1,316	44	336	44
8	48	56	5	0	0	0	6	14	14	16	0	1	0
4	2	6	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
52	465	517	2	71	0	4	60	202	62	65	3	0	48
78	1,338	1,416	38	220	4	12	189	409	390	125	10	6	43
0	19	19	0	5	0	0	7	6	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	49	66	0	5	0	0	6	33	0	4	0	0	0
0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
6	19	25	0	5	0	0	4	10	0	1	0	0	5
7	119	126	0	28	1	0	16	35	41	9	0	1	0
1	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
4	32	36	0	12	9	0	2	7	2	3	1	0	0
3	15	18	4	1	0	4	1	6	0	2	0	0	0
1	26	27	2	3	4	0	2	10	0	4	0	0	0
3	17	20	0	2	1	0	2	6	0	3	0	0	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	5	5	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
56	228	284	12	59	3	3	36	87	0	73	3	0	2
28	246	274	0	47	107	1	32	42	0	41	2	2	0
6	17	23	0	7	0	0	0	4	1	6	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	671	704	0	0	438	0	0	174	43	42	0	2	0
10	209	219	0	0	175	0	16	26	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
317	3,537	3,854	66	470	742	25	379	1,081	556	397	22	12	104

STATEMENT showing all offences committed in 1856

		Detail of Offences.	1856. Cases.	1856. Persons.	Average of 5 previous years. Cases.	Average of 5 previous years. Persons.
Offences against Property without violence.	64	Burglary unattended with aggravating circumstances ..	14,760	12,819	13,316	12,344
	65	Theft including cattle stealing ..	12,508	12,598	15,064	52,430
	66	Receiving stolen property ..	153	355	153	359
	67	Fraud, embezzlement, &c. ..	638	942	601	884
	68	Plundering ..	958	2,822	600	1,861
	69	Trespass ..	314	965	287	789
	70	Suspicion of theft ..	85	220	165	274
	71	False personation ..	14	19	7	9
	72	Snatching ..	25	65	24	58
	73	Attempt at theft, cattle stealing, &c. ..	680	724	774	877
	74	Forcibly taking away documents ..	38	61	39	57
	75	Accessory to theft ..	4	9	6	13
	76	Disputes involving claims of property or charge of theft ..	6	18	31	67
	77	Apprehension with suspicious property ..	17	26	6	11
	78	Taking away property, destroying house, &c. ..	200	230	142	379
	79	Attempt at burglary ..	5,458	30,347	5,405	4,887
	80	Forcible entry and detainer ..	0	0	0	0
	81	Total ..	35,858	34,907	36,560	75,299
Malicious Offences against Property.	82	Arson ..	142	509	172	587
	83	Attempt at ditto ..	4	11	3	7
	84	Attack and plundering house, &c. ..	379	1,550	254	821
	85	Killing and maiming other person's cattle ..	93	160	44	82
	86	Damaging crops, &c. ..	110	377	106	313
	87	Total ..	728	2,607	579	1,810
Forgery and Offences against Currency.	88	Forgery ..	69	133	62	125
	89	Counterfeiting coin ...	5	14	10	26
	90	Having in possession ditto ..	4	4	6	19
	91	Total ...	78	151	78	170
Miscellaneous Offences.	92	Being at large under sentence of transportation ..	1	1	0	0
	93	Prison breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of felons ..	161	205	108	143
	94	Perjury and subornation of perjury ..	158	303	133	249
	95	Riot, sedition, &c. ..	441	1,610	188	1,262
	96	Rescue and refusing to aid peace officers ..	21	48	23	78
	97	Felonies not included in above denominations ..	968	2,074	1,062	1,859
	98	Misdemeanors, ditto ..	7,985	17,497	7,023	11,631
	99	Other offences not included in above ..	13,431	21,491	13,185	29,245
	100	Total	23,166	43,220	21,722	44,467
	101	Grand Total	92,716	1,24,120	91,289	1,98,989

in the Regulation Provinces of Lower Bengal.—(Concluded.)

No. of Persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted.							
Pending on 1st January.	Arrested during the Year.	Total.	Nizamut Adawlut.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Nizamut Adawlut.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.	Pending on 31st December.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
95	2,411	2,506	4	164	664	7	88	4,395	846	172	13	9	1
191	8 885	9,076	2	77	3,899	3	20	2,415	2,275	243	15	19	96
33	448	481	3	39	207	0	19	173	14	31	2	3	7
44	782	826	0	8	367	0	9	365	15	40	6	6	12
90	1,436	1,526	0	8	787	2	11	621	17	51	3	25	4
9	249	258	0	0	184	0	0	67	0	1	0	6	0
9	245	254	0	0	97	0	0	37	79	1	0	0	40
2	17	19	2	0	8	1	0	5	0	0	0	2	0
3	55	58	0	0	30	0	0	22	12	0	0	2	0
12	130	142	0	0	128	0	0	82	31	0	1	0	0
1	61	62	0	0	30	0	0	26	5	0	0	0	1
0	12	12	0	0	5	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0
0	26	26	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	9
6	122	128	0	0	55	0	0	71	0	1	1	0	1
0	103	103	0	16	44	0	4	17	20	5	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
495	14,998	15,493	11	312	6,515	13	151	4,366	3,294	547	41	72	171
18	222	240	1	6	10	0	13	98	98	17	1	6	0
0	10	10	0	1	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0
36	735	771	0	0	300	0	5	283	81	67	1	32	2
0	127	127	0	1	64	0	0	41	7	3	0	0	0
1	128	129	0	0	81	0	0	44	0	1	0	3	0
55	1,222	1,277	1	8	455	0	26	468	186	88	2	41	2
21	139	160	3	36	0	4	31	55	0	24	3	0	4
0	14	14	0	3	4	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0
0	4	4	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
21	157	178	3	39	7	4	31	59	4	24	3	0	4
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	211	212	0	0	174	0	0	23	1	4	1	2	7
26	317	343	9	123	0	10	70	79	0	34	1	0	6
36	689	725	0	0	491	0	2	123	19	76	0	8	6
0	38	38	0	0	18	0	0	9	1	10	0	0	0
102	1,835	1,937	10	16	1,277	1	4	475	36	40	2	4	23
146	12,334	12,480	0	5	10,288	3	0	1,851	55	82	11	40	35
326	18,940	19,266	0	41	15,720	0	15	3,075	79	325	25	84	72
637	34,365	35,002	20	185	27,968	14	91	5,635	191	571	40	138	149
2,901	84,672	87,573	367	1,482	56,108	168	1,176	19,360	4,744	2,943	152	599	474

NON-REGULATION PROVINCES.

CIVIL.

DISTRICT MOONSIFFS.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Depending 1st January	2,677	3,079	3,061	*2,583	2,179
Instituted during the Year	9,187	5,746	5,651	5,362	5,621
Received by transfer...	32	3,794	3,667	3,090	4,180
Total	11,896	12,619	12,379	11,035	11,980
Decided on merits	6,726	5,661	6,166	5,573	5,049
Dismissed on default...	1,598	1,915	1,872	1,561	1,353
Adjusted or withdrawn	382	412	440	415	877
Otherwise disposed of	111	1,570	1,320	1,307	2,104
Total	8,807	9,558	9,798	8,856	9,383
Depending 31st December	3,079	3,061	2,581	2,179	2,597

* Including 2 pending in Singbhoom.

SUDDER AMEENS.

	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ...	380	3	368	11	379	2	599	16	378	25
Instituted during the Year...	3,737	0	3,362	0	4,205	1	4,081	1	4,647	3
Received by transfer ...	123	57	156	67	224	71	384	79	375	86
Total ...	4,240	60	3,886	78	4,808	74	5,064	96	5,400	114
Decided on merits ...	2,548	45	2,097	63	2,663	50	2,733	48	2,683	69
Dismissed on default ...	1,305	4	1,075	6	1,502	8	1,599	8	1,404	20
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	459	0
Otherwise disposed of ...	19	0	335	7	44	0	354	15	606	2
Total ...	3,872	49	3,507	76	4,209	58	4,686	71	5,152	91
Depending 31st December	368	11	379	2	599	16	378	25	248	23

PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.

	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ...	337	90	234	69	181	53	496	105	216	47
Instituted during the year ...	0	0	31	0	71	2	86	3	0	3
Received by transfer ...	916	357	331	389	886	496	741	352	1,145	172
Total ...	1,253	447	596	458	1,138	551	1,323	460	1,361	222
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	695	223	236	177	399	173	638	100	570	74
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	13	119	9	148	15	218	6	167	2	60
Remanded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dismissed on default ...	171	19	78	48	147	37	216	17	210	5
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	4	6	4	1	5	4	3	0	0	0
Otherwise disposed of ...	136	11	88	31	76	14	244	129	342	48
Total ...	1,019	378	415	405	642	446	1,107	413	1,124	187
Depending 31st December ...	234	69	181	53	496	105	216	47	237	35

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ...	363	429	366	433	374	479	*233	306	626	482
Instituted during the year ...	5,214	1,576	4,756	1,540	5,125	1,562	6,043	1,779	7,421	1,871
Received by transfer ...	395	86	704	73	685	41	775	198	530	81
Total ...	5,972	2,091	5,826	2,046	6,184	2,082	7,051	2,293	8,577	2,434
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	951	985	697	669	664	638	800	767	823	878
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	8	62	11	252	10	437	12	469	44	284
Remanded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	28
Dismissed on default ...	600	83	510	80	475	85	950	123	531	133
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	7	2	6	0	0	4	5	15	75	29
Otherwise disposed of ...	4,040	526	4,228	566	4,809	602	4,653	437	6,424	337
Total ...	5,606	1,658	5,452	1,567	5,958	1,766	6,425	1,811	7,909	1,689
Depending 31st December ...	366	433	374	479	226	316	626	482	668	745

* Including 7 pending in Singbhoom.

COMMISSIONERS.

	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ...	13	92	14	62	11	52	18	*208	2	148
Instituted during the year...	23	285	55	186	99	289	5	265	0	378
Received by transfer ..	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	11
Total... ...	39	377	69	249	110	341	23	473	3	537
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant...	6	225	22	82	15	123	2	168	1	188
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	1	31	8	85	1	108	1	114	1	99
Remanded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Dismissed on default ...	12	16	12	16	38	13	0	16	0	28
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	2	2	15	2	4	4	0	3	0	28
Otherwise disposed of ...	4	41	1	12	34	7	18	24	1	20
Total	25	315	58	197	92	255	21	325	3	392
Depending 31st December ...	14	62	11	52	18	86	2	148	0	145

* Including 122 pending in Singbhoom.

SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.

	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January ...	2	4	7	5	5	3	6	7	12	2
Admitted during the year ...	6	24	3	16	4	11	10	0	5	27
Total	8	28	10	21	9	14	16	7	17	29
Dismissed on default	0	3	1	1	2	3	3	2	0	0
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Confirmed	1	2	2	3	1	0	1	2	0	2
Amended ... ... }	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Reversed ... ... }										
Remanded	0	17	2	14	0	3	0	1	4	3
Total	1	23	5	18	3	7	4	5	4	6
Depending 31st December ...	7	5	5	3	6	7	12	2	13	23

AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Depending 1st January	3,770	4,061	4,006	*3,929	3,401
Instituted during the year	18,161	13,950	15,151	15,577	17,689
Received by transfer	1,469	4,985	5,462	4,990	6,231
Total ...	23,400	22,996	24,619	24,496	27,321
Decided on merits..	10,948	8,741	9,933	9,765	9,173
Remanded	0	0	0	0	12
Dismissed on default	3,686	3,590	4,034	4,326	3,498
Adjusted or withdrawn	395	437	449	423	1,411
Otherwise disposed of	4,310	6,222	6,283	6,581	9,477
Depending 31st December	4,061	4,006	3,920	3,401	3,750
Decided by European Judges	5,631	5,510	6,050	6,446	7,912
Ditto Native Ditto	13,708	13,480	14,649	14,649	15,659
Ditto Punchayets	0	0	0	0	0
Total decided ..	19,339	18,990	20,699	21,095	23,571

* Including 9 pending in Singbhoom.

AGGREGATE OF

Appeals from ...	Commissioners.										Assistant			
	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1852.		1853.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Suits Appealable .	7	196	30	129	1	232	3	287	3	270	138	492	470	599
Appealed	3	10	2	11	0	9	1	0	1	13	1	5	0	1
Appeals depending on 1st January...	0	2	3	1	4	3	2	6	2	2	0	2	1	1
Total ..	3	12	5	12	4	12	3	6	3	15	1	7	1	2
Affirmed...	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Modified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reversed	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Remanded	0	7	0	7	0	3	0	1	0	3	0	5	0	2
Dismissed on default..	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Adjusted or withdrawn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	0	11	1	9	2	6	1	4	0	6	0	6	0	2
Depending 31st December ...	3	1	4	3	2	6	2	2	3	9	1	1	1	0

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Commissioners.						Principal Sudder Ameens.									
1854.		1855.		1856.		1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.	
Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
394	831	606	1,046	781	1,031	680	339	212	311	433	242	634	231	572	134
0	0	7	0	4	7	2	9	1	4	4	2	2	0	0	7
1	0	0	0	7	0	2	0	3	3	0	0	4	1	3	0
1	0	7	0	11	7	4	9	4	7	4	2	6	1	3	7
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	4	0	1	6	4	7	0	1	3	1	0	0
0	0	7	0	7	7	3	3	0	0	4	1	3	0	3	7

RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.
In 1856 ..	8,406.	767.

MAGISTRATES, JOINT MAGISTRATES AND ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES, &c.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Under trial on 1st January ..	264	256	229	313	228
Apprehended during the year ...	15,365	14,167	15,077	14,342	16,049
Received by transfer ...	36	54	57	59	34
Total ..	15,665	14,477	15,363	14,714	16,311
Discharged without trial ..	50	30	22	19	31
Acquitted ..	5,080	5,084	5,176	4,807	5,403
Convicted ..	9,624	8,729	9,251	9,154	10,256
Committed to Sessions Judges, &c. ..	612	365	453	477	300
Otherwise disposed of ..	43	40	148	29	48
Under trial on 31st December ...	256	229	313	228	273

SESSIONS JUDGES.

	1852.	1853.	1854	1855.	1856.
Under trial on 1st January ...	80	81	55	51	52
Committed during the year ...	612	356	450	487	*302
Received by transfer ..	3	1	2	1	0
Total ...	695	438.	507	539	354
Discharged without trial ..	24	31	11	36	5
Acquitted ..	198	111	126	134	96
Convicted ...	321	187	241	220	158
Referred to Nizamut or Fouzdaree Court ..	69	54	78	95	53
Otherwise disposed of ..	2	0	0	2	0
Under trial on 31st December ..	81	55	51	52	42

* Including 2 Prisoners committed by the Civil Court of Tenasserim Provinces.

NIZAMUT OR FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT.

	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Under trial on 1st January ..	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0
Committed or referred during the year ..	21	0	22	0	32	0	41	0	21	0
Proceedings called for ...	14	0	15	0	5	0	14	0	17	0
Total ..	40	0	37	0	37	0	56	0	45	0
Released unconditionally ..	0	8	0	23	0	10	0	14	0	15
Ditto on security ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convicted ...	0	44	0	54	0	47	0	57	0	48
Otherwise disposed of ...	0	12	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	4
Depending on 31st December ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	3	0

STATEMENT of Sentences passed by the several Criminal Courts during the Year 1856.

	Discharged on security.	Dismissed from office.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 month.	Ditto above 1 month and not exceeding 6 months.	Ditto above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Ditto above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years.	Ditto above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Ditto above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Ditto above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Ditto above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Ditto above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Ditto above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Ditto above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Ditto above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Ditto above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Ditto above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Ditto above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Ditto above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Ditto above 15 years and not exceeding 21 years.	Imprisonment for life.	Transportation.	Death.
By Nizamut or Fouzdaree Adawlut ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	0	0	3	16	12
Sessions Judges ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	5	7	9	21	0	70	0	2	4	0	0	0	28	0	0	1	0	0
Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates	622	239	4,045	118	1,801	263	275	152	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deputy Magistrates ..	10	21	78	1	28	7	28	6	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens and Law Officers	8	0	2,229	12	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Police ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Village Police ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ..	640	260	6,352	161	1,924	270	310	162	193	7	9	23	0	72	0	2	5	0	0	0	39	0	0	4	16	12

STATEMENT showing all offences committed in the

		Detail of Offences.	1856. Cases.	1856. Persons.	Average of 5 previous years. Cases.	Average of 5 previous years. Persons.
Offences against the Person	1	Murder	51	138	49	118
	2	Wounding with intent to kill	7	12	4	8
	3	Suspicion of murder	0	0	3	10
	4	Attempt to commit murder	5	4	1	3
	5	Homicide	27	62	27	54
	6	Affray with homicide	2	59	4	26
	7	Assault with wounding	119	301	105	294
	8	Attempt to assault and wound	2	2	6	14
	9	Suttee	0	0	0	0
	10	Suttee, aiding and abetting	0	0	0	0
	11	Rape	14	14	30	39
	12	Attempt at rape	5	5	2	2
	13	Child-stealing	1	2	0	0
	14	Ditto for the sake of ornaments	0	0	0	0
	15	Ditto for the purpose of selling in slavery	1	1	2	2
	16	Poisoning	3	8	1	1
	17	Sitting dhurna	1	2	0	0
	18	Abortion, &c.	4	15	2	7
	19	Importation of slaves	0	0	0	0
	20	Sale of married women	0	0	0	0
	21	Illegal arrest	16	34	14	25
	22	False imprisonment	45	64	25	98
	23	Torture	0	1	0	2
	24	Adultery	2	4	7	12
	25	Sodomy	0	0	0	0
	26	Riot and assault	4	14	11	88
	27	Abduction	155	199	89	52
	28	Deserting new born infants	0	0	2	2
	29	Affray	5	81	4	20
	30	Resistance of process	85	162	42	96
	31	Making away with a person	0	0	4	5
	32	Oppression	123	293	172	393
	33	Petty assault	3,168	4,524	1,974	2,879
	34	Accusation of kidnapping	6	4	1	1
	35	Exposure of infants	0	0	0	0
	36	Total	3,851	6,005	2,581	4,251
Offences against Property committed with violence.	37	Dacoity with murder	7	507	8	225
	38	Ditto with torture	2	31	6	161
	39	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	7	30	21	70
	40	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	34	134	46	808
	41	River dacoity with murder	0	0	2	4
	42	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	0	0	1	2
	43	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	2	8	1	2
	44	Highway robbery with murder	1	7	4	10
	45	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	14	38	19	147
	46	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	19	47	20	121
	47	Suspicion of highway robbery	0	0	0	0
	48	Burglary with murder	1	1	1	3
	49	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	1	2	2	5
	50	Theft with murder	0	0	3	6
	51	Ditto with wounding	4	8	5	14
	52	Ditto by administering poisonous or stupifying drugs.	0	0	2	11
	53	Cattle-stealing with murder	0	0	0	0
	54	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	0	0	0	0
	55	Affray with homicide caused by dispute respecting property	0	0	0	0
	56	Ditto with violence, breach of the peace, &c.	30	92	23	74
	57	Attempt at dacoity	5	17	1	1
	58	Ditto at river ditto	0	0	0	0
	59	Plunder with violence	20	85	29	46
	60	Riot with robbery, &c.	0	0	0	0
	61	Suspicion of dacoity, &c.	0	0	0	0
	62	Attempt at murder of a child with theft of its ornaments	0	0	0	0
	63	Total	147	1,007	194	1,710

Non-Regulation Provinces of Lower Bengal in 1856.

No. of Persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted.				Pending on 31st December.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
Pending on 1st January.	Arrested during the Year.	Total.	Nizamut Adawlut.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Nizamut Adawlut.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.				
7	120	127	12	0	0	2	11	61	0	38	3	0	0
6	11	17	0	9	0	0	1	5	0	2	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0
1	62	63	2	9	0	1	10	21	6	14	0	0	0
0	59	59	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	45	1	0	0
24	287	311	0	1	167	0	0	107	6	30	0	0	0
0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	15	16	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	1	0	0	0
0	7	7	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0
0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
0	10	10	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	32	32	0	0	13	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0
51	31	82	2	0	30	2	0	48	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2	6	8	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	2	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	14	14	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	185	197	0	3	32	0	9	152	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	81	81	0	0	72	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
0	165	165	0	0	125	0	0	38	1	0	0	0	1
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2	271	273	0	0	148	0	0	123	0	2	0	0	0
15	3,487	3,502	0	0	2,407	0	0	1,071	0	24	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
124	4,862	4,986	16	22	3,013	5	34	1,714	17	159	5	0	1
8	9	17	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	0
0	31	31	0	10	0	0	1	13	0	0	7	0	0
10	32	42	0	8	10	0	0	8	8	8	0	0	0
10	136	146	0	1	44	0	9	68	23	9	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
17	7	24	8	0	0	9	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
8	38	41	0	0	30	0	0	9	0	2	0	0	0
9	36	45	0	1	8	0	1	18	14	3	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	1	5	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
3	2	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	2	7	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0
0	8	8	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	92	103	0	0	55	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0
0	17	17	3	0	1	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	84	84	0	28	0	0	9	39	0	0	8	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	503	583	23	53	153	9	22	240	45	21	17	0	0

STATEMENT showing all offences committed in the

		Detail of Offences.	1856. Cases.	1856. Persons.	Average of 5 previous years. Cases.	Average of 5 previous years. Persons.
Offences against Property without violence.	64	Burglary unattended with aggravating circumstances ..	1,212	1,357	1,258	1,683
	65	Theft including cattle stealing ..	1,624	2,135	1,710	2,554
	66	Receiving stolen property ..	20	35	34	70
	67	Fraud, embezzlement, &c. ..	65	109	59	105
	68	Plundering ..	102	282	10	22
	69	Trespass ..	130	207	123	266
	70	Suspicion of theft ..	0	0	1	1
	71	False personation ..	0	0	0	0
	72	Snatching ..	65	82	60	127
	73	Attempt at theft, cattle stealing, &c. ..	17	17	12	14
	74	Forcibly taking away documents ..	0	0	1	1
	75	Accessory to theft ..	0	0	0	0
	76	Disputes involving claims of property or charge of theft ..	0	0	0	0
	77	Apprehension with suspicious property ..	0	0	0	0
	78	Taking away property, destroying house, &c. ..	2	8	1	2
	79	Attempt at burglary ..	26	12	21	28
	80	Forcible entry and detainer ..	3	9	1	1
	81	Total ..	3,266	4,253	3,291	4,874
Malicious Offences against Property.	82	Arson ..	31	341	44	220
	83	Attempt at ditto ..	0	0	0	0
	84	Attack and plundering house, &c. ..	1	5	3	18
	85	Killing and maiming other person's cattle ..	79	108	38	54
	86	Damaging crops, &c. ..	153	201	50	88
	87	Total	264	655	135	380
Forgery and Offences against Currency.	88	Forgery	10	18	9	17
	89	Counterfeiting coin	1	1	4	22
	90	Having in possession ditto ..	1	3	2	4
	91	Total ...	12	22	15	43
Miscellaneous Offences.	92	Being at large under sentence of transportation ..	0	0	0	0
	93	Prison breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of felons ..	28	40	28	35
	94	Perjury and subornation of perjury ..	19	37	14	25
	95	Riot, sedition, &c. ..	10	24	9	23
	96	Rescue and refusing to aid peace officers ..	2	10	1	1
	97	Felonies not included in above denominations ..	21	31	24	42
	98	Misdemeanors, ditto ..	652	941	510	811
	99	Other offences not included in above ..	2,067	3,149	1,745	3,408
	100	Total	2,799	4,232	2,331	4,345
	101	Grand Total	10,339	16,174	8,547	15,603

APPENDICES

TO THE

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

FOR 1857-58.

REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 1.

CIVIL.

District Moonsiffs.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Depending 1st January	38094	37032	30567	32066	35734
Instituted during the year	80675	67770	67812	78213	78027
Received by transfer	9160	8465	6048	5446	5756
Total	127929	113267	104427	115725	119517
Deduct transferred	...	...	....	3991	3997
Net total under trial	....	....	....	111734	115520
Decided on merits...	47035	46735	43062	46914	49584
Dismissed on default...	11346	7713	5345	6399	6571
Adjusted or withdrawn...	12656	12277	10734	12421	13229
Otherwise disposed of	19860	15974	13220	10266	10300
Total...	90897	82699	72361	76000	79684
Depending 31st December	37032	30568	32066	35734	35836

REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 2.

CIVIL

Sudder Ameens.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Depending 1st January	2590	2679	1995	1813	2069
Instituted during the year...	2246	1968	2038	2254	2038
Received by transfer	842	583	360	313	278
Total	5678	5230	4393	4380	4385
Deduct transferred	.....	.....	.....	81	229
Net total under trial	.....	.....	... ..	4299	4156
Decided on merits	2083	2331	1828	1713	1657
Dismissed on default	199	108	66	63	54
Adjusted or withdrawn...	341	352	287	277	297
Otherwise disposed of	376	444	399	177	148
Total	2999	3235	2580	2230	2156
Depending 31st December	2679	1995	1813	2069	2000

REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 3.

CIVIL.

Principal Sudder Ameens.

	1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	2792	3070	2583	3344	2184	3596	2368	3687	2354	3038
Instituted during the year	1580	10	1676	5	1699	18	1869	17	1764	15
Received by transfer...	964	7175	773	5957	628	7952	681	7275	856	7283
Total	5336	10255	5032	11306	4511	11566	4918	10979	4974	10336
Deduct transferred	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	322	291	543	159
Net total under trial	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	4596	10688	4431	10177
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	1147	1425	1081	1621	869	1725	1086	1851	1151	1725
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent...	703	3009	717	3633	579	4148	623	4220	661	4116
Remanded	.....	1694	.....	1563	.....	1275	.....	980	.....	1103
Dismissed on default	111	413	117	384	74	416	110	454	93	483
Adjusted or withdrawn	242	63	304	120	225	100	255	130	258	94
Otherwise disposed of	550	307	629	389	396	215	168	15	175	14
Total	2753	6911	2848	7710	2143	7879	2242	7650	2338	7535
Depending 31st December	2583	3344	2184	3596	2368	3687	2354	3038	2093	2642

REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 4.

CIVIL.

Additional Judges.

	1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	12	719	11	990	9	1043	7	985	13	957
Instituted during the year	0	617	1	653	0	599	0	608	0	917
Received by transfer	622	957	135	957	12	721	13	784	35	746
Total	634	2293	147	2600	21	2363	20	2377	48	2620
Deduct transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	739	4	728
Net total under trial	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	1638	44	1892
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant ...	1	163	3	261	7	232	2	156	6	214
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent,...	0	329	5	567	3	463	0	404	2	510
Remanded	0	196	0	228	0	127	0	75	0	87
Dismissed on default	6	47	4	58	2	44	3	27	1	86
Adjusted or withdrawn	0	12	0	33	0	30	0	12	0	32
Otherwise dispssed of ... .:	616	556	126	410	2	482	0	7	0	1
Total	623	1303	138	1557	14	1378	5	681	9	930
Depending 31st December	11	990	9	1043	7	985	13	957	35	962

REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 5.

CIVIL.

District and City Judges.

	1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	79	3717	86	3925	89	4032	83	3569	66	4080
Instituted during the year	106	10083	86	11738	79	10494	95	10480	44	11137
Received by Transfer	4768	607	2877	968	2339	292	1572	239	1708	502
Total	4953	14407	3049	16631	2507	14818	1750	14288	1818	15719
Deduct Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	1632	7174	1459	7369
Net total under trial	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	7114	359	8350
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant ...	33	576	73	724	31	673	17	539	35	765
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent...	36	1286	55	1768	36	1601	25	1619	32	1913
Remanded	0	595	0	745	0	432	0	542	0	494
Dismissed on default	9	318	2	263	1	275	2	239	13	304
Adjusted or withdrawn	17	116	14	108	7	62	6	89	8	130
Otherwise disposed of	4772	7599	2816	8991	2349	8206	2	6	1	9
Total	4867	10482	2960	12599	2424	11249	52	3034	89	3615
Depending 31st December	86	3925	89	4032	83	3569	66	4080	270	4735

REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 6.

CIVIL.

Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

	1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January	331	81	352	95	466	183	606	98	588	262
Admitted during the year	242	271	229	231	245	70	261	419	257	655
Total	573	352	581	326	711	253	867	517	845	917
Dismissed on default	18	2	17	2	12	3	26	0	39	14
Adjusted or withdrawn	18	0	11	1	27	1	28	3	7	4
Confirmed	93	32	53	33	40	61	107	53	177	114
Amended ... ... / Reversed	51	38	18	34	16	45	92	41	99	109
Remanded...	41	185	16	73	10	45	26	158	50	272
Total	221	257	115	143	105	155	279	255	372	513
Depending 31st December	352	95	466	183	606	98	588	262	473	404

REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 7.

CIVII.

Aggregate of Original Jurisdiction.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Depending 1st January	43567	42319	34844	36337	40236
Instituted during the year...	84607	71501	71628	82431	81878
Received by Transfer...	16356	12833	9387	8025	8633
Total	144530	126725	115859	126793	130742
Deduct Transferred	0	0	0	6028	6232
Net total under trial	0	0	0	120765	124510
Decided on merits	51038	51000	46415	50380	53128
Dismissed on default	11671	7944	5488	6577	6732
Adjusted or withdrawn...	13265	12947	11253	12959	13792
Otherwise disposed of	26174	19989	16366	10613	10624
Depending 31st December	42391	34845	36337	40236	40234
Decideded by European Judges	2490	3098	2438	57	98
Ditto Native ditto	96649	88782	77084	80472	84178
Ditto Punchayets	0	0	0	0	0
Total decided	102139	91880	79522	80529	84276

REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 8.

CIVIL.

Details of Appellate Jurisdiction.

APPEALS FROM.	District and City Judges.										Subordinate and Additional Judges.										Principal Sudder Ameens.									
	1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1853.		1854.		1845.		1846.		1857.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special
Suits Appealable ...	69	2420	128	3182	67	2632	42	2081	67	3138	1	683	8	1055	10	822	2	635	8	811	245	6128	288	6461	240	7450	286	7051	218	6844
Appealed ...	43	95	68	110	59	31	46	106	45	307	1	56	6	46	4	21	8	58	3	68	108	120	155	75	182	18	207	195	209	280
Appeals depending on 1st January	67	34	67	41	106	92	125	39	105	99	9	17	8	17	7	32	10	22	18	37	235	30	282	37	353	59	471	37	467	126
Total ...	130	129	135	151	165	123	171	205	150	406	10	73	9	63	11	53	18	80	19	105	433	150	437	112	535	77	678	232	676	406
Affirmed ...	23	13	9	19	8	33	30	25	38	43	3	9	1	4	1	5	0	5	5	11	67	10	43	10	31	23	77	23	134	69
Modified ...	13	11	0	3	1	4	13	6	16	35	2	4	0	0	0	4	1	4	2	8	26	18	1	1	0	0	67	14	67	43
Reversed ...	5	2	5	15	1	19	0	9	3	7	0	1	0	7	0	9	0	4	0	4	5	2	12	8	14	9	11	4	11	12
Remanded ...	11	69	4	21	5	24	6	65	9	125	2	42	0	29	0	13	0	29	6	28	28	81	12	32	5	8	20	64	35	119
Dismissed on default ...	6	0	7	0	4	2	10	0	3	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	2	9	2	8	0	16	0	26	6
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	5	0	4	1	21	2	7	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	7	0	6	0	20	1	7	2
Total ...	63	88	29	59	40	84	66	106	69	217	7	56	2	31	1	31	2	43	13	54	151	113	84	53	64	40	211	106	290	249
Depending 31st December ...	67	41	106	92	125	39	105	99	81	189	3	17	7	32	10	22	16	37	6	51	282	37	353	59	471	37	467	126	386	164

REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 9.

CIVIL.

Description of Original Suits instituted.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Connected with Land rent	16506	15204	15702	17192	14745
Otherwise connected with Land	6609	6688	7250	8662	8735
Connected with debts, wages, &c.	58826	41982	46178	53864	53628
Ditto ditto Caste, Religion, &c.	508	1034	361	558	555
Ditto ditto Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c.	2158	6593	2138	2155	2172
Total...	84607	71501	71629	82431	79835

REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 10.

CIVIL.

Result of Original Suits.

	In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.
In 1857	34930	18198

REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 11.

CIVIL.

Average Duration of Suits.

	1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.			1857.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut	1	4	21	1	8	0	1	3	4	1	5	10	1	3	23
District and City Judges	1	2	8	0	9	26	0	11	3	0	7	20	0	9	7
Additional Judges	0	7	18	0	10	22	0	9	14	0	11	16	0	9	17
Assistant Judges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Principal Sudder Ameens	1	3	7	1	2	19	1	0	14	0	10	8	0	9	15
Sudder Ameens	1	0	1	0	11	20	0	9	6	0	9	12	0	9	1
Moonsiffs	1	0	11	0	8	26	0	6	26	0	5	5	0	6	3

REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 12.

CIVIL.

Total Value of Suits Depending.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Before Sudder Adawlut	8026097	11785567	14796832	13444319	10518342
Ditto other Courts Original	36013727	36171832	35713544	32463328	28887651
Ditto ditto Appeals	2436649	2245411	2167274	2282424	2124351
Total	46476473	50202810	52677650	48190071	41530344

Details of Statement No. 1.—District Moonsiffs for the year 1857.

DISTRICTS.		Depending 1st January 1857.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Decided on merits.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Transferred.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Depending 31st December 1857.
East Burdwan	13	2199	4724	133	7056	3324	261	408	30	807	4830	2226
West Burdwan	7	1056	2045	73	3174	1121	96	205	77	561	2060	1114
Hooghly	9	1591	3413	140	5144	2107	152	463	78	505	3305	1839
Jessore	11	1054	4094	132	5280	2533	287	305	30	1041	4196	1084
Midnapore	6	985	2568	37	3590	1363	139	413	3	418	2336	1254
Nuddea	8	677	2299	19	2995	1267	207	313	5	600	2392	603
24-Pergunnahs	8	1351	2983	307	4641	1514	297	440	250	595	3096	1545
Cuttack	5	913	2123	48	3084	1361	127	307	56	322	2173	911
Backergunge	6	732	1682	44	2458	1175	94	227	9	125	1630	828
Dacca	9	2058	5616	1093	8767	3025	687	1434	1014	389	6549	2218
Mymensing	11	1910	5707	373	7990	3120	904	860	319	741	5944	2046
Tipperah	9	1152	3782	47	4981	2353	366	706	6	300	3731	1250
Chittagong	0	3930	5390	510	9830	4652	230	1085	278	116	6361	3469
Sylhet	9	1594	4235	142	5971	2301	344	959	96	460	4160	1811
Beerbhoom	7	1007	2631	66	3704	1686	112	262	10	481	2551	1153
Bhaugulpore	7	1044	2318	156	3518	1717	131	391	20	369	2628	890
Dinagepore	11	2114	5295	375	7784	3041	406	1166	322	691	5626	2158
Moorshedabad	7	554	2088	75	2717	1393	231	200	6	216	2046	671
Purneah	0	3542	4584	291	8417	2877	602	984	221	318	4952	3465
Rajeshahye	9	713	2164	67	2944	1333	169	620	12	267	2401	543
Rungpore	7	996	2371	136	3503	1432	336	607	4	91	2470	1033
Behar	5	670	*915	365	1950	746	33	111	347	226	1463	487
Patna	5	336	*672	236	1244	612	52	71	142	39	916	328
Sarun	5	797	*1262	346	2405	1053	171	234	290	165	1913	492
Shahabad	5	1518	*1504	403	3425	1102	31	217	346	247	1943	*1482
Tirhoot		1241	*1562	142	2945	1376	106	291	26	210	2009	936
Total		35734	78027	5756	119517	49584	6571	13229	3997	10300	83681	35836

* Deduct 779 destroyed by the rebels.

Details of Statement No. 2.—Sudder Ameens for the year 1857.

DISTRICTS.	Depending 1st January, 1857.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Decided on merits.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of.		Total.	Depending 31st December 1857.
East Burdwan	45	66	4	115	37	1	8	2	11	59	56
West Burdwan	52	44	3	99	8	0	1	31	5	45	54
Hooghly	104	85	8	197	56	4	11	3	3	77	120
Jessore	47	89	8	144	73	1	14	4	5	97	47
Midnapore	50	70	9	129	59	3	3	1	10	76	53
Nuddea	85	75	5	165	45	6	17	6	4	78	87
24-Pergunnahs	117	161	31	309	103	3	24	17	16	163	146
Cuttack	35	20	4	59	19	2	2	0	6	29	30
Backergunge	106	137	5	248	81	2	18	0	13	114	134
Dacca	134	99	4	237	86	2	24	6	6	124	113
Mymensing	106	162	12	280	96	2	14	2	7	121	159
Tipperah	16	28	3	47	21	0	3	1	2	27	20
Chittagong	34	74	11	119	52	0	5	7	3	67	52
Sylhet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beerbhoom	55	72	15	142	66	0	16	1	10	93	49
Bhaugulpore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dinagepore	55	45	9	109	36	4	6	3	1	50	59
Moorshedabad	47	70	11	128	81	2	5	2	2	92	36
Purneah	133	59	5	197	40	2	16	0	2	60	137
Rajeshahye	88	117	21	226	140	3	9	6	3	161	65
Rungpore	68	43	4	115	42	1	4	0	1	48	67
Behar	176	88	2	266	101	4	34	5	18	162	104
Patna	67	45	14	126	9	0	2	115	0	126	0
Sarun	126	153	32	311	163	6	26	6	10	211	100
Shahabad	100	91	0	191	28	0	9	5	6	48	143
Tirhoot	223	145	58	426	215	6	26	6	4	257	169
Total ...	2069	2038	278	4385	1657	54	297	229	148	2385	2000

Details of Statement No. 3.—Principal Sudder Ameens for the year 1857.

DISTRICTS.	Depending on the 1st January 1857.		Instituted during the year.		Received by transfer.		Total.		Decreed for Plantiffs or Appellants on their merits.		Decreed for Defendants or Respondents on their merits.		Remanded.		Dismissed on default.		Adjusted or withdrawn.		Otherwise disposed of		Total.		Depending on the 31st Dec. 1857.	
	Orig'l. Suits.	Appeals.	Orig'l. Suits.	Appeals.	Orig'l. Suits.	Appeals.	Orig'l. Suits.	Appeals.	Orig'l. Suits.	Appeals.	Orig'l. Suits.	Appeals.	Orig'l. Suits.	Appeals.	Orig'l. Suits.	Appeals.	Orig'l. Suits.	Appeals.	Orig'l. Suits.	Appeals.	Orig'l. Suits.	Appeals.	Orig'l. Suits	Appeals.
East Burdwan ...	47	121	47	„	12	758	106	879	38	87	15	384	„	77	1	62	9	13	20 1	1 1	84	625	22	254
West Burdwan ...	25	5	28	„	104	131	157	136	21	12	20	68	„	33	7	2	3	1	9 11	1 „	71	117	86	19
Hooghly ...	74	63	105	„	15	256	194	319	55	57	27	109	„	30	3	11	21	1	16 4	4 „	126	212	68	107
Jessore ...	99	196	75	„	78	411	252	607	41	114	23	306	„	105	5	25	8	4	76 „	35 „	153	589	99	18
Midnapore ...	33	111	43	„	18	339	94	450	22	69	11	131	„	19	3	14	3	8	11 1	1 „	51	242	43	208
Nuddea ...	42	12	56	„	24	219	122	231	39	86	8	113	„	16	3	4	7	3	22 7	2 1	86	225	36	6
24-Pergunnahs ...	255	136	101	„	228	230	584	356	64	41	60	170	„	52	8	10	26	1	205 13	15 „	376	289	208	67
Cuttack ...	49	14	86	„	35	30	170	44	36	8	21	12	„	3	10	„	11	„	1 33	„ „	112	23	58	21
Backergunge ...	96	38	88	„	3	200	187	238	45	63	13	102	„	19	1	11	11	2	10 3	9 1	83	207	104	31
Dacca ...	87	89	87	„	7	412	181	501	35	114	33	199	„	89	5	19	12	3	8 2	2 „	95	426	86	75
Mymensing ...	78	40	66	„	14	389	158	429	38	85	20	152	„	18	3	55	3	1	13 11	4 „	88	315	70	114
Tipperah ...	45	27	64	„	13	213	122	240	29	43	15	140	„	19	2	15	8	3	13 8	„ 2	75	222	47	18
Chittagong ...	19	721	17	„	12	1138	48	1859	13	264	10	570	„	181	„	70	1	3	8 „	78 2	32	1168	16	691
Sylhet ...	23	31	56	„	2	163	81	194	32	52	11	77	„	18	„	5	4	„	1 1	„ „	49	152	32	42
Beerbhoom ...	48	141	50	„	12	303	110	444	33	82	25	238	„	32	3	16	2	6	12 3	„ 4	78	378	32	66
Bhaugulpore ...	387	51	188	2	28	176	603	229	119	18	99	67	„	32	17	6	38	1	6 22	„ „	301	124	302	105
Dinagepore ...	32	143	26	10	4	362	62	515	13	143	8	193	„	34	1	27	3	1	„ 3	2 „	28	400	34	115
Moorshedabad ...	68	45	58	„	12	88	138	133	50	27	18	87	„	17	1	2	9	„	18 5	„ „	101	133	37	„
Purneah ...	50	255	53	„	14	110	117	365	27	62	15	148	„	39	5	15	5	2	12 1	„ „	65	266	52	99
Rajeshahye ...	88	21	66	„	18	150	172	171	60	31	30	79	„	21	3	1	5	1	8 3	„ „	109	138	63	38
Rungpore ...	28	18	26	2	5	121	59	141	21	21	4	51	„	29	„	6	4	„	3 3	„ „	35	107	24	34
Behar ...	207	33	60	„	18	152	285	185	46	19	22	64	„	5	1	2	9	8	„ 8	2 „	86	100	199	85
Patna ...	99	127	95	„	131	229	325	356	94	67	69	165	„	89	7	10	17	9	15 11	1 „	213	341	112	15
Sarun ...	106	125	82	„	21	326	209	451	57	30	21	187	„	36	2	75	14	8	27 6	1 3	127	340	82	111
Shahabad ...	91	28	60	1	13	141	164	170	38	45	23	96	„	15	„	6	9	5	22 12	„ „	104	167	60	3
Tirhoot ...	178	457	81	„	15	236	274	693	85	85	40	208	„	75	2	14	16	10	7 3	1 „	153	393	121	300
Total.....	2354	3038	1764	15	856	7283	4974	10336	1151	1725	661	4116	„	1103	93	483	258	94	543 175	159 14	2881	7694	2095	2642

Details of Statement No. 4.—Additional Judges for the year 1857.

DISTRICTS.	Depending on the 1st January 1857.		Instituted during the year.		Received by transfer.		Total.		Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant on their merits.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent on their merits.		Remanded.		Dismissed on default.		Adjusted or withdrawn.		Otherwise disposed of.		Total.		Depending on the 31st of December 1857.	
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.
Backergunge	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	67	0	13	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	1	0 0	23 0	0	67	0	0
Behar	8	323	0	0	0	92	8	415	0	33	1	94	0	26	1	5	0	11	0 0	0 1	2	170	6	245
Chittagong	1	309	0	917	14	23	15	1249	0	79	1	136	0	29	0	13	0	2	3 0	465 0	4	724	11	525
Dacca	4	81	0	0	6	186	10	267	2	37	0	81	0	10	0	8	0	3	0 0	0 0	2	139	8	128
Patna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0
Sarun	0	244	0	0	12	135	12	379	2	27	0	79	0	15	0	9	0	4	0 0	181 0	2	315	10	64
Tirhoot	0	0	0	0	3	243	3	243	2	25	0	90	0	7	0	51	0	11	1 0	59 0	3	243	0	0
Total	13	957	0	917	35	746	48	2620	6	214	2	510	0	87	1	86	0	32	4 0	728 1	13	1658	35	962

Details of Statement No. 5.—Zillah and City Judges for the year 1857.

DISTRICTS.	Depending on the 1st January 1857.		Instituted during the year.		Received by transfer.		Total.		Decreed for Plaintiff's or Appellant on their merits.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent on their merits.		Remanded.		Dismissed on default.		Adjusted or withdrawn.		Otherwise disposed of.		Total.		Depending on the 31st Dec. 1857.	
	Origl. Suits.	Appeals.	Origl. Suits.	Appeals.	Origl. Suits.	Appeals.	Origl. Suits.	Appeals.	Origl. Suits.	Appeals.	Origl. Suits.	Appeals.	Origl. Suits.	Appeals.	Origl. Suits.	Appeals.	Origl. Suits.	Appeals.	Origl. Suits.	Appeals.	Origl. Suits.	Appeals.	Origl. Suits	Appeals.
East Burdwan ...	4	450	1	812	52	7	57	1269	4	30	1	175	„	17	„	17	„	11	40 „	753 1	45	1004	12	265
West Burdwan ...	„	26	5	279	14	3	19	308	„	37	„	32	„	31	„	1	„	„	7 „	123 „	7	224	12	84
Hooghly ...	7	159	„	455	27	11	34	625	2	20	„	57	„	17	„	11	2	12	13 „	253 „	17	370	17	255
Jessore ...	1	222	„	547	25	38	26	807	5	66	3	185	„	16	1	31	„	6	„ „	370 4	9	678	17	129
Midnapore ...	1	137	„	461	12	6	13	604	„	8	„	28	„	10	„	13	„	3	„ „	332 „	„	394	13	210
Nuddea ...	„	23	„	311	19	8	19	342	1	7	,	54	„	7	„	1	„	„	7 „	216 „	8	285	11	57
24-Pergunnahs ...	14	133	12	528	92	15	118	676	6	53	9	127	„	22	„	6	2	8	83 „	226 „	100	442	18	234
Cuttack ...	„	29	„	184	55	3	55	216	1	31	„	83	„	20	10	7	1	„	32 1	30 „	45	171	10	45
Backergunge ...	6	101	„	391	19	43	25	535	„	18	1	27	„	4	„	6	1	7	11 „	257 „	13	319	12	216
Dacca ...	„	104	„	657	12	1	12	762	„	10	„	27	„	2	„	3	„	1	6 „	574 „	6	617	6	145
Mymensing ...	1	108	„	511	332	12	333	631	„	39	1	83	„	18	„	21	„	1	320 „	383 „	321	545	12	86
Tipperah ...	„	40	2	369	20	1	22	410	1	27	„	88	„	27	„	3	1	1	9 „	210 „	11	356	11	54
Chittagong ...	1	408	„	804	18	65	19	1277	1	45	„	53	„	14	„	17	„	3	2 „	663 1	3	796	16	481
Sylhet ...	„	50	„	313	34	3	34	366	„	31	„	82	„	20	„	7	„	1	33 „	160 „	33	301	1	65
Beerbhoom ...	„	237	9	373	24	8	33	618	2	64	4	86	„	14	1	2	„	19	21 „	300 „	28	485	5	133
Bhaugulpore ...	„	209	1	328	22	1	23	538	„	9	„	44	„	6	„	11	„	3	17 „	176 „	17	249	6	289
Dinagepore ...	4	177	7	446	341	3	352	626	1	39	1	37	„	7	„	13	„	10	343 „	360 2	345	468	7	158
Moorshedabad ...	1	77	„	288	18	4	19	369	2	53	4	126	„	34	„	1	„	1	„ „	83 „	6	298	13	71
Purneah ...	7	180	„	487	14	1	21	668	2	24	„	22	„	18	„	13	„	1	5 „	110 „	7	188	14	480
Rajeshahye ...	8	114	3	314	8	2	19	430	„	15	5	78	„	27	1	10	1	5	5 „	150 „	12	285	7	145
Rungpore ...	6	133	4	286	38	3	48	422	1	52	2	115	„	65	„	18	„	7	38 „	118 „	41	375	7	47
Behar ...	„	438	„	351	„	2	„	791	„	4	„	17	„	„	„	5	„	6	„ „	242 1	„	275	„	516
Patna ...	1	109	„	329	13	11	14	449	3	18	„	40	„	10	„	21	„	6	„ „	220 „	3	315	11	134
Sarun ...	„	143	„	472	27	185	27	800	1	44	„	126	„	34	„	48	„	5	12 „	455 „	13	712	14	88
Shahabad ...	3	135	„	270	433	2	436	407	2	20	1	96	„	13	„	6	„	„	416 „	140 „	419	275	17	132
Tirhoot ...	1	138	„	571	39	64	40	773	„	1	„	25	„	41	„	12	„	13	39 „	465 „	39	557	1	216
Total.....	66	4080	44	11137	1708	502	1818	15719	35	765	32	1913	„	494	13	304	8	180	1459 1	7369 9	1548	10984	270	4735

Details of Statement No. 6.—Aggregate of original Jurisdiction for the year 1857.

	Judge.	Additional Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Total.
Depending 1st January...	66	13	2,354	2,069	35,734	40,236
Instituted during the year...	44	„	1,764	2,038	78,027	81,873
Received by Transfer	1,708	35	856	278	5,756	8,633
Total.....	1,818	48	4,974	4,385	1,19,517	1,30,742
Deduct Transferred.....	1,459	4	543	229	3,997	6,232
Net Total under Trial.....	359	44	4431	4,156	1,15,520	1,24,510
Decided on Merits	67	8	1,812	1,657	49,584	53,128
Dismissed on Default	13	1	93	54	6,571	6,732
Adjusted or withdrawn...	8	„	258	297	13,229	13,792
Otherwise disposed of	1	„	175	148	10,300	10,624
Depending 31st December	270	35	2093	2,000	35,836	40,234

Decided by European Judges	98
Ditto Native ditto	84,178
Total decided.....	84,276

Details of Statement No. 7.—Original Suits, Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs for the year 1857.

DISTRICTS.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	Total.
East Burdwan	1737	330	9	4	1	0	13	8	12	0	8	13	60	15	1794	156	17	27	25	6	14	587	4838
West Burdwan	617	25	14	0	1	0	18	0	10	0	6	3	0	102	998	10	8	11	5	4	2	228	2122
Hooghly	876	121	3	22	1	1	0	4	17	0	27	12	6	822	1334	302	20	0	2	55	3	481	3083
Jessore	1164	139	9	25	8	3	10	11	13	0	0	211	49	5	2314	75	6	18	7	4	2	185	4258
Midnapore	522	61	0	33	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	77	19	138	1442	49	7	24	196	22	0	88	2081
Nuddea	387	24	1	7	0	0	0	1	9	1	0	1	0	92	1533	169	2	4	0	3	24	173	2430
24-Pergunnahs	600	0	4	18	0	0	1	2	7	0	0	0	0	344	1640	193	2	17	0	40	1	388	3257
Cuttack	206	289	1	5	0	0	0	1	13	2	0	1	0	96	1358	42	1	23	1	3	71	116	2229
Backergunge	608	2	0	2	0	0	2	8	7	0	0	214	3	5	658	33	1	4	10	1	115	174	1907
Dacca	442	11	1	45	4	8	6	23	40	0	0	4	2	310	3838	421	14	76	38	79	161	279	5802
Mymoonsing	497	47	2	11	0	1	5	8	14	0	7	283	7	34	3478	58	240	35	35	138	229	868	5035
Tipperah	849	10	0	2	0	7	6	11	9	206	1	29	13	10	1884	100	60	27	18	41	300	284	3876
Chittagong	1278	79	2	33	2	39	34	60	7	0	0	242	7	1272	1474	216	38	55	16	40	0	587	5481
Sylhet	345	16	0	7	0	1	13	12	9	0	0	0	2	438	2632	125	68	7	8	34	202	372	4291
Beerbhoom	439	51	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	113	1036	14	6	0	12	9	34	440	2702
Bhaugulpore	327	0	33	5	0	0	13	2	3	0	0	5	1	194	1589	52	2	1	9	8	16	247	2507
Dinagepore	164	18	0	5	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	24	61	26	4169	132	2	5	7	248	25	480	5378
Moorshedabad	294	29	1	17	0	0	0	2	6	1	3	46	4	61	1079	152	10	14	6	32	450	9	2218
Purneah	1290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	63	2922	97	0	0	40	38	190	54	4696
Rajeshahye	252	7	0	10	0	0	1	3	7	0	1	1	1	93	1550	83	5	17	6	19	28	266	2350
Rungpore	390	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	133	1	4	1138	204	28	113	4	17	290	135	2444
Behar	174	98	0	4	0	0	8	6	2	0	0	3	0	0	317	4	0	0	0	1	0	63	*680
Patna	249	132	6	17	3	0	19	6	16	0	0	0	9	0	282	26	5	19	15	7	0	1	812
Sarun	524	37	0	28	4	0	18	1	5	1	0	63	0	42	693	24	1	0	26	19	4	97	1497
Shahabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tirhoot	484	216	141	11	0	0	26	5	15	5	0	0	7	36	694	9	3	15	1	15	2	103	1788
Total	14745	1743	227	514	24	61	196	181	223	217	58	1368	248	3875	42356	2746	555	512	487	885	2172	6642	79835

	Connected with Land Rent, Col. 1.	Otherwise connected with land, Cols. 2 to 14.	Connected with debts, wages, &c. Cols. 15, 16, 18, 19, 20 and 22.	Connected with Caste, Religion, &c., Col. 17.	Connected with Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c., Col. 21.
Total	14745	8735	53628	555	2172

* Only 680 cases have been entered in this statement, as the nature of the claim of the remaining cases could not be discovered on account of their destruction during the outbreak at Gya.

Details of Statement No. 8.—Result of Original Suits for the year 1857.

DISTRICTS.	In favor of Plaintiffs.		In favor of Defendants.	
	Original Suits.		Original Suits.	
	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.
East Burdwan ...	25	2,379	12	945
West Burdwan ...	5	826	3	295
Hooghly ...	39	1,311	17	796
Jessore ...	63	1,695	10	838
Midnapore ...	38	813	21	550
Nuddea ...	31	814	14	453
24-Pergunnahs ...	77	913	26	601
Cuttack ...	14	977	5	384
Backergunge ...	59	797	22	378
Dacca ...	72	1,985	14	1,040
Mymensingh ...	44	1,849	52	1,271
Tepperah ...	18	1,498	3	855
Chittagong ...	40	2,916	12	1,736
Sylhet ...	„	1,671	„	630
Beerbhoom ...	47	1,154	19	532
Bhaugulpore ...	„	1,197	„	520
Dinagepore ...	23	2,170	13	871
Moorshedabad ...	65	851	16	542
Purneah ...	31	1,640	9	1,237
Rajeshahye ...	96	875	44	458
Rungpore ...	28	814	14	618
Behar ...	71	469	30	277
Patna ...	9	393	„	219
Sarun ...	122	810	41	243
Shahabad ...	23	796	5	306
Tirhoot ...	143	942	72	434
	1,183	32,555	474	17,029
Judges ...	„	35	„	32
Additional Judges ...	„	6	„	2
Principal Sudder Ameens...	„	1,151	„	661
Total.....	„	34,930	„	18,198

Details of Statement (Civil) No. 9.—Average duration of Suits for the year 1857.

DISTRICTS.	Judges.			Additional Judges.			Principal Sudder Ameens.			Sudder Ameens.			Moonsiffs.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
East Burdwan	„	9	21	„	„	„	„	7	7	„	10	9	„	5	15
West Burdwan	„	4	10	„	„	„	„	7	4	1	2	9	„	7	1
Hooghly	„	11	11	„	„	„	1	„	13	„	8	13	„	4	17
Jessore	„	5	26	„	„	„	„	4	5	„	8	7	„	3	14
Midnapore	„	8	15	„	„	„	„	5	15	„	8	19	„	4	25
Nuddea	1	1	24	„	„	„	1	1	1	„	10	23	„	5	17
24-Pergunnahs	„	7	11	„	„	„	1	3	24	1	„	17	„	5	11
Cuttack	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	9	1	„	18	2	2	26
Backergunge	„	11	10	„	„	„	„	11	1	„	10	15	„	5	26
Dacca	„	7	2	„	„	„	1	3	3	„	4	2	„	5	7
Mymensingh	„	4	27	„	„	„	„	5	9	„	11	26	„	4	10
Tipperah	2	8	2	„	„	„	„	10	20	„	8	14	„	3	25
Chittagong	„	9	12	„	10	25	„	7	21	„	7	26	„	5	16
Sylhet	„	4	10	„	„	„	„	5	5	„	„	„	„	4	2
Beerbhoom	„	11	8	„	„	„	„	9	15	„	8	8	„	5	6
Bhaugulpore	„	10	„	„	„	„	1	„	21	„	„	„	„	4	23
Dinagepore	„	8	19	„	„	„	„	7	27	„	9	26	„	4	17
Moorshedabad	„	5	16	„	„	„	„	7	20	„	10	8	„	4	7
Purneah	„	9	5	„	„	„	1	„	28	1	11	25	„	8	24
Rajshahye	„	9	3	„	„	„	1	„	14	„	7	5	„	4	7
Rungpore	„	5	20	„	„	„	„	11	4	1	3	17	„	4	25
Behar	1	3	27	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	5	25
Patna	„	4	2	„	„	„	„	11	24	„	5	7	„	6	11
Sarun	1	2	11	„	11	26	1	„	22	„	10	3	„	5	14
Shahabad	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Tirhoot	„	6	28	„	6	1	1	4	8	„	10	2	„	6	7
Total	5	160	320	„	27	52	9	119	320	5	156	289	2	116	378
Average	„	9	7	„	9	17	„	9	15	„	9	1	„	6	3

(No returns)

Details of Statement No. 10.—*Total value of Suits depending at the end of* 1857.

DISTRICTS.	Before other Courts. Original.	Before other Courts. Appeals.
East Burdwan	292707	93263
West Burdwan	258510	10200
Hooghly	674317	164538
Jessore	5722490	109000
Midnapore	526811	93437
Nuddea	2797067	37720
24-Pergunnahs	5528240	89844
Cuttack	565485	7647
Backergunge	606407	63999
Dacca	915174	44767
Mymensingh	817015	210411
Tipperah	226096	11731
Chittagong	230783	63778
Sylhet	137483	14946
Beerbhoom	1095488	81526
Bhaugulpore	1093884	158543
Dinagepore	1009792	111456
Moorshedabad	483342	21543
Purneah	1071504	85279
Rajshahye	573311	119924
Rungpore	714951	24733
Behar	1468853	44002
Patna	383719	108404
Sarun	506570	57601
Shahabad	117418	2518
Tirhoot	768183	167473
Backergunge (additional)	„	„
Behar (ditto)	„	9419
Chittagong (ditto)	150462	48246
Dacca (ditto)	48082	47228
Sarun (ditto)	103507	21175
Tirhoot (ditto)	„	„
Total	28887651	2124351
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut	„	10518342
Grand Total	....	41530344

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 1.

CIVIL.

District Moonsiffs.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Depending 1st January	3079	3061	2583*	2179	2733†
Instituted during the year...	5746	5651	5362	5621	5866
Received by Transfer...	3794	3667	3090	4180	5214
Total	12619	12379	11035	11980	13813
Decided on merits	5661	6166	5573	5049	5410
Dismissed on default	1915	1872	1561	1353	1741
Adjusted or withdrawn...	412	440	415	877	1041
Otherwise disposed of	1570	1320	1307	2104	2464
Total	9558	9798	8856	9383	10656
Depending 31st December	3061	2581	2179	2597	3157

* Including 2 pending in Singbhoom.

† Including 136 cases pending in Luckimpore.

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 2.

CIVIL.

Sudder Ameens.

	1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal
Depending 1st year	368	11	379	2	599	16	378	25	248	23
Instituted during the year	3362	0	4205	1	4081	1	4647	3	5059	3
Received by Transfer	156	67	224	71	384	79	375	86	388	68
Total	3886	78	4808	74	5064	96	5400	114	5695	94
Decided on merits	2097	63	2663	50	2733	48	2683	69	2753	62
Dismissed on default	1075	6	1502	8	1599	8	1404	20	1026	7
Adjusted or withdrawn...	0	0	0	0	0	0	459	0	740	0
Otherwise disposed of	335	7	44	0	354	15	606	2	880	2
Total	3507	76	4209	58	4686	71	5152	91	5399	71
Depending 31st December	379	2	599	16	378	25	248	23	296	23

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 3.

CIVIL.

Principal Sudder Ameens.

	1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	234	69	181	53	496	105	216	47	237	35
Instituted during the year	31	0	71	2	86	3	0	3	0	1
Received by Transfer	331	389	886	496	741	352	1145	172	1387	162
Total	596	458	1138	551	1323	460	1361	222	1624	198
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant ...	236	177	399	173	638	100	570	74	632	127
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent...	9	148	15	218	6	167	2	60	0	0
Remanded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dismissed on default	78	48	147	37	216	17	210	5	267	12
Adjusted or withdrawn	4	1	5	4	3	0	0	0	0	0
Otherwise disposed of	88	31	76	14	244	129	342	48	345	15
Total	415	405	642	446	1107	413	1124	187	1244	154
Depending 31st December	181	53	496	105	216	47	237	35	380	44

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 4.

CIVIL.

Assistant Commissioners.

	1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	366	433	374	479	*233	316	626	482	621†	503†
Instituted during the year	4756	1540	5125	1562	6043	1779	7421	1871	8720	1757
Received by Transfer	704	73	685	41	775	198	530	81	593	421
Total	5826	2046	6184	2082	7051	2293	8577	2434	9934	2681
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	697	669	664	638	800	767	823	878	921	1175
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent...	11	252	10	437	12	469	44	284	14	52
Remanded	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	28	0	23
Dismissed on default	510	80	475	85	950	123	531	133	759	145
Adjusted or withdrawn	6	0	0	4	5	15	75	29	111	9
Otherwise disposed of	4228	566	4809	602	4658	437	6424	337	7452	425
Total	5452	1567	5958	1766	6425	1811	7909	1689	9257	1829
Depending 31st December	374	479	226	316	626	482	668	745	677	852

* Including 7 pending in Singbhoom.

† Not including 47 original Suits and 242 Appeals, which were destroyed during the disturbance at Manbhoom.

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 5.

CIVIL.

Commissioners.

	1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	14	62	11	52	18	208*	2	148	0	145
Instituted during the year	55	186	99	289	5	265	0	378	4	331
Received by Transfer	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	11	7	0
Total	69	249	110	341	23	473	3	537	11	476
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	22	82	15	123	2	168	1	188	1	157
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent...	8	85	1	108	1	114	1	99	0	30
Remanded...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	2
Dismissed on default	12	16	38	13	0	16	0	28	1	26
Adjusted or withdrawn	15	2	4	4	0	3	0	28	0	7
Otherwise disposed of	1	12	34	7	18	24	1	20	7	80
Total...	58	197	92	255	21	325	3	392	9	302
Depending 31st December	11	52	18	86	2	148	0	145	2	174

* Including 122 pending in Singbhoom.

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 6.

CIVIL.

Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

	1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January	7	5	5	3	6	7	12	2	13	23
Admitted during the year	3	16	4	11	10	0	5	27	8	36
Total	10	21	9	14	16	7	17	29	21	59
Dismissed on default	1	1	2	3	3	2	0	0	1	7
Adjusted or withdrawn...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Confirmed	2	3	1	0	1	2	0	2	3	10
Amended	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	7
Reversed										
Remanded	2	14	0	3	0	1	4	3	1	13
Total	5	18	3	7	4	5	4	6	7	37
Depending 31st December	5	3	6	7	12	2	13	23	14	22

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 7.

CIVIL.

Aggregate of Original Jurisdiction.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Depending 1st January	4061	4006	8929*	3401	3839†
Instituted during the year...	13950	15151	15577	17689	19649
Received by Transfer...	4985	5462	4990	6231	7589
Total	22996	24619	24496	27321	31077
Decided on merits	8741	9933	9765	9173	9731
Remanded...	0	0	0	12	0
Dismissed on default	3590	4034	4326	3498	3794
Adjusted or withdrawn	437	449	423	1411	1892
Otherwise disposed of	6222	6283	6581	9477	11148
Depending 31st December	4006	3920	3401	3750	4512
Decided by European Judges	5510	6050	6446	7912	9266
Ditto Native ditto	13480	14649	14649	15659	17299
Ditto Punchayets	0	0	0	0	0
Total decided	18990	20699	21095	23571	26565

* Including 9 pending in Singbhoom.

† Pending at the end of 1856 ... ... 3750 cases
Add pending in Luckimpore ... ... 136 „
3886
Deduct destroyed during the disturbance at Manbhoom 47
3839

REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—I

CIVIL.

Detail of Appellate Jurisdiction.

Commissioners.							Assistant Commissioners.										Princip	
54.	1855.		1856.		1857.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1853.	
Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
232	3	287	3	270	1	187	470	599	394	881	606	1046	781	1031	985	1227	212	311
9	1	0	1	13	4	15	0	1	0	0	7	0	4	7	4	13	1	4
3	2	6	2	2	3	9	1	1	1	0	0	0	7	0	7	7	3	3
12	3	6	3	15	7	24	1	2	1	0	7	0	11	7	11	20	4	7
0	1	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
3	0	1	0	3	0	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	4	2	5
2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	1	4	0	6	3	13	0	2	1	0	0	0	4	0	2	13	4	7
6	2	2	3	9	4	11	1	0	0	0	7	0	7	7	9	7	0	0

Princip	
1854.	
Regular.	Special.
433	242
4	2
0	0
4	2
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	1
0	0
0	1
0	0
4	1

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 9.

CIVIL.

Result of Original Suits.

	In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.
In 1857	9054	677

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 1 of the Moonsiffs in the Extra Regulation Provinces for 1857.

	DISTRICTS.	Pending on the 1st January 1857.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Decided on Merits.	Dismissed on default.	Transferred.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on the 31st December 1857.
HAZAREEBAGH.	Hazareebagh	442	559	1	1002	338	26	1	172	104	641	361
	Manbhoom	729	1712	4	2445	1125	58	10	188	294	1675	770
	Singbhoom	16	0	21	37	13	11	0	5	0	29	8
	Lohurdugga	207	648	1	856	281	25	3	87	80	476	380
ASSAM.	Gowalparah	41	0	135	176	62	64	0	0	10	136	40
	Kamroop...	444	0	1839	2283	531	441	222	0	461	1655	628
	Durrung	129	0	779	908	547	126	5	0	120	798	110
	Nowgong	202	0	1264	1466	372	335	5	0	407	1119	347
	Seebsagur	195	0	588	783	267	200	59	0	59	585	198
	Luckimpore	*173	0	565	738	275	268	7	0	55	605	133
TENASSERIM.	Amherst	31	1346	0	1377	447	143	0	290	446	1326	51
	Tavoy	5	627	0	632	522	0	0	106	0	628	4
	Mergui	1	187	0	188	159	0	0	27	0	186	2
	Cachar	118	787	17	922	†471	44	9	166	107	797	125
	Total ...	2733	5866	5214	13813	5410	1741	321	1041	2143	10656	3157

* Including 136 cases pending in Luckimpore.

† In favor of Plaintiff ... 336
In favor of Defendant ... 135
471

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 2 of the Sudder Ameens in the Extra Regulation Provinces for 1857.

	DISTRICTS.	Pending on the 1st January 1857.		Instituted during the year.		Received by transfer.		Total pending.		Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent.		Remanded.		Dismissed on default.		Adjusted or withdrawn.		Otherwise disposed of.		Total disposed of.		Pending on the 31st December 1857.	
		Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.
ASSAM.	Gowalparah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kamroop	18	23	0	3	28	64	46	90	26	62	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	4	2	32	71	14	19
	Durrung	1	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	0
	Sheebsagur	0	0	0	0	298	4	298	4	116	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	51	0	242	0	56	4
	Luckimpore	10	0	0	0	57	0	67	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	7	0	56	0	11	0
ARRACAN.	Akyab Tarama Thoogree ...	61	0	666	0	0	0	727	0	321	0	0	0	0	0	205	0	0	0	108	0	634	0	93	0
	Ramree Tarama Thoogree ...	18	0	177	0	0	0	195	0	114	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	176	0	19	0
TENASSERIM.	Amherst Tseetkay ...	119	0	3024	0	0	0	3143	0	1398	0	0	0	0	0	660	0	463	0	529	0	3050	0	93	0
	Tavoy Tseetkay	13	0	647	0	0	0	660	0	498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	0	0	0	655	0	5	0
	Mergui Tseetkay ...	8	0	545	0	1	0	554	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	180	0	550	0	4	0
	Total... ...	248	23	5059	3	388	68	5695	94	2753	62	0	0	0	0	1026	7	740	0	880	2	5399	71	296	23

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 3 of the Principal Sudder Ameens in the Extra Regulation Provinces for 1857.

	DISTRICTS.	Pending on the 1st January 1857.		Instituted during the year.		Received by transfer.		Total pending.		Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent.		Remanded.		Dismissed on default.		Adjusted or withdrawn.		Otherwise disposed of.		Total disposed of.		Pending on the 31st December 1857.	
		Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.
HAZAREEBAGH.	Hazareebagh ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Manbhoom ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Singbhoom ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lohurdugga ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASSAM.	Gowalparah ...	117	0	0	0	590	0	707	0	329	0	0	0	0	0	128	0	0	0	129	0	586	0	121	0
	Kámroop ...	8	21	0	1	25	75	33	97	6	53	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	0	11	14	21	74	12	23
	Durrung ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nowgong ...	112	14	0	0	772	87	884	101	297	74	0	0	0	0	135	5	0	0	205	1	637	80	247	21
	Total ...	237	35	0	1	1387	162	1624	198	632	127	0	0	0	0	267	12	0	0	345	15	1244	154	380	44

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 4 of the Assistant Commissioners in the Extra Regulation Provinces for 1857.

	DISTRICTS.	Pending on the 1st January 1857.		Instituted during the year.		Received by transfer.		Total pending.		Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.		Decreed for Defendents or Respondents		Remanded.		Dismissed on default.		Adjusted or withdrawn.		Otherwise disposed of.		Total disposed of.		Pending 31st Dec. 1857.	
		Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.
HAZAREE-BAGH.	Hazareebagh ...	67	193	14	96	2	88	83	377	4	26	1	9	0	7	3	1	5	1	4	88	17	132	66	245
	Manbhoom ...	*25	0	20	55	7	150	52	205	8	9	5	28	0	5	2	1	1	1	3	0	19	44	33	161
	Singbhoom ...	11	5	32	2	0	0	43	7	6	2	3	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	21	0	33	7	10	0
	Lohurdugga ...	100	45	35	61	1	5	136	111	25	7	5	10	0	11	50	13	3	0	2	5	85	46	51	65
ASSAM.	Gowalparah ...	70	3	833	120	249	0	1152	123	73	118	0	0	0	0	66	5	0	0	940	0	1079	123	73	0
	Kamroop ...	66	5	1867	201	99	102	2032	308	24	44	0	0	0	0	101	6	0	0	1794	222	1919	272	113	36
	Durrung ...	34	23	951	93	66	16	1051	132	51	88	0	0	0	0	42	15	0	0	928	15	1021	118	30	14
	Nowgong ...	8	40	2092	226	42	0	2142	266	16	150	0	0	0	0	32	3	0	0	2065	91	2113	244	29	22
	Sheebsagur ...	8	49	851	140	79	0	938	189	18	55	0	0	0	0	11	45	0	0	896	4	925	104	13	85
	Luckimpore ...	39	17	693	48	45	0	777	65	51	50	0	0	0	0	40	13	0	0	680	0	771	63	6	2
	Cossya Hills ...	11	0	71	0	0	0	82	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	15	0	66	0	16	0
ARRA-CAN.	Akyab ...	48	64	146	93	0	0	194	157	57	83	0	0	0	0	43	26	0	0	8	0	108	109	86	48
	Sandoway ...	3	0	129	0	0	0	132	0	105	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	122	0	10	0
	Ramree ...	25	24	135	38	0	0	160	62	40	25	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	11	0	93	25	67	37
TENASSA-RIM.	Amherst ...	106	8	848	252	3	60	957	320	418	238	0	0	0	0	278	11	102	4	85	0	883	253	74	67
	Tavoy ...	0	27	0	267	0	0	0	294	0	216	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	224	0	70
	Moulmein ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mergui ...	0	0	3	65	0	0	3	65	3	64	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	65	0	0
	Total ...	621	503	8720	1757	593	421	9934	2681	921	1175	14	52	0	23	759	145	111	9	7452	425	9257	1829	677	852

* The cases which remained undisposed of at the close of 1856 and were instituted and disposed of in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd quarters of 1857 were all destroyed. They have not been included in the statement.

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 5 of the Commissioners in the Extra Regulation Provinces for 1857.

DISTRICTS.	Pending on the 1st January 1857.		Instituted during the year.		Received by transfer.		Total pending.		Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.		Decreed for Defendants or Respondents		Remanded.		Dismissed on default.		Adjusted or withdrawn.		Otherwise disposed of.		Total disposed of.		Pending on the 31st December 1857.	
	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.
Hazareebagh ...	0	61	0	31	0	0	0	92	0	2	0	5	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	77
Assam ...	0	12	0	39	0	0	0	51	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	1	0	39	0	12
Arracan ...	0	22	0	33	0	0	0	55	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	55	0	0
Tenasserim Provinces ...	0	50	0	169	0	0	0	219	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	60	0	139	0	80
Cachar ...	0	0	4	59	7	0	11	59	1	14	0	25	0	0	1	1	0	2	7	12	9	54	2	5
Total ...	0	145	4	331	7	0	11	476	1	157	0	30	0	2	1	26	0	7	7	80	9	302	2	174

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 6.—Aggregate of Original Jurisdiction for 1857.

	Commissioners.	Principal Assts. &c.	Principal S. Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Total.
Pending on the 1st January 1857	0	621	237	248	2733	3839
Instituted during the year	4	8720	0	5059	5866	19649
Received by transfer	7	593	1387	388	5214	7589
Total	11	9934	1624	5695	13813	31077
Decided on merits...	1	935	632	2753	5410	9731
Remanded	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dismissed on default	1	759	267	1026	1741	3794
Adjusted or withdrawn	0	111	0	740	1041	1892
Transferred	0	0	0	0	321	321
Otherwise disposed of	7	7452	345	880	2143	10827
Total	9	9257	1244	5399	10656	26565
Pending on the 31st December 1857	2	677	380	296	3157	4512
Decided by European Judges	0	0	0	0	0	9266
Ditto by Native ditto	0	0	0	0	0	17299
Total decided	0	0	0	0	0	26565

REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 1.

CRIMINAL.

Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, Assistant Magistrates, Deputy Magistrates, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Law Officers.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Under trial on 1st January...	2497	2252	2375	2450	2588
Apprehended during the year	89643	83438	81877	85310	92688
Received by Transfer...	489	366	369	215	254
Total	92629	86056	84621	87975	95530
Discharged without trial	750	670	1033	726	1188
Acquitted	28085	22551	24357	25389	27125
Convicted	57249	56897	52765	55384	59526
Committed to Sessions Judges, &c....	3703	3297	3357	3388	3506
Otherwise disposed of	590	474	658	500	492
Under trial on 31st December...	2252	2330	2450	2588	3693

REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 2.

CRIMINAL.

Sessions Judges.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Under trial on 1st January	532	709	517	460	401
Committed during the year	3878	3444	3450	3500	3301
Received by transfer...	33	20	60	72	20
Total	4443	4173	4027	4032	3722
Discharged without trial	147	19	53	129	39
Acquitted	1254	1266	1207	1184	960
Convicted	1689	1714	1644	1565	1498
Referred to Nizamut or Foujdaree Court	630	599	636	715	769
Otherwise disposed of	14	58	27	38	49
Under trial on 31st December...	709	517	460	401	407

REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 3.

CRIMINAL.

Nizamut or Foujdaree Adawlut.

	1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Under trial on 1st January...	25	0	21	0	58	0	85	0	101	0
Committed or referred during the year .	279	0	251	0	283	0	354	0	343	0
Proceedings called for	421	0	410	0	405	0	405	0	353	0
Total	725	0	682	0	746	0	844	0	797	0
Released unconditionally	0	126	0	147	0	189	0	191	0	95
Ditto on security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Convicted	0	473	0	374	0	348	0	485	0	666
Otherwise disposed of	0	7	0	12	0	19	0	56	0	17
Pending on 31st December	21	0	58	0	85	0	101	0	14	0

REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO.

CRIMINAL.

Statement of Sentences passed by the several Criminal Courts during the year 1857.

Discharged on Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 month.	Ditto above 1 month and not exceeding 6 months.	Ditto above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year	Ditto above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years.	Ditto above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Ditto above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Ditto above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Ditto above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years	Ditto above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Ditto above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Ditto above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Ditto above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Ditto above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Ditto above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Ditto above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Ditto above 15 years and not
0	0	0	0	0	4	8	6	26	6	39	1	73	0	0	11	0	0	0	81	0	
0	0	4	0	0	40	43	40	171	72	357	23	403	34	31	91	0	23	0	76	0	
3369	1513	16497	1184	4419	628	515	71	645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1373	742	14199	366	3653	269	255	32	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
591	45	6844	146	1567	161	87	23	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5333	2300	37544	1636	9639	1102	908	172	1006	78	396	24	476	34	31	102	0	23	0	157	0	

* Under Act XIV. of 1857.

REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 5.

CRIMINAL.

Average duration of Cases referred to the Nizamut or Foujdaree Adawluts.

Years.	From Apprehension to Commitment.	From Commitment to Reference.	From Transference to Receipt.	From Receipt of Reference to Sentence.	Total from Apprehension.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
1853	82	78	10	15	185
1854	61	48	13	17	139
1855	61	71	15	34	181
1856	80	65	16	37	198
1857	88	78	14	31	211

REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 6.

CRIMINAL.

Nizamut for 1857.

	Persons.
Depending on the 1st January 1857	223
Referred during the year 1857	736
Proceedings in cases called for and appealed	891
Total	1850
Released on bail	1
Ditto unconditionally	238
Convicted	1418
Otherwise disposed of	41
Died in Jail	8
Total	1706
Depending on the 31st December 1857	144
Total	1850

REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 7.

CRIMINAL.

Table showing the number of persons apprehended and brought to Trial in 1857, *and the result of the Proceedings.*

	OFFENCES.	Total number of offenders.	CONVICTED.																						CONFINED AS LUNATIC.	ACQUITTED.
			Flogged, fined or discharged on security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years.	Above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Above 16 years and not exceeding 21 years.	For life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.		
No. 1. Offences against the person.	Murder	1002	0	2	2	0	11	1	11	8	22	0	1	3	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	7	34	39	162	1	589
	Wounding with intent to kill	63	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	7	0	30	0	28
	Suspicion of murder	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
	Attempt to commit murder	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	9
	Homicide	425	0	13	18	14	26	12	35	2	45	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	195	0	226
	Affray with homicide	247	0	1	0	0	5	4	63	1	38	0	0	3	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	139	0	83
	Assault with wounding	1332	295	576	30	5	12	5	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	931	0	333
	Attempt to assault and wound	1082	866	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	870	0	159
	Suttee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suttee, aiding and abetting	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
	Rape	109	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	93
	Attempt at Rape	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
	Child stealing	20	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	16
	Ditto for the sake of Ornaments	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Ditto for the purpose of selling in Slavery	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
	Poisoning	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
	Sitting dharna	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
	Abortion, &c.	75	13	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	55
	Importation of Slaves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sale of married women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Illegal Arrest	173	51	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	0	83
	False Imprisonment	451	114	89	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	195	0	23
	Torture	238	55	58	2	5	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	0	109
	Adultery	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
	Sodomy	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Riot and Assault	348	52	116	29	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	119
	Abduction	522	53	151	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	218	0	266
	Deserting new-born infants	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
	Affray	509	67	212	41	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	321	0	131
	Resistance of process	1423	786	245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,031	0	389
	Making away with a person	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Oppression	1098	533	134	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	681	0	396
	Petty Assault	21617	12825	1867	47	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,791	0	6772
	Accusation of Kidnapping	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Exposure of Infants	13	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	2
	Total ...	30867	15763	3494	190	24	65	29	126	112	117	0	1	12	0	0	0	87	0	1	0	7	49	39	20016	2	10120

REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 7.—*(Continued.)*

CRIMINAL.

Table showing the number of persons apprehended and brought to trial in 1857, *and the result of the Proceedings.*

	OFFENCES.	Total number of offenders.	CONVICTED.																					CONFINED AS INSANE.	ACQUITTED.
			Flogged, fined or discharged on security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years.	Above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Above 16 years and not exceeding 21 years.	For life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.		
No. 2. Offences against property committed with violence.	Dacoity with murder ...	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	0	0	8	1	25	0	27
	Ditto with torture ...	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	45
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury ...	467	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	0	31	23	1	5	0	6	0	0	36	0	1	0	0	22	0	138	0	292
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances ...	1735	0	0	3	2	2	0	15	2	100	1	13	40	0	13	0	3	17	0	26	0	0	255	0	491	0	851
	River Dacoity with murder ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances ...	121	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	18	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	39	0	56
	Highway robbery with murder ...	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury ...	47	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	12	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	17	0	13
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances ...	183	0	2	0	0	6	0	8	0	3	1	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	113
	Suspicion of highway robbery ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Burglary with murder ...	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury ...	49	0	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13	0	28
	Theft with murder ...	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	6	0	21
	Ditto with wounding ...	25	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	12
	Ditto by administering poisonous or stupifying drugs ...	13	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	4
	Cattle stealing with murder ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Affray with homicide caused by dispute respecting property ...	199	30	0	1	0	2	1	19	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	72
	Ditto with violent breach of the Peace, &c. ...	304	9	75	24	0	15	1	37	0	24	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	191	0	92
	Attempt at Dacoity ...	36	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	13
	Ditto at River ditto ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Plunder with violence ...	486	64	196	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	266	0	148
	Riot with assault and robbery, &c. ...	291	27	37	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	147
	Suspicion of Dacoity ...	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
	Attempt at murder of a child with theft of its ornaments ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total ...	4145	130	313	42	3	38	5	100	2	204	25	22	68	0	22	0	60	0	47	0	1	293	4	1379	0	1899

REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 7.—*(Concluded.)*

CRIMINAL.

Table showing the number of persons apprehended and brought to trial in 1857, *and the result of the Proceedings.*

	OFFENCES.	Total number of offenders.	CONVICTED.																						CONFINED AS LUNATIC.	ACQUITTED.
			Flogged, fined or discharged on security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years.	Above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Above 16 years and not exceeding 21 years.	For life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.		
No. 3. Offences against property committed without violence.	Burglary unattended with aggravating circumstances	2422	11	119	110	86	178	14	42	9	41	4	3	17	0	1	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	634	0	1483
	Theft, including Cattle stealing	9350	968	1828	261	38	528	11	23	0	29	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3080	0	4590
	Receiving stolen property	524	7	97	36	2	57	8	37	10	32	3	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	297	0	201
	Fraud, embezzlement, &c.	762	141	169	16	2	6	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	340	0	332
	Plundering	1777	420	265	28	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	849	0	837
	Trespass	243	99	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	0	106
	Suspicion of theft	199	99	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	0	68
	False personation	29	4	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	7
	Snatching	136	28	39	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	69
	Attempt at theft, Cattle Stealing, &c.	191	9	69	10	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	0	89
	Forcibly taking away documents	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Accessary to theft	88	5	40	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	33
	Disputes involving claims of property or charge of theft	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
	Apprehension with suspicious property	37	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	18
	Taking away property, destroying house, &c.	176	24	61	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	80
	Attempt at Burglary	87	5	24	5	0	6	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	28
	Forcible entry and detainer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	16049	1823	2856	481	134	789	33	124	19	105	8	7	22	0	1	0	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	6405	0	7994
No. 4. Malicious offences against property.	Arson	289	1	5	4	2	2	0	2	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	233
	Attempt at ditto	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
	Attack and plundering house, &c.	710	98	130	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	0	439
	Killing and maiming other persons' cattle	245	34	61	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	0	109
	Damaging crops, &c.	219	107	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	0	75
	Total	1470	240	224	12	3	5	0	2	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	496	0	852
No. 5. Forgery and offences against the Currency.	Forgery	139	1	1	0	2	5	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	85
	Counterfeiting Coin	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Having in possession Counterfeit Coin	6	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1
	Total	144	4	1	0	3	5	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	88
No. 6. Miscellaneous.	Being at large under sentence of Transportation	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Prison breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of felons	209	35	49	34	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	133	0	25
	Perjury and subornation of Perjury	191	0	0	1	2	53	11	9	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	85
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	679	219	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	368	0	208
	Rescue and refusing to aid Peace Officers	112	6	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	0	26
	Felonies not included in above denominations	1852	979	157	4	0	7	0	30	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	1197	0	583
	Misdemeanors ditto	21724	10650	1230	56	1	0	0	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	17944	0	3327
	Other Offences not included in above	14779	9732	1894	57	2	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	11693	0	2278
	Total	39550	27614	3558	152	5	75	11	44	0	30	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	2	0	31503	0	6526
	Grand Total	92225*	45574*	10446*	877*	172	977*	78	306	24	476	34	31	102	0	23	0	157	0	51	0	17	344	43	50822	2	27449*

* These columns do not include the persons whose cases were disposed of by the Magisterial authorities of Behar; for the Magistrate was unable to prepare and submit this statement in consequence of the destruction of his records.

No. 1.—*Magistrates for* 1857.

DISTRICTS.	Under trial on 1st January 1857.	Apprehended during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed to Session Judges, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.	Under trial on 31st December 1857.
East Burdwan	58	3159	„	3217	35	642	2274	143	2	121
West Burdwan	102	2589	1	2692	7	691	1856	52	13	73
Hooghly — Sessions Judges	54	3259	19	3332	15	908	2279	63	7	60
Hooghly — Dacoitee Commissioner	12	302	15	329	5	35	19	217	3	50
Hooghly — Total	66	3561	34	3661	20	943	2298	280	10	110
Jessore	95	2174	1	2270	24	591	1430	112	8	105
Midnapore	122	6736	1	6859	32	1642	4862	140	37	146
Nuddea	61	3435	6	3502	4	1156	2149	114	6	73
24-Pergunnahs	18	5885	12	5915	7	1252	4547	81	14	14
Howrah	61	1960	34	2055	1	559	1376	33	50	36
Baraset	30	1447	8	1485	2	410	917	55	51	50
Cuttack	41	1379	„	1420	1	585	766	35	„	33
Pooree	30	823	„	853	1	236	590	4	„	22
Balasore	5	968	„	973	1	396	533	18	„	25
Backergunge	184	3506	2	3692	98	1316	1947	139	2	190
Dacca	225	3809	1	4035	139	1160	2433	128	6	169
Furreedpore	111	2006	„	2117	54	609	1018	215	„	221
Mymensing	187	5520	„	5707	76	1929	3524	110	3	65
Tipperah	35	2407	10	2452	1	889	1394	78	1	89
Noacally	9	1323	„	1332	„	359	881	55	9	28
Chittagong	52	1786	1	1839	3	559	1127	33	2	115
Sylhet	73	1939	„	2012	5	483	1396	36	1	91
Beerbhoom	34	2767	„	2801	7	706	1980	79	1	28
Bhaugulpore	20	2778	8	2806	5	906	1680	114	4	97
Monghyr	97	2267	3	2367	21	646	1434	114	21	131
Dinagepore	87	1820	1	1908	23	716	960	141	32	36
Maldah	30	490	3	523	6	210	199	92	„	16
Moorshedabad	41	2787	1	2829	9	842	1833	111	16	18
Purneah	79	2168	8	2255	9	444	1640	40	3	119
Rajeshahye	49	2130	1	2180	21	646	1390	65	9	49
Pubna	72	1764	5	1841	43	635	969	96	3	95
Rungpore	59	1861	31	1951	54	781	896	104	10	106
Bograh	21	1096	6	1123	25	294	712	72	2	18
Behar	81	3566	7	3654	344	732	1614	198	14	752
Patna	113	4883	13	5009	10	1749	3034	105	20	91
Sarun	28	2275	14	2317	62	504	1435	137	92	87
Shahabad	41	„	„	41	No Statement.		„	„	„	„
Tirhoot	159	2586	8	2753	24	624	1892	102	34	77
Chumparun	12	1038	34	1084	14	283	540	75	16	156
Total,	2588	92688	254	95530	1188	27125	59526	3506	492	3693

No. 2.—*Session Judges for* 1857.

DISTRICTS.	Under trial on 1st Jan. 1857.	Committed during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Referred to Nizamut or Fouj-daree Court.	Otherwise disposed of.	Under trial on 31st Dec. 1857.
East Burdwan ...	17	143	3	163	„	55	70	17	„	21
West Burdwan ...	10	52	„	62	11	26	11	9	„	5
Hooghly { Sessions Judges..	21	65		86	4	28	35	10	2	7
Hooghly { Dacoitee Comr...	14 } 35	184 } 249	„	198 } 284	1 } 5	4 } 32	15 } 50	134 } 144	„ } 2	44 } 51
Jessore ...	19	107*	3	129	„	39	83	5	„	2
Midnapore ...	36	271	1	308	3	46	63	137	4	55
Nuddea ...	2	114	4	120	1	45	64	7	„	3
24-Pergunnahs ...	12	176	2	190	1	47	102	25	„	15
Cuttack ...	4	57	„	61	„	12	29	13	„	7
Backergunge ...	14	139	2	155	„	57	55	38	2	3
Dacca ...	21	320	1	342	„	72	151	97	„	22
Mymensing ...	8	110	„	118	„	32	56	20	4	6
Tipperah ...	2	133	„	135	1	20	67	35	„	12
Chittagong ...	1	31	„	32	„	8	11	10	„	3
Sylhet ...	6	36	„	42	„	9	14	19	„	„
Beerbhoom ...	17	79	2	98	1	20	42	7	4	24
Bhaugulpore ...	16	216	„	232	3	62	79	11	3	74
Dinagepore ...	36	233	„	269	„	108	139	13	2	7
Moorshedabad ...	16	123	2	141	„	21	49	58	1	12
Purneah ...	„	40	„	40	„	16	15	3	„	6
Rajeshahye ...	31	161	„	192	9	56	56	6	3	62
Rungpore ...	13	176	„	189	„	30	103	39	1	16
Behar ...	26	72	„	98	„	29	39	11	19	„
Patna ...	4	105	„	109	„	19	52	35	3	„
Sarun ...	13	24	„	37	3	5	29	„	„	„
Shahabad ...	1	„	„	No Statement.	„	„	„	„	„	1
Tirhoot ...	41	134	„	175	1	94	69	10	1	„
Total ...	401	3301	20	3722	39	960	1498	769	49	407

* Offenders against the State not included in the Sessions' Statements.

No. 3.—Magistrates' Sentences for 1857.

DISTRICTS.	Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates.										Deputy Magistrates.										Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Law Officers.									
	Imprisonment for 3 years.	Ditto 2 ditto.	Ditto 1 ditto.	Ditto 6 months.	Do. less than 6 months	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.	Imprisonment for 3 years.	Ditto 2 ditto.	Ditto 1 ditto.	Ditto 6 months.	Do. less than 6 months	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.	Imprisonment for 3 years.	Ditto 2 ditto.	Ditto 1 ditto.	Ditto 6 months.	Do. less than 6 months	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.
East Burdwan	*5*	*0*	*4*	*3*	*130*	*763*	*79*	*27*	*119*	*1129*	*1*	*0*	*12*	*11*	*118*	*726*	*78*	*48*	*3*	*997*	0	0	0	0	37	111	0	0	0	148
West Burdwan	8	0	13	3	100	403	69	30	7	633	0	1	7	2	142	844	15	67	0	1078	0	0	0	0	21	124	0	0	0	145
Hooghly	1	1	6	15	92	374	43	40	20	592	1	0	2	6	221	968	121	87	31	1457	0	0	0	2	27	219	1	0	0	249
Jessore	20	0	19	9	254	322	251	26	63	964	0	0	0	6	79	175	0	11	0	271	0	0	0	0	32	163	0	0	0	195
Midnapore	5	6	10	44	108	839	134	97	23	1266	28	0	5	28	338	2456	205	48	6	3114	6	14	5	4	47	380	20	0	6	482
Nuddea	9	0	4	1	78	556	73	48	40	809	2	11	30	9	152	458	202	53	9	926	0	0	0	0	15	198	0	1	0	214
24-Pergunnahs	15	0	13	10	126	2272	58	92	126	2712	0	1	11	10	206	459	9	14	32	742	14	0	14	24	225	680	36	0	100	1093
Howrah	1	0	10	8	84	495	83	2	5	715	4	2	8	11	180	391	25	3	27	651	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baraset	14	1	11	7	134	211	112	51	56	597	9	0	2	2	22	216	51	18	0	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuttack	3	0	2	12	89	296	24	26	19	471	0	0	1	4	68	105	0	28	3	209	0	0	0	2	19	65	0	0	0	86
Pooree	11	0	4	6	49	146	20	20	6	262	0	0	1	1	14	253	59	0	0	328	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balasore	1	0	2	4	26	133	26	20	9	220	0	0	1	7	42	186	53	24	0	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Backergunge	13	2	6	0	165	353	699	40	9	1287	0	0	0	0	7	69	0	3	0	79	0	1	9	3	50	229	289	0	0	581
Dacca	3	0	6	10	132	221	85	33	8	498	22	0	20	11	506	760	146	23	9	1497	1	0	9	3	55	328	42	0	0	438
Furreedpore	9	0	9	18	212	179	337	43	27	834	0	0	0	0	3	106	0	0	0	109	0	0	0	0	41	34	0	0	0	75
Mymensing	12	0	32	18	148	1741	45	64	3	2063	0	0	0	0	48	182	0	0	0	230	5	0	5	20	361	833	4	3	0	1231
Tipperah	2	0	8	52	200	224	4	6	9	595	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	18	0	0	1	40	117	620	0	0	3	781
Noacolly	11	3	9	0	31	151	38	7	9	259	0	0	0	1	153	460	0	3	0	622	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chittagong	5	4	7	7	26	252	80	11	11	403	0	0	0	0	48	331	0	0	0	379	0	0	0	0	3	342	0	0	0	345
Sylhet	14	1	22	46	110	238	159	11	5	606	0	0	0	0	47	238	0	0	0	285	4	0	3	3	101	343	51	0	0	505
Beerbhoom	8	0	12	26	145	601	55	17	12	876	0	0	2	0	29	299	19	1	3	353	4	0	17	19	59	629	21	0	2	751
Bhauguipore	32	1	33	32	230	419	14	49	51	861	1	0	18	55	219	421	30	36	39	819	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monghyr	119	37	49	64	239	280	25	33	41	887	4	5	32	10	55	117	10	21	10	264	0	6	7	13	32	206	5	11	3	283
Dinagepore	125	0	22	36	68	533	24	25	10	843	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	*9	0	0	0	0	13	95	0	0	0	108
Maldah	4	1	6	2	15	52	10	19	0	109	0	0	0	0	8	19	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	7	56	0	0	0	63
Moorshedabad	46	8	11	18	220	829	85	145	35	1397	0	0	3	7	40	112	6	13	1	182	0	0	0	0	31	223	0	0	0	254
Purneah	6	1	16	5	47	120	37	20	15	267	4	7	24	29	174	961	41	18	18	1276	0	0	0	7	16	74	0	0	0	97
Rajeshahye	16	0	19	8	116	693	78	85	204	1214	0	0	0	0	1	51	0	4	0	56	0	0	0	0	14	98	8	0	0	120
Pubna	10	2	9	0	105	273	18	40	2	468	0	1	7	4	185	147	13	73	3	433	4	1	5	0	34	24	0	0	0	68
Rungpore	22	0	30	22	135	249	63	36	20	577	1	0	3	4	29	160	21	8	0	226	0	0	0	0	5	88	0	0	0	93
Bograh	9	0	3	14	90	139	32	43	4	334	0	0	0	0	101	184	5	9	0	299	2	0	2	6	18	41	9	1	0	79
Behar	14	0	10	10	108	223	108	61	18	552	15	0	21	15	115	548	120	71	20	925	0	0	0	0	47	90	0	0	0	137
Patna	39	0	19	32	219	982	178	108	86	1613	5	0	25	15	127	758	67	29	39	1065	2	1	2	11	34	259	34	1	12	356
Sarun	12	2	10	16	58	558	93	52	27	828	9	3	14	13	35	[11	60	20	38	† 303	10	0	6	4	50	146	40	21	14	291
Shahabad	No Statements.																													
Tirhoot	12	0	26	37	179	216	54	41	43	608	1	1	6	8	110	869	17	4	15	1031	5	0	2	0	56	146	31	7	6	253
Chumparun	9	1	43	34	62	211	81	9	42	* 492	0	0	0	0	9	34	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	645	71	515	628	4419	16497	3369	1513	1184	28841	107	32	255	269	3653	14199	1373	742	306	20936	57	28	87	161	1567	6844	591	45	146	9521

* Not including 4 executed and 1 transported for life.

† Difference of 13 persons between this and the Columns 1 to 9 is owing to 12 men having been hanged by order of Deputy Magistrate of Sewan as Commissioner under Act XIV. of 1857 and one man blown from a gun, by the advice of the Commanding Officer.

No. 4.—Convicted and sentenced by the Session Judges in 1857.

DISTRICTS.	Imprisonment for life.	Imprisonment for 16 years.	Ditto 15 ditto.	Ditto 14 ditto.	Ditto 13 ditto.	Ditto 12 ditto.	Ditto 11 ditto.	Ditto 10 ditto.	Ditto 9 ditto.	Ditto 8 ditto.	Ditto 7 ditto.	Ditto 6 ditto.	Ditto 5 ditto.	Ditto 4 ditto.	Ditto 3 ditto.	Ditto 2 ditto.	Ditto 1 ditto.	Less than 1 year	Fined and discharged.	Total.
East Burdwan	„	1	„	2	„	4	„	2	„	„	10	4	10	4	17	5	4	2	„	65
West Burdwan	„	„	„	2	„	2	„	„	„	„	„	„	3	„	1	„	1	2	„	11
Hooghly	„	3	„	6	„	2	„	8	2	„	12	„	6	„	9	2	„	„	„	50
Jessore	„	„	„	9	„	„	„	2	„	„	11	11	34	2	1	„	4	„	3	77
Midnapore	„	4	„	4	„	5	„	17	11	„	13	„	3	„	4	„	1	1	„	63
Nuddea	9	„	„	„	„	„	„	5	1	„	17	„	12	1	10	3	4	„	„	62
24-Pergunnahs	„	2	„	7	„	„	„	4	3	„	31	„	11	5	14	1	2	7	„	87
Howrah																				
Baraset																				
Cuttack																				
Pooree	„	5	„	6	„	„	„	„	„	1	2	„	9	2	3	„	„	1	„	29
Balasore																				
Backergunge	„	„	„	1	„	„	„	4	„	„	15	„	27	1	6	„	1	„	„	55
Dacca	„	„	„	2	„	„	„	2	„	„	34	„	51	14	20	3	3	10	„	139
Furreedpore																				
Mymensing	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	28	„	7	2	15	„	„	4	„	56
Tipperah	„	„	„	13	„	„	„	1	„	1	18	1	30	1	1	„	1	„	„	67
Noacally																				
Chittagong	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	6	„	2	„	„	„	1	„	„	„	„	11
Sylhet	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	3	„	„	2	„	„	4	4	1	„	„	„	14
Beerbhoom	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	3	4	„	21	„	9	1	3	1	„	„	„	42
Bhaugulpore	„	„	„	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	37	2	29	2	4	1	2	1	„	79
Monghyr																				
Dinagepore	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	17	„	2	79	„	24	3	3	1	4	1	„	134
Maldah																				
Moorshedabad	1	15	„	2	„	„	„	4	„	1	9	„	8	3	2	2	1	„	1	49
Purneah	„	3	„	„	„	6	„	„	„	„	1	„	„	„	5	„	„	„	„	15
Rajeshahye	„	1	„	„	„	„	„	3	„	„	7	„	11	3	13	4	6	8	„	56
Pubna																				
Rungpore	„	„	„	1	„	„	„	8	„	28	17	4	31	5	2	1	3	2	„	102
Bograh																				
Behar	„	„	„	„	„	4	„	1	1	„	15	„	3	„	12	3	„	„	„	39
Patna	„	„	„	20	„	„	„	5	„	„	„	„	21	„	1	4	1	„	„	52
Sarun	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	2	„	14	„	8	„	3	„	„	„	„	29
Shahabad	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	No Statement.		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Tirhoot	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	1	8	1	8	19	17	8	5	1	„	69
Chumparun																				
Total	* 10	34	„	76	„	23	„	91	31	34	403	23	357	72	171	40	43	40	4	1452

* Under Act XIV. of 1817.

No. 5.—Average duration of cases in 1857.

CRIMINAL.

DISTRICTS.	From apprehension to commitment.	From commitment to reference.	From transference to receipt.	From receipt of reference to sentence.	Total from apprehension.
East Burdwan	32	73	77	285	467
West Burdwan	315	207	51	166	739
Hooghly	111	108	1267	1757	3243
Jessore	50	16	1062	362	1490
Midnapore	35	20	245	761	1061
Nuddea	71	24	53	134	282
24-Pergunnahs	239	414	194	507	1354
Cuttack	243	140	134	792	1309
Backergunge	76	26	284	419	805
Dacca	126	77	271	1049	1523
Furreedpore	0	0	0	0	0
Mymensing	34	39	122	307	502
Tipperah	89	94	278	628	1089
Noacally	0	0	0	0	0
Chittagong	14	20	103	211	348
Sylhet	95	56	86	270	507
Beerbhoom	60	55	62	199	376
Bhaugulpore	68	76	151	299	594
Monghyr	0	0	0	0	0
Dinagepore	51	79	53	172	355
Maldah	0	0	0	0	0
Moorshedabad	64	19	364	1320	1767
Purneah	46	44	26	88	204
Rajeshahye	32	98	49	275	454
Pubna	0	0	0	0	0
Rungpore	87	67	134	312	600
Bograh	0	0	0	0	0
Behar	No Statement.		39	256	295
Patna	68	32	122	356	578
Sarun	No Statement.		8	67	75
Shahabad	No Statement.		46	236	282
Tirhoot	35	27	26	117	205
Chumparun	0	0	0	0	0
Total	23 | 2041	1811	359 | 5307	11345	20504
Average	88	78	14	31	211

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 1.

CRIMINAL.

Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Under trial on 1st January...	256	229	313	228	130
Apprehended during the year	14167	15077	14342	16049	12620
Received by Transfer...	54	57	59	34	257
Total	14477	15363	14714	16311	13007
Discharged without trial	30	22	19	31	13
Acquitted	5084	5176	4807	5403	4084
Convicted	8729	9251	9154	10256	8320
Committed to Sessions Judges, &c...	365	453	477	300	212
Otherwise disposed of	40	148	29	48	264
Under trial on 31st December...	229	313	228	273	114

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 2.

CRIMINAL.

Sessions Judges.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Under trial on 1st January	81	55	51	52	30
Committed during the year	356	450	487	*302	214
Received by transfer...	1	2	1	0	2
Total	438	507	539	354	246
Discharged without trial	31	11	36	5	2
Acquitted	111	126	134	96	41
Convicted	187	241	220	158	152
Referred to Nizamut or Foujdaree Court	54	78	95	53	26
Otherwise disposed of	0	0	2	0	5
Under trial on 31st December...	55	51	52	42	20

* Including 2 Prisoners, committed by the Civil Court of Tenasserim Provinces.

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 3.

CRIMINAL.

Nizamut or Foujdaree Adawlut.

	1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Under trial on 1st January...	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	3	0
Committed or referred during the year .	22	0	32	0	41	0	21	0	34	0
Proceedings called for	15	0	5	0	14	0	17	0	11	0
Total	37	0	37	0	56	0	45	0	48	0
Released unconditionally	0	23	0	10	0	14	0	15	0	12
Ditto on security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convicted	0	54	0	47	0	57	0	48	0	48
Otherwise disposed of	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	8
Depending on 31st December	0	0	1	0	7	0	3	0	6	14

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1857.—NO. 4.

CRIMINAL.

Statement of Sentences passed by the several Criminal Courts during the year 1857.

	Discharged on Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 month.	Ditto above 1 month and not exceeding 6 months.	Ditto above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Ditto above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years.	Ditto above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Ditto above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Ditto above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Ditto above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Ditto above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Ditto above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Ditto above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Ditto above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Ditto above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Ditto above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Ditto above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Ditto above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Ditto above 16 years and not exceeding 21 years.	Imprisonment for life.	Transportation.	Death.
By Nizamut or Foujdaree Adawlut...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	12	19
Sessions Judges ...	0	0	0	0	0	12	10	10	38	4	27	0	32	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magistrates, Joint Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates ...	276	146	4186	82	1147	184	130	32	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deputy Magistrates ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Law Officers	0	0	0	0	12	135	1930	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Police ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Village Police ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	276	146	4186	82	1159	331	2070	42	99	4	27	0	34	0	2	1	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	1	12	19

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1857.

CRIMINAL.

Details of Statement No. 1.—Magistrates.

DISTRICTS.	Under trial on 1st January 1857.	Apprehended during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed to Sessions.	Otherwise disposed of.	Under trial on 31st December 1857.
Hazareebagh, ... } Hazareebagh. Lohardugga,... ... ... Maunbhoom, ... Singbhoom,...	No Statements.									
Gowalparah, ... } Assam. Kamroop, ... Durrung,... ... ... Nowgong ... ... Seebsagur, ... Luckimpore, ... Cossyah Hills,...	5	411	2	418	0	41	335	37	3	2
	30	1,604	4	1,638	7	526	1,058	17	1	29
	2	804	0	806	0	179	593	16	0	18
	14	753	0	767	0	185	553	20	0	9
	5	589	0	594	1	190	386	15	0	2
	2	583	0	585	0	196	375	6	0	8
	2	43	0	45	1	13	30	0	0	1
Akyab,... ... ... } Arracan. Ramree, ... Sandoway, ...	54	1,079	0	1,133	0	336	752	35	4	6
	2	472	0	474	0	142	324	3	0	5
	2	365	0	367	0	38	326	1	1	1
Amherst,... ... ... } Tenasserim. Maulmein, ... Mergui, ... Tavoy,...	0	651	0	651	2	82	561	6	0	0
	8	4,106	251	4,365	2	1,756	2,302	26	255	24
	1	413	0	414	0	156	250	8	0	0
	3	446	0	449	0	187	258	1	0	3
Cachar, ...	0	301	0	301	0	57	217	21	0	6
Total	130	12,620	257	13,007	13	4,084	8,320	212	264	114

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1857.

Details of Statement No. 2—Session Judges.

DISTRICTS.	Under trial on 1st January 1857.	Committed during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Referred to Nizamut or Fouzdaree Court.	Otherwise disposed of.	Under trial on 31st December 1857.
Hazareebagh	No Statements.									
Assam	15	111	2	128	0	17	91	9	2	9
Arracan	2	39	0	41	0	3	29	5	3	1
Tenasserim Provinces	13	43	0	56	2	8	31	5	0	10
Cachar	0	21	0	21	0	13	1	7	0	0
Total	30	214	2	246	2	41	152	26	5	20

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1857.

Sentenced by the Magistrates, &c.—No. 3.

	Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistants.										Deputy Magistrates.										Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens.									
	Imprisonment for 3 years.	Ditto for 2 years.	Ditto for 1 year.	Ditto for 6 months.	Ditto less than 6 months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.	Imprisonment for 3 years.	Ditto for 2 years.	Ditto for 1 year.	Ditto for 6 months.	Ditto less than 6 months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.	Imprisonment for 3 years.	Ditto for 2 years.	Ditto for 1 year.	Ditto 6 months.	Ditto less than 6 months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.
HAZAREEBAGH.																														
Hazareebagh ...	No Statements.																													
Lohardugga ...																														
Maunbhoom ...																														
Singbhoom ...																														
ASSAM.																														
Gowalparah ...	12	„	16	5	58	177	5	3	1	277	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	58	„	„	„	58
Kamroop ...	8	„	34	21	97	205	45	5	13	428	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	13	617	„	„	„	630
Durrung ...	7	„	10	41	55	207	3	18	8	349	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	26	218	„	„	„	244
Nowgong ...	9	1	15	23	63	259	8	10	„	388	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	12	13	140	„	„	„	165
Seebsagur ...	„	6	11	20	71	137	5	1	„	251	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	12	123	„	„	„	135
Luckimpore ...	„	2	8	3	38	90	27	5	3	176	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	11	188	„	„	„	199
Cossyah Hills ...	„	„	„	„	5	24	„	1	„	30	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
ARRACAN.																														
Akyab ...	„	1	4	15	128	557	13	34	„	752	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Ramree ...	„	„	4	„	33	154	1	15	„	207	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	117	„	„	„	117
Sandoway ...	1	„	3	„	63	230	7	11	11	326	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
TENASSERIM.																														
Amherst ...	8	11	7	19	52	40	47	6	„	190	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	57	314	„	„	„	371
Moulmein ...	10	9	10	20	356	1770	68	16	43	2302	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Mergui ...	„	„	5	3	36	75	10	15	3	147	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	100	„	„	„	103
Tavoy ...	„	2	2	10	25	147	16	1	„	203	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	55	„	„	„	55
CACHAR ...	5	„	1	4	67	144	21	5	„	217	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Total,.....	60	32	130	184	1147	4186	276	146	82	6243	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	12	135	1930	„	„	„	2077

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1857.

Sentenced by the Sessions Judges.—No. 4.

DISTRICTS.	Imprisonment for 16 years.	Ditto 15 ditto.	Ditto 14 ditto.	Ditto 13 ditto.	Ditto 12 ditto.	Ditto 11 ditto.	Ditto 10 ditto.	Ditto 9 ditto.	Ditto 8 ditto.	Ditto 7 ditto.	Ditto 6 ditto.	Ditto 5 ditto.	Ditto 4 ditto.	Ditto 3 ditto.	Ditto 2 ditto.	Ditto 1 ditto.	Less than 1 year.	Fined and discharged.	Flogged.	Imprisonment for life.	Total.
Hazareebagh	No Statement.																				
Assam	0	0	8	0	0	0	0.	0	0	17	0	20	4	12	4	7	10	0	0	0	82
Arracan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	16	0	3	0	0	0	0	29
Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	10	0	1	0	10	6	0	2	0	0	0	31
Cachar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total ...	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	32	0	27	4	38	10	10	12	0	0	0	143

Sentenced by the Nizamut Adawlut.—No 5.

																		For life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	14
Arracan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Chota Nagpore or Hazareebagh ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	5	15
Tenasserim Provinces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Total ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	12	19	37

Statement shewing all offences committed in the Regulation Districts of Lower Bengal during the year 1857.—No. 1.

	DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1857. Cases.	1857. Persons.	Average of 5 previous years. Cases.	Average of 5 previous years. Persons.	Number of persons under trial. Pending on the 1st January.	Number of persons under trial. Arrested during the year.	Number of persons under trial. Total.	Convicted. Nizamut Adawlut.	Convicted. Sessions Judge.	Convicted. Magistrate.	Acquitted. Nizamut Adawlut.	Acquitted. Sessions Judge.	Acquitted. Magistrate.	Acquitted. Police.	Pending on the 31st Dec.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
Offences against the person.	Murder ...	302	1197	323	1186	136	1002	1138	162	128	„	31	181	285	107	208	18	9	9
	Wounding with intent to kill ...	24	70	32	66	25	44	69	17	22	5	„	9	14	„	2	„	„	„
	Suspicion of murder ...	17	20	11	19	2	18	20	„	„	„	„	„	14	6	„	„	„	„
	Attempt to commit murder ...	11	21	10	15	2	19	21	2	3	1	„	„	9	„	„	1	„	5
	Homicide ...	166	490	179	353	45	420	465	27	108	11	5	55	127	58	69	3	2	„
	Affray with Homicide ...	11	435	24	537	29	255	284	3	89	„	„	38	49	„	72	3	27	3
	Assault with wounding ...	507	1603	488	1642	89	1482	1571	8	20	1023	„	4	335	68	92	7	14	„
	Attempt to assault and wound ...	367	1102	221	529	46	1057	1103	„	„	892	„	„	157	1	36	1	16	„
	Suttee ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Suttee aiding and abetting ...	„	„	1	1	15	1	16	„	„	„	„	12	4	„	„	„	„	„
	Rape ...	87	163	70	104	6	112	118	7	2	3	„	19	60	13	11	3	„	„
	Attempt at Rape ...	11	15	12	17	„	5	5	1	„	„	„	2	1	1	„	„	„	„
	Child stealing ...	8	18	6	10	2	19	21	„	4	1	„	2	9	„	3	„	1	1
	Ditto for sake of ornaments ...	„	„	6	12	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Ditto for the purpose of selling in slavery ...	3	11	5	6	„	10	10	2	2	„	„	„	4	„	„	„	2	„
	Poisoning ...	11	16	6	9	„	16	16	„	„	„	„	„	15	„	1	„	„	„
	Sitting Dhurna ...	6	10	5	7	„	5	5	„	„	4	„	„	1	„	„	„	„	„
	Abortion ...	65	98	45	77	3	67	70	„	1	13	„	1	43	8	4	„	„	„
	Importation of slaves ...	2	8	1	8	„	8	8	„	„	„	„	„	8	„	„	„	„	„
	Sale of married women ...	„	„	1	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Illegal arrest ...	268	947	967	382	12	160	172	„	„	79	„	„	72	„	13	„	8	„
	False Imprisonment ...	1095	1444	1029	1321	16	398	414	„	„	180	„	„	190	3	22	„	19	„
	Torture ...	1	1	2	3	„	1	1	„	„	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Adultery ...	5	7	5	8	3	4	7	„	1	„	„	„	6	„	„	„	„	„
	Sodomy ...	1	1	2	2	„	1	1	„	„	„	„	„	1	„	„	„	„	„
	Riot and Assault ...	1285	893	1073	820	72	633	705	„	8	372	„	2	233	9	56	„	25	„
	Abduction ...	573	802	311	451	25	502	527	12	1	201	„	„	257	7	27	8	14	„
	Deserting new born infants ...	2	5	7	11	„	4	4	„	1	2	„	1	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Affray ...	113	1208	192	2085	44	770	814	30	24	499	7	„	167	4	71	„	12	„
	Resistance of Process ...	588	1541	602	1402	56	1477	1533	„	8	972	„	3	352	41	116	3	36	2
	Making away with a person ...	4	9	3	7	„	9	9	7	„	2	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Oppression ...	1122	2031	956	1495	38	1387	1425	3	1	871	„	2	472	9	56	8	3	„
	Petty assault ...	28526	49879	23720	51222	570	20978	21548	„	„	13850	„	3	6478	268	655	33	217	44
	Accusation of Kidnapping ...	1	1	1	2	„	1	1	„	„	„	„	„	1	„	„	„	„	„
	Exposure of infants ...	7	10	5	5	3	7	10	1	3	3	1	„	1	„	1	„	„	„
	Total.....	35189	64056	30121	63815	1239	30872	32111	282	426	18985	44	334	9365	608	1515	88	405	64

Statement shewing all offences committed in the Regulation Districts of Lower Bengal during the year 1857.—No. 2.

	DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1857.		Average of 5 previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted.				Pending on the 31st Dec.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on the 1st January.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	Nizamut Adawlut.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Nizamut Adawlut.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.				
Offences against Property committed with violence.	Dacoity with murder ...	11	157	10	136	15	52	67	25	6	„	2	10	15	„	8	1	„	„
	Ditto with Torture ...	5	38	6	73	„	37	37	3	„	„	5	7	13	2	„	„	„	7
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury ...	77	1007	97	1526	65	440	505	22	102	„	2	77	184	43	35	10	30	„
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances ...	273	3330	342	4084	103	1288	1391	„	290	„	„	237	401	208	170	13	38	34
	River Dacoity with murder ...	„		1	8	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury ...	2	26	4	25	„	1	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„	„	„
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances ...	23	277	15	106	4	101	105	„	44	„	„	8	25	15	11	„	2	„
	Highway robbery with murder ...	3	8	3	4	2	6	8	„	„	„	1	„	4	„	2	1	„	„
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury ...	22	77	11	55	„	45	45	„	25	„	„	3	8	4	5	„	„	„
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances ...	69	317	47	99	9	195	204	1	26	3	„	17	77	23	43	1	1	12
	Suspicion of Highway Robbery ...	2	1	1	3	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Burglary with murder ...	1	4	2	4	1	4	5	5	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury ...	26	102	19	64	3	43	46	1	4	6	„	13	13	„	9	„	„	„
	Theft with murder ...	10	36	7	12	2	28	30	4	„	„	„	6	1	13	4	2	„	„
	Ditto with wounding ...	8	16	10	25	5	11	16	„	2	4	„	2	8	„	„	„	„	„
	Ditto by administering poisonous or stupifying drugs ...	9	12	8	14	4	8	12	„	4	4	„	„	3	„	„	1	„	„
	Cattle stealing with murder ...	„	„	1	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury ...	2	6	1	1	„	6	6	„	„	2	„	„	4	„	„	„	„	„
	Affray with homicide caused by dispute respecting property ...	12	128	14	890	73	81	154	37	36	„	9	26	34	„	8	4	„	„
	Ditto with violent breach of the peace ...	37	371	31	697	41	238	279	1	84	78	„	38	50	„	24	3	1	„
	Attempt at Dacoity ...	65	645	95	871	6	39	45	„	7	„	„	„	21	„	1	„	„	16
	Ditto at River Dacoity ...	„	„	1	9	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Plunder with violence ...	402	1351	424	1178	19	474	493	„	„	267	„	10	138	33	30	1	14	„
	Riot with robbery ...	42	310	23	108	5	139	144	„	22	17	„	9	65	„	24	„	2	5
	Suspicion of Dacoity ...	„	„	1	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Attempt at murder of a Child with theft of its ornaments ...	2	2	2	2	„	1	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„	„	„
	Total.....	1163	8221	1176	10096	357	3237	3594	99	652	381	19	463	1064	341	376	37	88	74

Statement showing all offences committed in the Regulation Districts of Lower Bengal during the year 1857.—No. 3.

	DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1857.		Average of 5 previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted.				Pending on the 31st December.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on the 1st January.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	Nizamut Adawlut.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Nizamut Adawlut.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.				
Offences against property without violence.	Burglary unattended with aggravating circumstances ...	12744	14638	11824	11839	167	2310	2477	1	206	610	3	71	511	936	107	16	11	5
	Theft including cattle stealing ...	12927	16586	11696	15511	207	9643	9850	2	99	4444	„	69	2469	2250	347	17	46	107
	Receiving stolen property ...	207	549	142	277	24	573	597	5	60	240	1	21	176	17	27	4	41	5
	Fraud, Embezzlement, &c. ...	650	892	504	791	40	714	754	„	10	341	„	12	298	13	55	„	14	11
	Plundering	1100	4342	992	4575	80	2761	2841	„	42	951	8	15	928	44	657	23	170	3
	Trespass	339	853	291	700	„	204	204	„	„	90	„	„	100	„	12	„	2	„
	Suspicion of Theft	141	270	104	252	1	281	282	„	„	153	„	„	69	20	20	„	6	14
	False Personation	17	27	6	7	„	27	27	„	„	18	1	„	6	„	2	„	„	„
	Snatching	60	164	20	67	„	112	112	„	„	64	„	„	40	1	7	„	„	„
	Attempt at Theft, Cattle Stealing, &c. ...	712	868	653	808	„	181	181	„	„	86	„	„	76	11	5	„	1	2
	Forcibly taking away documents	25	48	37	57	„	38	38	„	„	12	„	„	24	2	„	„	„	„
	Accessary to theft	„	„	6	11	„	10	10	„	„	5	„	„	„	5	„	„	„	„
	Disputes involving claims of property or charge of theft	9	24	4	9	„	23	23	„	„	„	„	„	22	„	1	„	„	„
	Apprehensions with suspicious property... ...	30	50	10	15	1	36	37	„	„	17	„	„	18	„	1	„	„	1
	Taking away property, destroying houses, &c. ...	59	120	171	231	1	24	25	„	„	6	„	„	18	„	„	1	„	„
	Attempt at Burglary	6063	5608	5557	5178	6	85	91	„	10	54	„	1	18	5	3	„	„	„
	Forcible entry and detainer	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Total	35083	45039	32017	40328	527	17022	17549	8	427	7091	13	189	4773	3304	1244	61	291	148
Malicious offences against property.	Arson	195	423	165	586	17	261	278	2	16	8	„	8	119	88	32	„	5	„
	Attempt at ditto	7	8	2	4	„	7	7	„	1	1	„	„	4	1	„	„	„	„
	Attack and plundering house	788	3104	327	1331	53	848	901	3	„	319	„	22	426	61	42	„	28	„
	Killing and maiming other person's cattle ...	166	281	85	195	8	242	250	„	6	126	„	„	91	18	9	„	„	„
	Damaging Crops	138	338	113	309	1	192	193	„	„	126	„	„	60	„	5	„	2	„
	Total	1294	4154	692	2425	79	1550	1629	5	23	580	„	30	700	168	88	„	35	„

Statement showing all offences committed in the Regulation Districts of Lower Bengal during the year 1857.—No. 4.

	DETAIL OF OFFENCES.	1857.		Average of 5 previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted.				Pending on the 31st December.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on the 1st January.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	Nizamut Adawlut.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Nizamut Adawlut.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.				
Forgery and offences against currency.	Forgery	47	90	46	107	22	98	120	„	21	2	„	19	63	„	15	„	„	„
	Counterfeiting Coin	8	11	12	25	„	11	11	„	„	2	„	1	3	„	5	„	„	„
	Having in possession ditto	6	13	13	27	„	12	12	„	„	2	„	2	7	„	1	„	„	„
	Total	61	114	71	159	22	121	143	„	21	6	„	22	73	„	21	„	„	„
Miscellaneous Offences.	Being at large under the sentence of transportation	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Prison breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of felons	164	214	111	143	3	226	229	„	„	154	„	„	29	„	23	„	2	21
	Perjury and subornation of Perjury ...	92	202	127	232	29	162	191	9	66	„	1	32	55	„	20	4	4	„
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	171	553	169	850	31	442	473	„	71	180	„	4	126	„	58	„	3	31
	Rescue and refusing to aid peace officers ...	29	158	28	85	10	91	101	„	„	50	„	„	21	13	16	„	1	„
	Felonies not included in the above denominations	1340	2982	1124	1088	41	2001	2042	2	76	1182	2	15	582	65	87	2	9	20
	Misdemeanors ditto	11146	26092	9195	20153	243	17919	18162	3	2759	12083	1	374	2284	147	318	9	95	89
	Other offences not included in the above ...	11658	21033	11599	17933	265	19970	20235	„	25	16495	„	4	3069	25	429	16	74	98
	Total ...	24600	51234	22353	40484	622	40811	41433	14	2997	30144	4	429	6166	250	951	31	188	259
	Grand Total ...	97390	172818	86430	157307	2846	93613	96459	408	4546	57187	80	1467	22141	4666	4195	217	1007	545

STATEMENT shewing all Offences committed in the Non-Regulation Districts of Lower Bengal during the year 1857.

	Detail of Offences.	1857.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted.				Pending on 31st December.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	Nizamut Adawlut.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Nizamut Adawlut.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.				
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder ...	53	95	30	114	36	89	125	26	19	„	„	22	36	1	11	4	6	„
	Wounding with intent to kill ...	9	12	6	10	2	12	14	„	7	1	„	„	„	„	3	2	„	1
	Suspicion of Murder ...	„	„	1	3	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Attempt to commit murder ...	1	2	1	3	„	2	2	„	„	„	„	„	2	„	„	„	„	„
	Homicide ...	41	92	28	65	15	79	94	„	25	„	„	7	36	„	22	1	3	„
	Affray with Homicide ...	2	10	2	19	45	9	54	„	19	„	„	3	21	„	11	„	„	„
	Assault with wounding ...	101	274	76	196	26	243	269	„	„	174	„	„	85	4	5	1	„	„
	Attempt to assault and wound ...	5	11	3	10	„	9	9	„	„	9	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Suttee ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Suttee, aiding and abetting ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Rape ...	20	28	15	19	1	21	22	„	2	„	„	1	18	„	„	„	1	„
	Attempt at Rape ...	2	2	3	3	1	3	4	„	„	„	„	„	3	1	„	„	„	„
	Child stealing ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Ditto for sake of ornaments ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Ditto for the purpose of selling on slavery.	3	32	3	3	„	3	3	„	„	„	„	„	2	„	„	1	„	„
	Poisoning ...	3	4	1	2	„	4	4	„	1	„	„	„	„	„	3	„	„	„
	Sitting Dhurna ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Abortion, &c. ...	2	3	3	9	„	2	2	„	„	„	„	„	2	„	„	„	„	„
	Importation of Slaves ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Sale of Married Women ...	3	6	2	4	„	6	6	„	„	3	„	„	3	„	„	„	„	„
	Illegal Arrest ...	38	50	37	38	„	13	13	„	„	7	„	„	5	„	1	„	„	„
	False Imprisonment ...	13	36	16	34	„	36	36	„	„	17	„	„	19	„	„	„	„	„
	Torture ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Adultery ...	4	7	7	12	2	6	8	„	2	2	„	„	2	„	2	„	„	„
	Sodomy ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Riot and Assault ...	54	151	21	46	„	125	125	„	„	82	„	„	42	„	„	„	„	1
	Abduction ...	173	214	107	133	1	70	71	„	„	28	„	„	43	„	„	„	„	„
	Deserting new born infants ...	„	„	2	2	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Affray ...	4	25	9	67	„	26	26	„	„	26	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Resistance of process ...	53	117	36	76	„	107	107	„	„	76	„	„	21	„	10	„	„	„
	Making away with a person ...	1	5	2	2	„	10	10	„	„	„	„	„	10	„	„	„	„	„
	Opression ...	112	263	63	122	2	213	215	„	„	156	„	„	32	„	26	1	„	„
	Petty Assault ...	2,608	4,302	2,244	3,362	26	2,677	2,703	„	„	1,995	„	„	693	„	13	2	„	„
	Accusation of Kidnapping ...	1	20	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Exposure of infants ...	1	1	„	„	„	1	1	„	„	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Total... ...	3,307	5,762	2,718	4,354	157	3,766	3,923	26	75	2,577	„	33	1,075	6	107	12	10	2

STATEMENT shewing all Offences committed in the Non-Regulation Districts of Lower Bengal during the year 1857.

	Detail of Offences.	1857.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted.				Pending on 31st Dec.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	Nizamut Adawlut.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Nizamut Adawlut.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.				
No. 2. Offences against property committed with violence.	Dacoity with murder ...	22	3,242	8	266	8	117	125	5	38	„	„	15	38	„	28	1	„	„
	Ditto with torture ...	5	365	4	126	„	10	10	„	„	„	„	„	6	„	4	„	„	„
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury ...	10	1,953	15	158	8	60	68	„	18	„	„	5	25	„	20	„	„	„
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances ...	192	14,717	26	612	„	918	918	„	177	14	„	165	355	61	131	7	8	„
	River Dacoity with murder ...	„	„	1	3	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury ...	„	„	2	8	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances ...	1	7	2	4	„	2	2	„	„	„	„	„	2	„	„	„	„	„
	Highway Robbery with murder ...	3	6	3	8	„	„	„	„	3	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury ...	6	27	17	127	2	23	25	„	3	2	„	„	20	„	„	„	„	„
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances ...	37	294	18	122	3	134	137	„	21	7	„	„	33	10	60	1	5	„
	Suspicion of highway robbery ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Burglary with murder ...	1	2	2	2	„	2	2	„	„	„	„	2	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury ...	4	10	1	1	„	10	10	„	1	„	„	„	2	„	„	„	7	„
	Theft with murder ...	1	1	3	3	„	1	1	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Ditto with wounding ...	6	13	3	6	„	9	9	„	1	2	„	3	2	„	„	1	„	„
	Ditto by administering poisonous or stupifying drugs ...	„	„	4	8	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Cattle stealing with murder ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Affray with homicide caused by dispute respecting property.	„	„	„	„	2	4	6	„	2	„	„	2	2	„	„	„	„	„
	Ditto with violent breach of the peace ...	„	„	„	„	4	„	4	„	„	4	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Attempt at Dacoity ...	4	92	2	56	„	17	17	„	11	„	„	„	„	3	„	2	1	„
	Ditto at River ditto ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Plunder with violence ...	308	78,547	26	813	„	742	742	„	236	„	„	340	78	30	57	1	„	„
	Riot with Robbery ...	12	9	„	„	„	9	9	„	„	„	„	„	8	1	„	„	„	„
	Suspicion of Dacoity ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Attempt at murder of a child with theft of its ornaments ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Total ...	612	99,285	137	2,323	27	2,058	2085	6	508	29	„	532	571	105	300	13	21	„

STATEMENT shewing all Offences committed in the Non-Regulation Districts of Lower Bengal during the year 1857.

	Detail of Offences.	1857.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted.				Pending on 31st Dec.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	Nizamut Adawlut.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Nizamut Adawlut.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.				
No. 3. Offences against property without violence.	Burglary unattended with aggravating circumstances ...	1089	1412	1106	1415	31	533	564	„	26	246	„	25	162	74	24	„	7	„
	Theft including Cattle stealing ...	1353	1999	1399	2037	45	1120	1165	1	13	655	„	6	346	113	23	2	3	3
	Receiving stolen property ...	39	88	15	51	2	92	94	„	3	46	„	2	31	9	2	1	„	„
	Fraud, Embezzlement, &c. ...	50	98	25	47	1	91	92	„	1	41	„	„	45	„	4	„	1	„
	Plundering ...	223	490	12	29	8	438	446	„	13	160	„	„	239	„	32	2	„	„
	Trespass ...	120	202	137	279	4	203	207	„	„	135	„	„	71	„	1	„	„	„
	Suspicion of Theft ...	„	„	1	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	False Personation ...	2	2	4	4	„	2	2	„	„	1	„	„	1	„	„	„	„	„
	Snatching ...	28	36	60	111	„	27	27	„	„	16	„	„	10	„	1	„	„	„
	Attempt at theft, cattle stealing, &c. ...	21	37	14	20	„	21	21	„	„	16	„	„	3	2	„	„	„	„
	Forcibly taking away documents ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Accessary to theft ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Disputes involving claims of property or charge of theft ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Apprehension with suspicious property ...	1	1	„	„	„	1	1	„	„	„	„	„	1	„	„	„	„	„
	Taking away property, destroying house, &c. ...	„	„	2	3	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Attempt at Burglary ...	36	40	7	14	„	10	10	„	„	4	„	„	3	„	3	„	„	„
	Forcible entry and detainer ...	2	2	2	2	„	2	2	„	„	1	„	„	1	„	„	„	„	„
	Total ...	2964	4407	2784	4013	91	2540	2631	1	56	1321	„	33	913	198	90	5	11	3
No. 4. Malicious Offences against property.	Arson ...	34	236	24	153	1	89	90	„	15	1	„	10	48	10	4	„	2	„
	Attempt at ditto ...	2	7	1	1	„	7	7	„	„	„	„	„	6	„	1	„	„	„
	Attack and Plundering House ...	3	11	1	1	„	11	11	„	„	3	„	„	8	„	„	„	„	„
	Killing and Maiming other person's cattle ...	66	94	47	64	„	58	58	„	„	42	„	„	11	„	„	5	„	„
	Damaging Crops ...	147	204	64	114	2	77	79	„	„	42	„	„	37	„	„	„	„	„
	Total ...	252	552	137	333	3	242	245	„	15	88	„	10	110	10	5	5	2	„

STATEMENT shewing all Offences committed in the Non-Regulation Districts of Lower Bengal during the year 1857.

	Detail of Offences.	1857.		Average of five previous years.		Number of persons under trial.			Convicted.			Acquitted.				Pending on 31st December.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending on 1st January.	Arrested during the year.	Total.	Nizamut Adawlut.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Nizamut Adawlut.	Sessions Judge.	Magistrate.	Police.				
No. 5. Forgery and offences against property.	Forgery	3	8	7	17	3	11	14	„	„	„	„	3	5	„	6	„	„	„
	Counterfeiting Coin	5	7	4	22	„	6	6	„	4	1	„	„	1	„	„	„	„	„
	Having in possession ditto	4	3	1	1	„	3	3	„	„	„	„	„	3	„	„	„	„	„
	Total,.....	12	18	12	40	3	20	23	„	4	1	„	3	9	„	6	„	„	„
No. 6. Miscellaneous Offences.	Being at large under sentence of transportation	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Prison breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of felons.....	26	28	15	19	„	28	28	„	„	28	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	20	37	14	24	9	42	51	„	2	29	„	2	14	„	2	1	1	„
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	17	39	3	10	„	44	44	„	14	27	„	„	1	„	1	„	„	1
	Rescue and refusing to aid peace Officers	„	„	1	2	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Felonies not included in above denominations	18	21	30	51	2	22	24	„	3	16	„	1	3	„	„	1	„	„
	Misdemeanors ditto	1205	1956	1063	1938	12	1311	1323	„	2	1006	„	„	290	„	23	„	1	1
	Other offences not included in above	1290	2419	897	1786	34	2241	2275	„	4	1692	„	„	519	12	38	„	2	8
	Total.....	2576	4500	2023	3830	57	3688	3745	„	25	2798	„	3	827	22	64	2	4	10
	Grand Total,.....	9723	114524	7811	14893	338	12314	12652	33	683	6814	„	614	3505	331	572	37	48	15

General Statement showing the number of accidental Deaths in each District of the Regulation and Non-regulation Provinces of Lower Bengal during the year 1887.

| DISTRICTS. | Drowned | | | | Burns by flames and poisonous liquids | | | | Burst | | | | Killed by Lightning | | | | Killed by Wild Beasts | | | | Killed by the bite of mad Animals | | | | Killed by falling of wood, Trees, &c. | | | | Killed by fall of Houses, Trees, &c. | | | | Killed by falling into Wells | | | | Run over by Carts, Carriages, &c. | | | | Killed by Railway accidents | | | | Killed by Alligators, Sharks, and Crocodiles | | | | Killed by Cows | | | | Killed in Manufactories | | | | Killed by Gun Shot | | | | Died of Fits | | | | Killed by fall from Ships | | | | Struck to death by the rope of a Ship | | | | Killed from being struck by Rail | | | | Died of Starvation | | | | Suicide | | | | Killed from other accidental causes | | | |
|---|---|---

MAURITIUS.

Annual Return of Emigrants to the Mauritius during the year 1857-58.

| NAME OF VESSEL. | Capacity or Deck space given up for Emigrants | Tonnage | Number of Emigrants: Men | Women | Children: Male | Children: Female | Total Number of Souls | Total Statute Adults | Caste: Hindoo | Caste: Mussulman | Age: Under 10 years | Age: Between 10 & 20 | Age: Between 20 & 30 | Age: Between 30 & 40 | Age: Between 40 & 50 | Age: Upwards of 50 | Age: Ages | Districts: Allahabad or Pegong | Arrah or Shahabad | Azimgur | Backergunge | Bareilly | Bauleah | Benares or Ceeg | Berhampore | Bhaugulpore | Bundrus | Calcutta | Chittagong | Chupra or Sarun | Cuttack, Balasore or Pooree | Dacca | Delhie | Ghazeepore | Gorukpore | Hameerpore | Hooghly | Jessore | Jounpore | Kishnaghur or Nuddea | Lucknow | Madras, Telinga, Guzzuts, or Barampore | Mirzapore | Moorshedabad | Moozuffurpore | Moradabad or Rohtuspore | Mysoreing | Nagpore | Patna, Arrahabad, Jullunore or Mungbyr | Peeroolia | Purneah | Roohee | Rotas | Shahabpore or Oude | Sarun | Scarey | Sumbulpore | Sylhet | Uyodhia | Unknown | REMARKS.
|---|---|---

WEST INDIES.

Annual Return of Emigrants to the West Indies during the year 1857-58.

NAME OF VESSEL.	Capacity or Deck space given up for Emigrants	Tonnage	For what Colony	Number of Emigrants: Men	Women	Children: Male	Children: Female	Total Number of Souls	Total Statute Adults	Caste: Hindoo	Caste: Mussulman	Age: Under 10 years	Age: Between 10 & 20	Age: Between 20 & 30	Age: Between 30 & 40	Age: Between 40 & 55	Age: Upwards of 55
Wellesley	1000	1195	Trinidad	172	146	47	47	412	365	364	48	84	74	174	62	23	1
Birkenhead	1000	1201	Ditto	190	122	60	47	419	367	367	52	81	76	178	63	19	2
Ashantee	1000	1175	Ditto	201	113	55	53	422	367	367	55	81	76	178	63	19	2
Clarendon	1000	1206	Ditto	201	113	55	53	422	367	367	55	81	76	178	63	19	2
Hampshire	1000	1206	Ditto	201	113	55	53	422	367	367	55	81	76	178	63	19	2
Ashantee	1000	1175	Demerara	211	110	53	48	422	367	367	55	81	76	178	63	19	2
Clarendon	1000	1206	Ditto	146	109	83	83	421	367	367	54	81	76	178	63	19	2
Hampshire	1000	1206	Ditto	146	109	83	83	421	367	367	54	81	76	178	63	19	2
Ashantee	1000	1175	Ditto	201	113	55	53	422	367	367	55	81	76	178	63	19	2
Birkenhead	1000	1201	Ditto	201	113	55	53	422	367	367	55	81	76	178	63	19	2
Wellesley	1000	1195	Trinidad	172	146	47	47	412	365	364	48	84	74	174	62	23	1
Total.....	10000	11956		1847	1304	594	576	5321	4600	4599	722	1000	1000	2000	1000	400	21
Wellesley	1000	1195	Grenada	194	124	70	70	458	365	364	94	84	74	174	62	23	1
Birkenhead	1000	1201	Ditto	170	120	70	70	430	365	364	66	84	74	174	62	23	1
Ashantee	1000	1175	Ditto	136	120	70	70	396	365	364	32	84	74	174	62	23	1
Clarendon	1000	1206	Ditto	136	120	70	70	396	365	364	32	84	74	174	62	23	1
Hampshire	1000	1206	Ditto	136	120	70	70	396	365	364	32	84	74	174	62	23	1
Ashantee	1000	1175	Demerara	136	120	70	70	396	365	364	32	84	74	174	62	23	1
Clarendon	1000	1206	Ditto	136	120	70	70	396	365	364	32	84	74	174	62	23	1
Hampshire	1000	1206	Ditto	136	120	70	70	396	365	364	32	84	74	174	62	23	1
Ashantee	1000	1175	Ditto	136	120	70	70	396	365	364	32	84	74	174	62	23	1
Birkenhead	1000	1201	Ditto	136	120	70	70	396	365	364	32	84	74	174	62	23	1
Wellesley	1000	1195	Trinidad	172	146	47	47	412	365	364	48	84	74	174	62	23	1
Total.....	10000	11956		1524	1210	696	696	4126	3650	3640	486	840	740	1740	620	230	10

REVENUE and Expenditure of the Divisions under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for the years 1855-56, 1856-57 *and* 1857-58.

	1855-56.			1856-57.			1857-58.		
REVENUE ORDINARY.									
Land Revenue	37287380	0	0	36504635	0	0	36916953	0	0
Excise and Stamps	5645035	0	0	5869147	0	0	5752229	0	0
Post Office ...	525946	0	0	627667	0	0	981389	0	0
Public Works	1309000	0	0	1380504	0	0	1443736	0	0
Customs and Salt	25159000	0	0	25188665	0	0	23252438	0	0
Opium ...	41721708	0	0	38259787	0	0	52119833	0	0
Marine ...	1048970	0	0	813594	0	0	663832	0	0
Miscellaneous	1288350	0	0	913625	0	0	1016142	0	0
Sayer ...	549798	0	0	296311	0	0	297807	0	0
Total Rupees ...	114535187	0	0	109853935	0	0	122444359	0	0
EXTRAORDINARY.									
Miscellaneous including Public Works ...	495361	0	0	524115	0	0	940500	0	0
LOCAL FUNDS, VIZ.									
Convict Labor Fund	101546	0	0	100421	0	0	59314	0	0
Miscellaneous	133792	0	0	321697	0	0	275964	0	0
Total Funds ...	235338	0	0	422118	0	0	335278	0	0
GRAND TOTAL ...	115265886	0	0	110800168	0	0	123720137	0	0
EXPENDITURE ORDINARY.									
General Department	2647061	0	0	2473421	0	0	2511933	0	0
Post Office ...	796122	0	0	812941	0	0	1020917	0	0
Public Instruction	814791	0	0	973493	0	0	1033514	0	0
Pensions ...	1016957	0	0	1751545	0	0	1807825	0	0
Judicial Department	7535059	0	0	6916980	0	0	7093939	0	0
Revenue ditto	3486471	0	0	3155550	0	0	3240966	0	0
Excise and Stamps	446190	0	0	445173	0	0	412890	0	0
Customs and Salt	4511137	0	0	4761163	0	0	4291962	0	0
Public Works	980000	0	0	2722925	0	0	2235257	0	0
Sayer ...	93314	0	0	350	0	0	1594	0	0
Miscellaneous General	222739	0	0	118256	0	0	138291	0	0
Opium ...	12218343	0	0	11289258	0	0	8906180	0	0
Marine ...	3295310	0	0	2791770	0	0	3705809	0	0
Total Rupees ...	38063494	0	0	38212825	0	0	36401077	0	0
EXTRAORDINARY.									
Public Works	1087000	0	0	1472605	0	0	2806645	0	0
Miscellaneous	141335	0	0	187189	0	0	530171	0	0
Total Extraordinary ...	1228335	0	0	1659794	0	0	3336816	0	
LOCAL FUNDS, VIZ.									
Convict Labor Fund	106199	0	0	114547	0	0	56458	0	0
Miscellaneous	125499	0	0	287668	0	0	205701	0	0
Total of Funds ...	231698	0	0	402215	0	0	262159	0	0
Grand Total ...	39523527	0	0	40274834	0	0	40000052	0	0
Surplus or Remainder ...	75742359	0	0	70525334	0	0	83720085	0	0

00132947

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020